THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,606. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICES—UPTOWN AND HARLEM.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

HARLEM OFFICE, 2,386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR 130TH STREET. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FROM 9 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KRAMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

ABRACADABRA—WHY CAN'T WE BE FRIENDS again? How can I see you? W. P. D.

HENRY—ARGYLE MATINEE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON; will explain everything to your satisfaction. MAMIE.

IF THOMAS LINDSAY, NEPHEW OF THE LATE White-Hand Lindsay, of Oldcastle, county Meath, Ireland, would wish to see his sister he could hear of her at 1,004 Third avenue, New York, third floor, back.

JACK—LETTER JUST RECEIVED; MEET ME CORner Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue on Saturday, at 5. WILL.

KATE—I MET YOU YESTERDAY ON FOURTEENTH street, near Broadway, but could not leave my friend in time to see you again; I wish you would meet me to-morrow, at same time and place; have something I want to say to you. I still love you and always shall.

MRS. D* M**—CALL FOR LETTER AT PLACE agreed upon. Have sent two without result. ARTHUR.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—WILL ANY person or persons who witnessed the assault by conductor and brakeman on passage on 4:25 train from Newark, 19th inst., please send their address to H. A. S., 242 Clinton street, New York?

SCHOOL TEACHER—WHO WISHED TO HIRE large Room on Fifth avenue, will please call upon WILLIAM TUCKER, No. 220 Fifth avenue.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF ROBERT KING, formerly of Bird, in Eye Lane, Leckfield, Sussex, who left his home in the year 1860, after his father's death, will he write to the address given, as his mother and sisters are most anxious to hear of him.
Miss M. A. KING,
The Mount, Waverton, near Chester (England).

WRITE TO YOUR BROTHER ON THE SUBJECT OF "Never too late to mend."

W. H. GREGORY—CALL AND SEE; YOUR SON, just arrived from England, is at 1,511 Second avenue. AMALIA GREGORY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOber 9.—Coral earrings, lady; Miss Withers, you are requested to write again. Address V. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED TO KNOW—THE RESIDENCE OR whereabouts of Mr. Sinoriano Diego de Jesus Martin y Vega, native of Canary Islands, to communicate to him family matters of importance. Any information direct from himself or from anybody who knows him may be addressed to Mr. J. A. PESANT, No. 40 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD GIVEN AND NO QUEStions asked for the return of the Rings taken from Lexington avenue, near Forty-fourth street, on Nov. 10, or the tickets, if they have been pawned, to L. D. D., 47 Walker street.

LOST.—LEFT, ON DESBROSSES STREET FERRYboat, on Tuesday, a lady's red Russia leather Satchel. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 17 New street or addressing box 80 N. Y. Post office.

LOST—ON THE 19TH INST., CHATELAINE WATCH, in oxidized silver; monogram M. S. F. in colored letters on glass back; dog's head clasp. A suitable reward will be given if returned to office of Brevoort House.

LOST—A SEALSKIN MUFF (ON THURSDAY) IN going from Brooks Brothers (Union square) to 141 West Fourteenth street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at the office of BROOKS BROTHERS.

LOST—ON THE AFTERNOON OF TUESDAY, 18TH inst., a low bodied Scotch Terrier. Answers to the name of Gip. A suitable reward will be paid on returning him to 30 West Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—YESTERDAY, ON BROADWAY, FROM EIGHteenth street to Washington place, Top of Sleeve Button, tortoise shell, with "R" in mother of pearl; $1 for returning it to No. 7 Washington place, first loft.

STOLEN—AT FLEMINGTON, N. J. ON THE NIGHT of the 12th inst., two Bonds of $1,000 each, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Nos. 2,053, 1,874. The public are cautioned against receiving them; payment stopped. PHEBE A. VAN FLEET.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, on Wednesday evening, a lady's black lynx Boa. Return to No. 1 West Thirty fourth st.

$20 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF LIGHT Overcoat taken from coat room of Waverley Club, at Novelty Hall, Brooklyn, L. I., on evening of November 19, 1873. The above reward will be paid and positively no questions asked. Call on or address A. D. DICKINSON, 100 and 102 Broadway, New York.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost, on board steamer City of Paris, a gold hunting-case Watch and Chain; stem winder; No. 8,654; E. Perregaux Locle, maker. Address J. C. W., 47 Gold st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad depot, a small Lady's Watch, marked on the inside of the case "Mary Bryan." The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the watch at the St. Nicholas Hotel office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, CORner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—ONLY TWO MORE.
The Legislature of Kentucky authorized five Gift Concerts to be given in Louisville to establish the Public Library. Three have already been given with eminent success and a fourth is announced for December 3, at which the enormous sum of $1,500,000 will be distributed to ticket holders. For full particulars read the column advertisement in the Herald next Saturday.
For Tickets. Circulars or information apply to or address THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New York.

A.—$1,500,000 IN PRIZES IN GRAND GIFT CONCERT for benefit of Public Library of Kentucky. Tickets for sale by J. T. EDGE, 18 Broad street, New York.

A.—CUBA.—CUBA.—CUBA.—HAVANA LOTTERY OF Cuba. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—DARIES, AGENT OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY. Tickets, wholesale and retail, at lowest market rates. No. 7 Murray street; Post office box 4,909.

A.—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY GIFT CONcert; $1,500,000 cash gifts. Tickets for sale by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer, 30 Liberty street, New York.

CUBA HAVANA LOTTERY,
Royal Saxon Government Lottery,
Hamburg City Lottery,
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Lock box 5,594. 116 Nassau street, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—ROYAL SAXON GOVERNment Lottery; Hamburg and Brunswick Government Lotteries. Prizes cashed and information furnished. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street; box 3,316 New York Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED; ALL ORders faithfully executed; all correspondence considered strictly private; circulars containing full particulars free. A. SCHNEIDER & CO., 35 Wall st., basement.

HAVANA LOTTERY,
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.
Tickets Wholesale and Retail.
Also German States Lotteries.
Box 4,271 Post office. VETTER & CO., Bankers,
185 Bowery (German Bank building).

IMPORTED BAVARIAN BEER.
The sale for this season of the above beer (bottled) will begin on
MONDAY, the 27th November.
Also excellent Rochester Beer, the finest beverage ever made in this country, bottled expressly for family use and shipping at our establishments, Tryon row, New York (Staats-Zeitung Building), and 241 Broadway.
HOLLENDER & CO.

I WILL SEND A LITTLE PRESENT TO EVERY married lady upon receipt of address. Send; it costs nothing. Mrs. S. S. CLINE, 105 West Forty-fourth street.

LA SOCIEDAD "LA PROTECTORA" convokes its members to 76 Pine street, at Trujillo's restaurant, from the 19th to the 23d inst., from 12 o'clock to 5, to retake their shares on account of being dissolved.
THE COMMISSION.

MASONIC ENTERPRISE.
Tickets to the Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Masonic Temple, now being erected in Norfolk, Va., can be had of the undersigned. Price $5, half tickets $2 50, capital prize $50,000. The drawing to take place the 15th day of next January, without fail. This enterprise will be conducted by the best and most distinguished Masons and citizens of Virginia, and wholly in the cause of Masonry. No individual benefits to be derived. Call and get a circular at once, at office of
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 651—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
5, 21, 43, 26, 29, 24, 8, 25, 44, 53, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 652—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
50, 23, 62, 35, 52, 59, 6, 4, 38, 25, 18, 15, 11, 65.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 551—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
18, 68, 57, 12, 75, 7, 58, 13, 15, 2, 32.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 552—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
41, 7, 10, 48, 76, 9, 59, 46, 18, 13, 35, 53, 40, 12.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 365—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
34, 30, 38, 24, 9, 69, 37, 74, 56, 75, 71.
NORTH CAROLINA—CLASS NO. 366—NOVEMBER 20, 1873.
49, 26, 20, 62, 55, 15, 8, 77, 45, 71, 12, 40, 11, 76.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 232 Greenwich street, New York.

PIGEON SHOOTING.
The second great match between Mr. E. W. Tinker, of Providence, and Mose Meyers, of New Jersey, for $1,000, at 100 birds each, will take place at Deerfoot Park, Coney Island road, L. I., on Tuesday next, November 25. Badge rules to govern. Shooting to commence at 12 M.
WM. McMAHON, Proprietor.

PRIVATE RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES.—AT THE request of several medical gentlemen of New York Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, late Health Commissioner, has opened his spacious residence, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., for the reception of a small number of inebriates. Letters addressed to Dr. W. MURPHY will receive immediate attention.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED. Information furnished, circulars sent free on application. Spanish bank bills and governments purchased.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

TWEED IN JAIL.
See THE CARTOON in
THE DAILY GRAPHIC
TO-DAY.

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, HAVANA LOTtery; circulars, with full information, sent free; $1,200,000. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Merchandise. Several fine Camel's Hair Shawls and Ladies' Furs for sale very low.
H. GEIGERMAN.

$589,589.—KENTUCKY LOTTERY, ROYAL HAvana and Kentucky circulars free. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DOUBLE ENGINE SIDE wheel steamboat URBANA, 155 feet long, 3½ feet of water loaded; in good condition for business; good mortgage taken. Inquire immediately of STERLING & NOBLE, 27 Park place.

TWO FIRST CLASS TUG BOATS FOR SALE—60 AND 48 feet long, draw 6 and 4½ loaded; also a small, new Steam Yacht. Apply to E. C. FORCE, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey street, room 6. Address box 2,476 Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY.—PARTIES desiring to get Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Silk, will be more liberally dealt with than at any other house.

AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY.—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 681 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET, money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks. Private office for ladies. Business confidential. 681 Broadway. S. FIRUSKI.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AMERICAN OFFICE, $75,000.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Silver, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, valuables, &c.; utmost value loaned, or will buy. Established 1854. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NERVOUS AND Physical Debility and all Diseases of the Blood effectually cured by the old Medical Practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
MASTIFF DOGS
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth streets, on Saturday, November 22, at 11 o'clock, and comprising
ONE IMPORTED MASTIFF BITCH, 4½ years old; one Dog, 16 months old; two dog and bitch Pups, 8 months old, &c.; all descendants of the celebrated "Turk."
THIS WILL PROVE THE RAREST chance ever offered to the public to purchase a thoroughbred imported mastiff.
STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION at the Mart.

CENTRAL FIRE EXPRESS RIFLES AND GUNS.—E. M. REILLY & CO., of London, inform sportsmen, gunmakers and others that the above are still on sale; 24th last day. 167 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, FIVE months old, and a Spanish Trick Poodle, four months old; sold on account of the owner leaving the country; price of each $10. Address Miss KEEREN, 21 East Houston street, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—THE DOUBLE-NOSED SETTER, KENT; warranted one of the finest young dogs in the country. For particulars, apply to or address A. W. PEARSALL, Huntington, L. I.

WANTED—A BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN; ALSO diamond Ring and Jurgenson Watch (stem winder). Apply at 10 Ann street.

$140.—FOR SALE, A DOUBLE BARRELLED, 12 bore, rebounding locks, breach loader; makers, Truelock & Harris, Dublin; also a rosewood Case, with all the tools that pertain to a gun; was bought last September of the above makers for £35 ($175) gold. Address W. A. KING, 850 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, BY
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER
(SUCCESSOR TO JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL).
HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.
REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Twenty-four to forty-eight hours given to purchasers to test warrantees.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY'S) SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT—TEAM black Horses, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice or trick; trot close to 3 minutes together; one trots better than 3 minutes; very stylish; perfectly kind and gentle, and one of the finest road or family teams in the city.
SET IMPORTED HARNESS, NEARLY NEW.
ELEGANT LAUNDALET, ON C SPRINGS, BUILT BY J. B. Brewster & Co.
SLEIGH, WITH RUMBLE SEAT.
TEAM BAY HORSES, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 6 AND 7 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice or fault; both good under saddle; fast travellers, free and stylish drivers; have great endurance, fear nothing; a first class road or carriage team; warranted sound.
SET HARNESS, NEARLY NEW, MADE BY DUNScomb.
¾ CLARENCE, IN PERFECT ORDER, BUILT BY Wood Bros.
TEAM BLACK HORSES, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 5 AND 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good travellers, prompt and stylish drivers, and a first class team for general business use, and warranted sound.
Set Double Harness and
DOG CART, BUILT BY BREWSTER & CO., OF Broome street.
BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish; been used for family driving; sold only for want of use and warranted sound.
COUPE, IN PERFECT ORDER, BUILT BY WOOD Bros.
BAY MARE, SIRED BY WOLF'S TRUSTEE COLT, dam a Morgan mare, 15½ hands high, 6 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; trots in 3 minutes; is a free and pleasant driver and fears nothing.
TOP SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON.
BROWN HORSE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a fast traveller and an excellent horse for general business use.
COUPE, IN GOOD ORDER, BY PARKER & CO.
BROWN HORSE, 16¼ HANDS HIGH, KIND AND true in all harness, free from vice, a first class roadster; can trot in 2:40.
TOP WAGON, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, BUILT BY Wood Brothers.
BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS OLD, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, a fast traveller, very stylish; an excellent horse for gentleman's road use; warranted sound.
TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DAY & SON.
COUPE ESTABLISHMENT—BROWN HORSE, 16 hands high, 9 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice or fault, very stylish, fears nothing, can be driven by a lady and warranted sound; set coupe Harness and
COUPE, NEARLY NEW.
BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 6 YEARS OLD, sired by Henry B. Patchen, raised in Monmouth county, New Jersey; a free and pleasant driver; trots close to three minutes; has never been trained for speed; set of Harness and
ROAD WAGON, BUILT BY STIVERS.
GRAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 9 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice and a first class work horse.
SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; DESCRIPTIONS TIME of sale.
FIFTEEN SLEIGHS.
French Landau.
Clarence, in good order.
Westchester Rockaway.
Top and no top Wagons.
Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON
(late Johnston & Van Tassell),
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, OLD STAND,
37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE IS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS PREMISES 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.
The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house, and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY'S) SALE, 10½ O'CLOCK.
TEAM OF BROWN HORSES, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old; kind and true in all harness and free from vice: very stylish, prompt drivers; have been used as a family team, and warranted sound.
CLARENCE; Brewster, of Broome street.
TEAM OF SORREL HORSES, 15½ hands, 8 and 9 years; kind and true in all harness; have been used to a coach; are a first class coach team, and warranted sound.
PANEL Coach, in good order; set of Harness, &c.
ELEGANT ROAD TURNOUT—BAY HORSE, sired by second Hambletonian, dam Black Hawk mare; long mane and tail; all black points; 15½ hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; has free, open gait; trotted in 2:40; sold only for want of use; has been used exclusively as a road horse.
TOP, SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON, city built. Set of light Harness, by Gibson.
SPLENDID SORREL ROAD MARE, 15½ hands, 5 years old; kind and true in harness, and free from vice; no road too long for her; free, prompt and pleasant driver; never trained for speed; warranted sound.
BREWSTER ROAD WAGON, in excellent order.
CLARENCE, BY WOOD BROTHERS, in good order.
ELEGANT BRIGHT BAY STALLION, 16½ hands, 8 years old; sired by Toronto Chief, dam the Sontag mare; kind and true in all harness, and free from vice; can trot better than 2:35; fine, open gait; sure foal getter. His dam when four years old trotted in 2:30, beating Flora Temple, on Fashion track; sold only for want of use.
COUPE ESTABLISHMENT.—Bay coupe or family Horse, 16½ hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness, and free from vice; stylish, pleasant driver; not afraid of anything; has been used in a private coupe, and warranted sound.
COUPE, IN PERFECT order.
SORREL TROTTING MARE, 15½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; fears nothing; can trot in 3 minutes; very handsomely formed; in every respect a first class road mare, and warranted.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; has been used as a gentleman's road horse; great endurance; stylish, prompt driver, and warranted sound.
BRETT, IN FIRST CLASS ORDER.
BAY SHETLAND PONY, 12 hands, 8 years; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; has been used by children; sold for want of use, and warranted sound.
BLACK SADDLE PONY, 13 hands, 8 years; has been ridden by children; very gentle, no vice or trick, and warranted sound.
BLACK HORSE, 15½ hands, 8 years old; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; very pleasant and gentle driver; an excellent family or business horse.
GENTLEMAN'S ROAD MARE, 15½ hands, 6 years; kind and true in all harness and free from vice; can trot in 3 minutes; stand without tying; not afraid of locomotives; warranted sound.
DUSENBURY OPEN ROAD WAGON.
GRAY Horse, 16 hands, 8 years old; an excellent work or business horse.
BLACK HORSE "MORGAN," long mane and tail, 15 hands, 7 years; kind and true in all harness; an excellent road horse; sold only for want of use.
TWENTY OTHER HORSES (DESCRIPTION TIME OF SALE), Curtain Coach, Portland Cutter, Sleighs, Top Buggies, Rockaways, double and single Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE ONLY AUCTION MART in the State having a large driving ring for showing horses on sale.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, New York, } Proprietors.
L. C. CHASE, Boston, }

A.—COME ONE AND ALL TO 141 WEST BROADway, near Canal street, to buy Carriages, both new and second hand, 20 per cent less than any house in the city.

AT PANIC PRICES—ALL WOOL STORM BLANkets, $3 50 to $10; large Stable Blankets, $2 to $8; Road Blankets, $3 50 to $24; Hoods, $2 to $10; Lap Rugs, $2 25 to $40; a large lot of very handsome Siberian Wolf Robes, $18 to $26; the largest assortment of Harness and Saddlery in the city. All goods at a great reduction from former prices. E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren street.

A PART OF A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE, consisting of one double set of light Harness, one pair of extra English kersey Horse Blankets, with noods; three extra lined Buffalo Robes, and one pair worsted Blankets. To be seen at Z. THOMPSON'S stable, 136 East Thirteenth street.

A NEW CLARENCE FOR SALE—FINISHED IN THE best manner, trimmed with brown cloth and warranted; will be sold less than cost to manufacture it. 203 Mercer street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THREE SORREL HORSES, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; also two Wagons. PHŒNIX STABLES, 158 and 160 East Twenty-seventh st.

A VERY LIGHT FOUR-WHEEL DOG CART, IN fine order, city maker, and double set of light Harness, to be sold at a bargain. No. 5 West Thirteenth st.

A.—COUPE LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, DEPOT Wagons, new style Buggies; several second hand Carriages taken in exchange; sold at prices to suit the times. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

ANY PERSON WANTING HORSES WINTERED IN the country at reasonable rates address THOMAS MOTT, Port Washington, L. I. Good city reference.

A VERY FINE PORTLAND SLEIGH, BY KEMBLE; fine road Harness; also fine wolf Robe; also two large sweat Blankets. At private stable 216 West Thirty-fifth street.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO LIGHT LEATHER TOP SIDE-bar and one full spring top Wagon, city made, good as new, for half their value; must be sold; also single and double Harness. Call quick and examine. 151 West Thirty-fifth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, HORSE, TRUCK, Harness and Work of two down town houses cheap, as the owner has got other business. 245 West Twenty-sixth street.

BLANKETS—WATERPROOF BLANKETS, STRAPPED and unstrapped; a good Stable Blanket, $2; a large stock of Kersey Blankets, Sweat Blankets and Robes, at the cheapest harness store in New York. A good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good Grocer's Harness, $25; a good double Track Harness, $30. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay st., N. Y.

BOARD FOR HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN, OWNING farm on Long Island, will take a few Horses for the winter, at the nominal price of $10 per month; best of care. Address box 1,380, New York Post office.

BOARD FOR HORSES IN NEW JERSEY, CHEAP.—For reference and particulars inquire of A. P. RANSOM, 138 Grand street, or Dr. E. B. FOOT, 120 Lexington avenue, New York.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER & CO., BROOME STREET, Cabriolet, a Wood Gibson double Harness, do. light single Harness, a Stivers Cutter, Bells, Blankets, &c., all of the best and in perfect order. Call at 91 Mercer street, third floor, where they can be seen.

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH, WELL BRED DARK brown coupe or carriage Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; also a pair of bay Horses, 15 hands high; will trot in about 3 minutes. Apply at private stable, No. 1 East Forty-second street.

A.—IMPORTANT, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY sale of the finest blooded and fast trotting stock in the country, at public auction, this day (Friday,) November 21, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, at 10½ O'CLOCK PROMPT.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
GENUINE, WARRANTED FINE TROTTERS,
SPEED WARRANTED, OR NO SALE,
being all the fine and fast stock of the late firm of Seymour, Morgan & Co., who are compelled to sell their entire stock.
Elegant dapple gray Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old; sired by Pilot, dam by Alexander's Abdallah, 15½; one of the finest and most genteel road horses in the country; shows fine, high breeding; fine, free, easy and prompt driver and a resolute, bold and courageous trotter; he can trot in 2:45, and go the length of road; is warranted sound, kind and perfect, without vice, trick, fault or blemish; an extraordinary fine, genteel and promising young horse, either single or double.
Also, the fine and fast dapple gray trotting mare GRAY ALICE, sired by Patchen Chief, dam the fast gray mare Milkmaid, formerly owned by H. Weed, of Staten Island, who had a record of 2:34. Gray Alice is 15½ high, 6 years, old, and for beauty, style, symmetry and fine, sharp road qualities is second to none. She won the Gentlemen's Cup on Prospect Park, owners to drive to road wagons, in 2:44. She has since improved and showed considerably faster time, and promises to rank No. 1. She is well behaved and fine gaited, either single or double, and warranted sound, kind and perfect, and, as represented, can show 2:40 on any good track with a few days' driving.
Also the famous, handsome and fast Hambletonian trotting Mare MISS RYSDICK. Sired by Rysdick's Hambletonian, dam a full sister to General Butler. Miss Rysdick is the handsomest mare in the State; is deep mahogany bay, all black points; was raised by E. W. Teakle and by him sold to present owner upon showing a trial in 2:38, when 5 years old past: she has since been used altogether for private use except when she was matched against the celebrated trotting horse Lottery for $2,000 a side, when she was trained about seven weeks by Isaac Paulding, and was then given several trials of heats considerably below 2:30, and was a strong favorite over Lottery, but the death of Lottery last fall ended the race; she is finer, stronger and faster now than ever, and is warranted now to beat 2:40 and to show quarters better than a 2:30 gait, and has not had much driving lately; she is 15½ high, 7 years old, and warranted sound, kind and perfect.
Also an extra handsome, fine, safe and stylish Ethen Allen chestnut trotting Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old, a perfect pet and picture, safe for any lady to drive and can trot in 2:46, and warranted sound and kind.
Also three elegant Wagons, top and open, Brewster & Dusenbury; two fine sets of double, and two of single Harness, best city makers; Blankets, Robes, &c., &c.
N. B.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase really fine and fast Trotters should call and examine this stock, as they are all fully warranted, and must be seen to be appreciated.
Sale positive, rain or shine, as they must be sold.

BRETT, IN GOOD ORDER.
TEAM OF COACH HORSES.
BREWSTER ROAD WAGON, SIDE BAR.
ELEGANT FAMILY TEAM.
FINE ROAD HORSE.
OPEN ROAD WAGON, BREWSTER & CO.
TWO COUPES, CITY BUILT, IN GOOD ORDER.
BAROUCHE, IN GOOD ORDER; CLOSE COACH, CURTAIN COACH,
TWENTY FAMILY OR BUSINESS HORSES.
TOP BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGON.
DUSENBURY AND OPEN ROAD WAGON.
HARNESS, ROBES, &C.
PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
ARCH. JOHNSTON'S MART, THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10½ O'CLOCK.
READ CATALOGUE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPerty, by a private party, a beautiful pair of light Horses, sound and kind; can be used in single or double harness, and are excellent under saddle. Any one in need of the above should not fail to answer, as this is a chance seldom offered, which will be proved in every respect by addressing the owner, CUBA, Herald office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO GOOD CANADIAN Ponies, well mated, 6 years old, 15 hands high; separate or together; sound and kind; good blacks. 204 West Sixteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HORSE, TRUCK, HARNESS; price $250; one Horse, 16 hands, 8 years, $75; three sets single Harness, price $20, $25, $30. Must sell; want money. 73 Vandam street.

GO EARLY AND EXAMINE THE STOCK AT ARCH. JOHNSTON'S SALE, THIS DAY, 10½ O'CLOCK, 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE. READ CATALOGUE.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER—BOX stalls if required. Apply to EDWARD J. HICKS, of Hardy & Hicks, 78 Bowery, New York, or SAMUEL WILLETS, Little Neck, L. I.

HORSES BOARDED ON A FINE FARM NEAR CITY, splendid accommodation, good treatment, moderate charges and an experienced man in charge are the inducements offered. Apply to A. HENDERSON, 80 Water street.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, ROBES, &C.—HAVing had such good success in disposing of our first $1,000,000 worth of stock, we have concluded to sell another $1,000,000, in order to get rid of our surplus stock before December 1. Store jammed all day long. Hurry up, as we shall not offer another $1,000,000 after this. The only house in town that can do it is MOSEMAN'S, 114 Chambers street.

PRICE $600.—SIDE BAR TOP WAGON, NEW IN August last. Whips, Robes and Blankets and Horse; horse is a kind, sound, good traveller and worth more than full price asked; wagon, cost $475, and shows no wear. Call on J. LOWENBORG, 239 Broadway.

PANIC PRICES.—SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH Bells, 30 per cent reduction; 300 Sleighs, 3,000 strings Sleigh Bells; every style; Carriages, new and second hand. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

PART OF PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 121 WEST Seventeenth street; room for four horses and two carriages; balance of stable is now occupied by the owner. Only private parties need apply to the COACHMAN, on the premises.

REDUCTION—PRICES ONE-THIRD LOWER THAN usual.—Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, Carriages, new and second hand, 3,000 Strings Sleigh Bells, 300 Sleighs; greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES SELLING OFF CHEAP, comprising Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways and Phaetons; 100 second hand Sleighs, to make room for new stock, very reasonable.
WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGH WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND SIX seat Sleigh. Address box 2,022 Post office, giving particulars and lowest cash price.

TROTTER WANTED—THAT CAN SHOW FROM '35 TO '40, size immaterial, clean-limbed, pure gaited, good disposition, easily handled, sound and desirable; price according to speed and the times. Address JOHN CAVENDISH, box 194 Herald office, giving full particulars and price.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT of Sleighs, by Kimball and other makers, we will offer our stock of Coupe and Cutunder Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Park Phaetons, top and Road Wagons, &c., below cost. JOSEPH KEAL & CO.,
1,494 and 1,495 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

WAGONS, CHEAP—EXPRESS, GROCERY BUSIness, Concord, plumbers', delivery and platform spring Wagons, at 226 Spring street.

WANTED—A SLEIGH, IN GOOD CONDITION, FOR cash. Address D. B., box 2,554 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD DURING the winter; personal attention; terms moderate. Address box 193 Post office, Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS VERY LIGHT COUPE, that has been little used, with pole and shafts, for cash. Address or call on PRUDEN, 861 Eighth avenue.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A TWO seated family Sleigh; pole and shafts in good condition. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street, in the basement.

WANTED—A HANDSOME PORTLAND SLEIGH; new or one having been little used; also Robes and Bells; must be offered at panic prices. Address, with full particulars, D. M. C., box 3,649 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FINE LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE HARness; new or very little used and at panic prices; also a corresponding single Set. Address, with full particulars, D. M. C., box 3,649 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO HORSES TO BOARD FOR THE winter, on a gentleman's place in Westchester county; fine stable, best of hay and water and a competent groom; charges moderate. Address G. W., box 1,748 Post office.

$35 FOR FINE PORTLAND SLEIGHS, AT BARKER & CHASE'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street; the largest and cheapest assortment in the State.

$275 FOR A VERY FINE, STYLISH BROWN Morgan Horse, 15½ hands; stands without tying; fears nothing; can beat three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at 216 West Thirty-fifth street.

$300 FOR BAY MARE—15¾ HANDS; SOUND AND kind; Top Buggy and Harness; would exchange for Lots in Westchester county. Address PACIFIC, box 182 Herald office.

500 SLEIGHS OF ALL STYLES, BLANKETS, Buffalo, Wolf, Bear, Wolverine and Genet Robes; 1,000 strings of Bells; Blankets $1 50 up; also a fine assortment top and open Road Wagons, Rockaways, Coaches, Clarences, Germantowns, Express Wagons, top and open Pony Phaetons, single and double Harness, at low prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

DRY GOODS.

FURS, FURS—RELINED, CLEANED AND ALTERED; work first class; prices reasonable; Fur Trimmings in great variety at C. C. SHAYNE & CO.'S, Fur Manufactory, Broadway and Tenth street.

IRON-CLADS.
A strong, serviceable Shoe for youths and boys,
at CANTRELL'S, 239 and 241 Fourth avenue.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

$10.—WHY PAY $50 FOR WHAT YOU CAN LEARN for $2 50 by purchasing Madame HERMAN'S Book of Instructions in her new method of making wax flowers, including a full set of moulds? Address 113 West Forty-first street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
This company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers 44 and 47 North River,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ITALY, Sat., Nov. 22, 8 A. M. | EGYPT, Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CANADA, Sat, Nov. 29, 1 P. M. | GREECE, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M.
Fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK..........Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency; Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates.
Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*JAVA.....W'sday, Nov. 19	PARTHIA..Sa'day, Nov. 22
*CUBA.....W'sday, Nov. 26	SAMARIA..Sa'day, Nov. 29
ABYSSINIA...Wed. Dec. 3	MARATHON.S'day, Dec. 6
ALGERIA..W'sday, Dec. 10	OLYMPUS..Sa'day, Dec. 13
*RUSSIA....W'day, Dec. 17	HECLA.....Sa'day, Dec. 20

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered Steamships,
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC..........November 22, at 6 A. M.
CELTIC..........November 29, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC..........December 6, 6 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........December 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........December 20, 3 P. M.
—From the White Star Docks, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lachenez..........Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE, Lemarie..........Saturday, Dec. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
NEW YORK TO HAMBURG,
touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant and full-powered iron steamship
GOETHE, Captain Wilson,
will sail on
TUESDAY, December 9, at 2 P. M.,
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 6 to 20 persons, well lighted and provided with dining tables.
For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain De Limon, will sail on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by Steamship HANSA, Captain F. Klug Rist, on Saturday, Nov. 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP SERVICE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails.

	From Antwerp.	From Philadelphia.
NEDERLAND, 3,000 tons, Captain H. W. James..........	Nov. 12	Dec. 6
VADERLAND, 2,800 tons, Captain Vander Heyden..........	Nov. 25	Oct. 23
REYDAL HALL, 2,114 tons, Captain Collin..........	Oct. 12	Nov. 1
SWITZERLAND, 3,000 tons, Captain ——		Building

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..........$100, gold
Steerage..........$35, currency
Prepaid Certificates, $36, currency.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

	Tons.	Master.	From Liv'pool.	From Philad'a
ABBOTSFORD....	2,538	De la Motte	Oct. 29	Nov. 20
KENILWORTH....	2,538	Putt	Nov. 12	Dec. 4

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin..........$100, currency
Steerage..........$30, currency
Prepaid Certificates, $32, currency.
Tickets will be sold here at lowest rates, good from Antwerp and Liverpool to all interior points in the United States, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, thus affording parties in this country a convenient and cheap opportunity of sending for their friends in Europe.
THE RED STAR LINE will give special attention to the comfort of steerage passengers. Comfortable berths, well ventilated sleeping apartments and good food will be furnished them.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
Freights will be received at all principal points in the West and South in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Mail Steamship Company and Clyde's lines, and through bills of lading issued for Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Hull and Leith.
The Red Star Line Docks at Philadelphia are in direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all merchandise intended for points beyond Philadelphia can be transferred from the hold of the steamer to the cars without the expense to shippers and risk of damage by relanding which results from cartage.
For rates of freight and passage and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, 42 Broad street.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents,
PHILADELPHIA.
William Hunter & Co., Agents, Liverpool. | B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

INMAN LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Nov. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Dec. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Dec. 6, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Dec. 13, noon.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark street, corner of Lake street, Chicago.
WILLIAM INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS will sail at 2 P. M. on Saturday, November 22, instead of 7 A. M., as previously advertised.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

INDIA..........Sat., Nov. 22	MACEDONIA..Wed., Dec. 10
CALEDONIA..Wed., Nov. 26	ELYSIA..........Sat., Dec. 13
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Nov. 29	CASTALIA....Wed., Dec. 17
OLYMPIA.....Wed., Dec. 3	ANGLIA..........Sat., Dec. 20
VICTORIA.....Sat., Dec. 7	TRINACRIA..Wed., Dec. 24

The passenger accommodations on the steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
WED. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return $130, currency.
SAT. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at the lowest rates.
DRAFTS FOR ANY AMOUNT AT CURRENCY RATES.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain C. Hebich will sail on Thursday, November 27 at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, { Upper saloon, $120.
{ Lower saloon, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. | C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The FRISIA will sail December 4.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
PEMBROKE, Wednesday..........November 26
DELTA (chartered)..........December 13
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $30, currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

JOHN O'DONOVAN ROSSA, PASSAGE OFFICE, NAtional Steamship Company, pier 47, Houston street. The company's drafts payable everywhere for passengers by the beautiful steamship Italy, 8 o'clock, Saturday.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
ARRAGON, Western..........Tuesday, Nov. 25
LADY LYCETT, Evatt..........Wednesday, Dec. 10
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. R. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman..........November 26, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth..........December 3, at 2 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA..........Saturday, Dec. 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upwards issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
Friday, December 5, steamship COLON leaves pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M. for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, pier 42 North River, New York.
G. H. BRADBURY, President.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing 23d of every month, making close connections at Rio de Janeiro with the English and French Mail Steamships for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
The splendid steamship SOUTH AMERICA, Captain Tinklepaugh, will sail from pier 43 N. R. on Monday, November 24, at 12 M., calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. Excursion tickets good for six months at three-quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
First class full-powered English built iron screw steamers. From pier 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA and PORTO RICO.
CORINTHA..........December —
CLARIBEL..........December 19
For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ATLAS..........January 1
ETNA..........December 16
First class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO, Agents,
56 Wall and 59 Pine street.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.
For Puerta Plata, Samana and St Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave pier No. 3 North River on Thursday, November 20, at 3 P. M.
Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and St. Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

FOR HAMILTON AND ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA—Carrying the United States mails.
The first class steamship PERIT, Ellis, master, will be despatched for the above ports from pier 9, East River, on the following dates, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—Saturday, November 29, and Wednesday, December 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LUNT BROTHERS, 28 South street.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK (Havana direct), noon....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 29
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau)..........Dec. 4
CUBA (Havana direct)..........Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct)..........Dec. 11
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Steamship CITY OF MERIDA..........Dec. 4
Will leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
MORRO CASTLE, Morton..........November 25
CRESCENT CITY, Curtis..........December 2
WILMINGTON, Holmes..........December 9
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

SOUTHERN LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
Steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. Evans, Nov. 26.
Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Henis, Dec. 3.
Steamer CARONDELET, Dec. 10.
Steamer CITY OF HOUSTON, Dec. 17.
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.

TEXAS LINE.—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or
W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI,
from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, November 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain James Crawford, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, November 22, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.
DAILY LINE to Norfolk
and tri-weekly to Richmond.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, steamers leave daily at 3 P. M. for Norfolk, and passenger steamers for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, same hour.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points South and Southwest via Virginia and Tennessee, Atlantic Coast, Seaboard and other lines; also by Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Western Points, and by steamers at Norfolk for Newbern and Washington, N. C., and other points.
Office, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON
via Newport and Fall River.
The magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. Daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Trenton, at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 8 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4 and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05, 6:49 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.—THE ELEGANT steamers
RHODE ISLAND, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NARRAGANSETT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from pier 33 North River, at 4 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HANDSOME SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM, with Board, at a moderate price, containing large closets, water and chandeliers, with a family residing at 123 East Twenty-fourth street.

1.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; also single Rooms, with first class Board; references exchanged. 133 West Forty-first street.

1 DOOR FROM GRAND HOTEL.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without private meals. No. 36 West Thirty-first street. References exchanged.

1 HANDSOME ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD; AMple closets, grate fire; exclusive use of adjoining bathroom, containing every convenience. Very moderate terms. 164 West Twenty-second street.

1 BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—ELEGANT Suit or entire Second Floor, with Board or private table; also large square and single Rooms; references. No. 119 East Twenty-third street.

2 LARGE ROOMS, WITH AMPLE CLOSETS, ON second floor; one large Room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired; references. No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street.

2 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS TO rent, with Board, on very moderate terms; also Room for gentleman; family small; references. 177 Lexington avenue, corner of Thirty-first street.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—TO LET, WITH Board, large front Room, handsomely furnished, southern exposure, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; also other Rooms; table Board. 63 East Fourth st.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—GOOD ROOMS, with Board, for single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated; handsomely furnished house; good neighborhood and location; $7 to $10 per week. 61 East Fourth street.

4 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, ONLY ONE door from Fifth avenue.—One suit of Rooms and one single Room, with Board; references.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 347.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT of Rooms, second floor, newly furnished; unexceptionable table; city references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 273, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND Thirtieth streets.—Second Floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first class Board; finest location in town.

6 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—ONE ELEgantly furnished Flat, with or without private table.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; new house; good location. No. 1 Spencer place, corner of Fourth and West Tenth streets, or 231 West Fourth street. References.

8 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE pleasant and handsomely furnished Rooms to let to a family or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

9 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—COMFORTABLE Rooms, single or en suite, with Board, at reduced prices.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A SPACIOUS Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also front Room on fourth floor.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsome front Rooms, $15, $20 and $23 for two persons, with Board; no children; steam heat; single Room, $7; also, table Board, $4.

12 LAFAYETTE PLACE, CORNER FOURTH street.—Fine Rooms and elegant table; terms very reasonable.

12 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET (MADISON square).—Rooms, singly or together, on second, third or fourth floor, with Board; location most central and delightful in the city.

12 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—First class Board, with good Rooms, at very reasonable rates, second floor, with private table if desired.

13TH STREET, NO. 233 EAST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to let to gentlemen, with Board; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, WEST, 304.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with sunny exposure, to let, with first class Board; location central; terms reasonable.

14TH STREET, 16 WEST, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Rooms to let, with Board, together or separately; terms moderate; references.

14TH STREET, 300 AND 302, CORNER OF SECOND avenue.—Large and small Rooms on second and third floors, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

14TH STREET, NO. 48 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Three large Rooms on second floor, for families, with Board; one hall Room for gentlemen; home comforts; best references.

14 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Parlor for gentlemen or gentleman and lady; also hall Bedrooms; French table; reference required; moderate price.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—THREE handsomely and newly furnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, on second floor, fronting Broadway, with private table if desired; also one or two single Rooms, with or without Board.

17TH STREET, OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK, four doors east of Second avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at a moderate price; references exchanged.

18 LAFAYETTE PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

18 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Third Floor, en suite or singly, with Board; elegantly furnished; every modern convenience; house and table first class; references exchanged.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND 63 Madison avenue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; fine single Rooms.

19TH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, or small family; reference. 58 West Nineteenth street.

19TH STREET, NOS. 38 AND 40 EAST.—CENTRAL location; desirable, furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; also table Board.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A SUIT OF Parlors and other Rooms to let, with or without private table.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board. References.

20 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—Well furnished Suit of Rooms, with good Board and private table if desired, at moderate terms to respectable party with references.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, a very pleasant third story Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References.

21ST STREET, 146 WEST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor; also Rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Parlor Floor to let, newly furnished, with first class Board; entrance No. 25.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Second Floor, en suite or separate, with or without Board; private table if desired; house entirely first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

23D STREET, WEST.—A LARGE, NICELY FURnished Room to let, with Board for two, at $15 per week; everything the best. Call, with reference, at 118.

23D STREET, 343 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with first class Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house warm and pleasant; table first class; terms moderate.

24TH STREET, 257 WEST.—DESIRABLE FRONT Rooms, handsomely furnished, and containing every requisite for comfort and convenience, with Board, for families or a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms, for gentlemen; references.

26TH STREET, 44 WEST.—TWO OR THREE FINE Rooms, with good Board, in a private family; small Rooms, suitable for gentlemen, from $8 to $16 for two persons.

29 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, CORNER OF Madison avenue (Windsor Hotel block).—Elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single Rooms for gentlemen.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Two fine, large Rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a family, with or without private table; also Room for gentlemen; references exchanged.

32 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—SECOND story Rooms to let to families or single gentlemen, with Board. Terms very moderate.

33 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on third floor; also three single Rooms, with Board.

34TH STREET, NO. 111 WEST.—LARGE SECOND story back Room, with Board; terms very moderate; small Room, fourth floor, $7; references.

35 EAST NINTH STREET.—SQUARE AND HALL Rooms; also entire Second Floor, with liberal table, at prices to suit the times; best references.

39 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Suits for families, on second floor, at moderate rates, to permanent parties; refer to past and present guests.

41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—BOARD.—ONE handsome front, sunny Room on second floor, to gentleman and wife; also back Room and hall Room on third floor; terms moderate.

45 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—DESIRABLE front Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen, in a first class private house.

47 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, for families and single gentlemen, with first class Board, with all the comforts of a home.

47TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A LARGE and handsomely furnished Room, with Board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Get number at news store, corner of Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue.

50 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms for families or single gentlemen, and hall Room on second floor, with unexceptionable Board; terms moderate; references.

50 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—VERY LARGE front Parlor and Bedroom connecting, first floor; new and elegant furniture and carpets; private table if desired; first class house.

54 WEST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—A square sunny Room on second floor, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without Board; also a hall Room, private family; references.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on Parlor and second floors, en suite or singly, with or without Board; terms reasonable; references.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, FOURTH DOOR east from Fifth avenue.—Large and small Rooms to let, with Board; house private and newly furnished; Board first class; family German.

BOARDERS WANTED.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board or private table; references.

63 PARK AVENUE.—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, on second and third floors, to let, with Board.

69 MADISON AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Suit of Rooms on second floor to let, together or singly, with Board; house complete in every respect; location very convenient; references exchanged.

74 EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, singly or en suite; house and location first class; convenient to Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street cars; reference.

75 HENRY STREET, BROOKLYN.—LARGE, SUNNY Room, on third floor, with excellent Board, $18 for two; other Rooms $14; for two families or gentlemen; private American family.

87 EAST FOURTH STREET, TWO BLOCKS FROM Broadway.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with substantial Board, for single and married gentlemen; all improvements; charges moderate; transient Boarders taken.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for ladies and gentlemen; Board for lady only.

109 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, pleasant, furnished front Rooms on second and third floors; also front hall Room; terms reasonable.

124 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Neatly furnished Room, second or third story, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house occupied by private family.

124 TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—With Board, sunny extension Room, with connecting middle Room, on first floor; all improvements; location central; terms to suit the times.

132 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with first class Board, a handsomely furnished Second Floor, two large rooms, a parlor and bedroom, with a dressing room attached; will be let together or separately; also two connecting single Rooms, for gentlemen; grate fire and large closets.

133 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Desirable Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References.

141 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR BROADway, has just changed hands; three fine rooms, private bath, with first class table; dining room on first floor. References exchanged.

141 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant double Rooms, with Board; also single Room; terms reasonable.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Nice furnished Rooms, with every comfort of a home, with or without Board; references.

179 EAST SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—A couple of gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished Rooms and Board on reasonable terms in first class house; first class neighborhood.

200 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF Seventh avenue.—Parlor Floor, handsomely furnished, to let, hot and cold water, to a party of gentlemen, en suite or singly, with or without Board.

203 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE OR four gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family; references required.

215 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—BOARD AND single Rooms in a neat private house; gas. Gentlemen will find plain home comforts. Also second floor front Room for two.

215 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED second floor Rooms; gas and water; private house; Board given if required or privilege of light housekeeping.

217 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Room, with Board, for two gentlemen.

235 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A HANDsome Second Floor of three rooms to let to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in private family; private table if desired.

238 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Broadway.—A small family, occupying a fine brown stone House, with everything nice, will let Rooms, with excellent Board; private table if desired.

256 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIvate family will let, with or without Board, a handsome, nicely furnished Parlor Floor, or Rooms separate, very reasonable; references exchanged.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A PARTY OF three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; all modern improvements; terms moderate.

274 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET.—TWO large furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board; suitable for light housekeeping; panic prices.

309 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family, uptown, have one or two desirable Rooms; would rent them reasonable, with good Board, to parties giving satisfactory reference.

406 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE OR two gentlemen may be accommodated with a front Room and alcove, with Board; terms moderate; references required.

630 SEVENTH AVENUE, ASTOR ROW.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY ON THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, have handsome Rooms to let, with or without private table. Address L. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.—A young man can obtain first class Board and Room in company with two others; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel; terms very moderate. Address H. & C., Herald office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS WILL LET ENTIRE floor (four rooms), handsomely furnished; first class Board; two persons, $17; four, $33, or family very low; elegant neighborhood; first class brown stone house. 118 East Seventy-eighth street, convenient to Madison, Third avenue cars.

LARGE HALL BEDROOM, WITH GAS AND CLOSET room, with or without Board. 186 Lexington avenue.

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST CLASS ACCOMMOdations, call at our office. No charge. GENUNG'S Boarders' Directory, 37 Union square (Broadway).

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A PHYSICIAN REQUIRES AN OFFICE, WITH OR without Board, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and above Twenty-third street; highest references required. Address DOCTOR, box 115 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT, WITH BOARD, a front Room, with sunny exposure; location between Third and Eighth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $110 per month. Address L. D. M., Herald office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A LARGE, WELL furnished Room, or Sitting Room and Bedroom, connecting, with breakfast only; answers must state price, and only reasonable prices will receive consideration; no boarding houses. Address AMERICAN, box 103 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF SIX ADULTS, in good location; two large and two small Rooms. Address, with terms, MERCHANT, box 110 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, below Thirty-fourth street; can furnish their own room; family must be private and terms moderate; references given. Address R. B. M., box 219 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INfant and nurse; two Rooms, connected, second or third floor; nurse top floor; terms moderate; references required. Address, with price, LINDSCOTT, No. 7 Pine st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A PARTY OF FIVE ADULTS; two large Rooms, one unfurnished, and one single; terms $42 per week, including fire and gas; permanent. References. Address G. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ABOVE Fourteenth street, with Board, for a gentleman, wife, three children (under six years) and nurse; private family preferred; terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $125 per month. Address L. A. G., 750 Water street.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, in a respectable private family; a Second Floor, finely furnished, consisting of three rooms, with Board, fire and gas; terms $50 to $60 per week; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Ninth avenues. Address X., box 126 Herald office.

ROOM AND BEDROOM—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and baby; Board for wife and nurse; location between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets; price $18 or $21 a week, with fire. Address C. L., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, BOARD, IN a private family; location not above Twenty-third street. Terms $35 a month for a small and $45 for a large room. Address A. K. X., Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, by two young men; terms not to exceed $7 per week each; location between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets; central. Address, with particulars, H. M. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND nurse, suitable accommodations in a strictly private American family; desirably located in the city where no other persons would be received; price not to exceed $75 per week, including board, fire and gas; parties answering will please give full particulars as to locality and accommodations; best references given and required. Address Post office box 4,990, New York.

HOTELS.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-sixth street, on the European plan.—Fine Rooms, singly and en suite, at reduced prices.

CENTRAL HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 253 CANAL street, between Earle's Hotel and Broadway.—Good Rooms 75c. per day, $3 and $4 per week; family Rooms $1 to $2 per day.

GROVE HOUSE, 172, 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER street, six blocks west of Broadway.—First class Rooms, with excellent Board, $1 50 to $2 per day, $6 to $12 per week.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-eighth street, newly opened and elegantly furnished; hot and cold water in rooms, house heated by steam.—Rooms, en suite or singly, at moderate rates for permanent guests; table d'hote at 6.

LIBBY HOTEL, 56 WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK west of City Hall.—No dark rooms; 50c. to 75c. daily, $2 to $3 weekly; Family Rooms, $1 upward; open all night.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night; $2 50 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

RESERVOIR PARK HOTEL, SIXTH AVENUE AND Fortieth street, American plan.—A few choice Rooms to rent, to families and single gentlemen; very low prices for the winter.

SUMMIT HOTEL—65 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL street.—Rooms by the day and week and heated by steam; 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per night; prices reduced. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAmas, is open for the reception of guests. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern winter can obtain circular containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A GREAT BARGAIN—2½ LOTS ON BROADWAY, corner of 194th street, near the new Military park. Price only $5,100, for sale by LESPINASSE & FREEDMAN, 12 Pine street.

CENTRAL PARK.—FOR SALE, AT A LOW PRICE, a fine Corner Lot on Fifth avenue, near Seventy-ninth street. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT wide four story brown stone House, Fifty-second street, near Fifth avenue. Call soon, owner going abroad. MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

26 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—For sale, one of the finest Houses in this city; 22x65x100; four story high stoop brown stone; finished in hard and cabinet woods, with electric bells and the latest improvements throughout; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises.

East Side.

A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR $4,000 cash—No. 158 East Eighty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenues; all modern improvements, newly painted; close to Central Park; a bargain; elegant neighborhood; price $4,000; $10,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply next door, to Doctor WILLIAM H. STUDLEY, 160 East Eighty-third street, New York city.

A REAL BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD.—THREE story brown stone House on Lexington avenue, in good neighborhood, 20x50x80; only $17,000. W. J. HARPER, 862 Third avenue.

PORT MORRIS, 140TH STREET AND NEAR THE deepest water.—Several Lots and some small Cottages for sale cheap and on easy terms. Apply to Dr. NEIL, owner, Third avenue, corner 111th street.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR TO THIRD AVENUE.—For sale at a low price, a House, 26.6x55x112. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

West Side.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN STONE HOUSE, ON Thirty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue, for sale cheap; including gas fixtures, mirrors and cornices, frescoed and newly papered and in the most perfect order; lot 16.9x100. Apply to CRUICKSHANK'S Real Estate office, corner Forty-fifth street and Seventh av.

FOR SALE—IN EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET, 175 feet west of Boulevard, a House and two Lots; house contains nine rooms; street regulated and paid for; will sell cheap; terms easy. Inquire at 402 West Fifty-fourth street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

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NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE—ON HALSEY STREET, BETWEEN Marcy and Tompkins avenues, at cost, four newly finished, very desirable three story high stoop frame Houses, 20x36x1000, filled in to peak; containing all the modern improvements; heated; front and rear walls elegantly papered and paneled; fine wide piazzas, iron fence, sewer, gas, water connections made; street assessments all paid; excellent neighborhood; churches, schools and stores in the immediate vicinity; only 18 minutes to all the Williamsburg ferries; cars pass the door to Fulton ferry in 34 minutes; these houses will rent for 12 per cent of cost, besides rapidly increasing in value, and as an investment are safer than trust companies or savings banks; price only $6,000, and easy terms are offered to those who wish to pay only a small amount in cash. Apply to E. DUNN, Builder, at the new brown stone houses on Macon street, near Marcy avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SEVERAL LARGE FACtories, with Engines and Boilers. CHAS. H. REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—RENT LOW, THE TWO STORY AND BASEment frame Dwelling, 166 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; house in perfect order. Inquire of S. F. BROWN, Clinton avenue, corner Myrtle.

TO LET—NO. 202 BERGEN STREET, BROOKLYN, A fine two story brown stone House, 9 rooms; all modern improvements; rent $750 per annum. For further particulars apply to MOODY & HACKLEY, 209 Montague street, Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

CENTRAL AVENUE (TWENTY-FOURTH WARD).—Four, six or ten acres, with small House and barn, 1,963 feet front, ten minutes' walk from Williamsbridge or Jerome depot; easy terms. NEIL, owner, Third avenue, corner of 111th street.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT, 50X200 FEET (FOUR CITY lots), at Mamaroneck, Westchester county; has 50 feet frontage on two streets; near depot; price $500. THEODORE RITTER, 29 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—TWO HOUSES LEFT AT WYoming; desirable families wanted for them; rent next to nothing until spring; reasonable thereafter. Apply to L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, A MODERN SUBURban Cottage, with every city comfort, within one hour of down town; the owner will board with tenant. Address J., box 217 Herald office.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, 14 ROOMS; 40 ACRES rich improved Land; plenty fruit; commands fine view of the ocean; 12 minutes' drive from Staten Island ferry; $16,000, worth $25,000, to close an estate. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EAST BANK HUDSON RIVER; front 1,400 feet; 210 acres; in plateaus, numerous building sites, unsurpassed extensive views, 55 miles distant; dwelling supplied by springs; large, small fruits abundant. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF RIVERHEAD, L. I., a splendid new Store; location first rate for a watch and jewelry shop or drug store; rent low. Inquire of JOHN DOWNS, Riverhead, L. I.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A STOCK OF FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Goods, in original packages, to exchange for Real Estate, free and clear. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

A CHANCE IS OFFERED OWNERS OF IMPROVED New York City Property—To exchange for four or seven fine Dwellings in Newark; all free and clear, and well rented; cash added if required. M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5½ Pine street.

EXCHANGE FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A first class Brooklyn House, with stable, and 7 Lots in fruit and shrubbery; location unsurpassed. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL, ON LONG Island; does a good business all the year; 27 miles from New York. CHAS. H. REYNOLDS, 133 Ninth street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND NOT OVER 50 miles from New York, two three story frame houses in Brooklyn. Address M. P., Herald office.

I WILL SELL CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL House, six elegant Lots, 350 feet frontage, in new Twenty-fourth ward, Fordham Heights. S. M. BROWN, corner Fourth avenue and 129th street.

LOTS FREE AND CLEAR AND CASH TO EXchange for good City Property; also an elegant four story brown stone, good location, to exchange for cash and Lots in annexed portion of Westchester. MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

MADISON AVENUE HOUSES FOR LOTS.—TWO first class Residences, adjoining, to exchange for Lots from Eighty-fifth street to 130th street and Fourth to Sixth avenues. HOLMES BROS., 46 East Twenty-third street.

MERCHANDISE OR PERSONAL PROPERTY wanted—in exchange for good first bonds and mortgages, improved real estate, unencumbered; also first class stocks. Principals only apply to H. M. FUNSTON, 243 Broadway, room 3.

MERCHANDISE, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, FANCY Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes or Carriages, wanted in exchange for valuable Real Estate, free and clear, in a thriving Western city, or for fine Farms in Nebraska; part cash will be paid if desired. Apply at once, as the party can remain but a short time in the city. CORNISH & CONGDON, 175 Broadway.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS WILL BE TAKEN IN exchange for one of the finest Saw Mills in Pennsylvania, in complete order and all the requisite machinery, and 1,000 acres of fine Timber; there are seven dwellings on the property, about 50 acres cleared land; never-failing water power. Address box 26 East Stroudsburg, Pa.

TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL IN NEWARK; LARGE Ball, Dining and Billiard Rooms, completely furnished; doing good business; price $35,000; equity $15,500, for city or country Property. SINSHEIMER, 126 Maiden lane.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE AND Lot on Thirty sixth street, and cash, for a good Residence uptown. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY or HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN THIS CITY WANTED—AT reasonable figures, for cash, by PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street, near Broadway. No difficulty in selling for cash, if your property is worthy the price asked. In proof of this call and see PHALON & SLOAN.

TO OWNERS.—WANTED, A LOW PRICED PRIVATE House, Fifth to Seventh avenue, for cash buyers; also Ninth avenue Property to exchange for low priced private House near Sixth avenue. SAMUEL MILLIKEN, Real Estate office, 456 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—FOR A CASH BUYER, A FOUR STORY brown stone House, about Fiftieth street, Madison and Sixth avenues, in fee; price, about $40,000. MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A first class location. Address, stating price and full particulars, HOUSE, 515 West Twenty-third street.

MUSICAL.

ANTONIO PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM Italian opera, teaches Piano and singing at 117 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; terms moderate.

BASSO WANTED—IN A QUARTET CHOIR. ANY person desiring practice and willing to sing for a moderate compensation may apply at the vestry room of the Church of the Reformation, East Fifty-seventh street between Lexington and Fourth avenues, from 9 to 12 A. M.

CARD.—MUSICAL UNIVERSITY (CHARTERED BY special act of Legislature), 92 Clinton place.—Private lessons only. No classes. No nonsense. Circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART ... Sole Proprietor
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS. WONDERFUL MAJILTONS.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF Mr. ED HARRIGAN as SHAMUS O'BRIEN AT HOME.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE CARROLLS' MASQUERADE.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
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ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY NEXT, NOV. MONDAY NEXT.
MONDAY NEXT, 24. MONDAY NEXT.
READ THIS.
First appearance of the beautiful Vocalist, MISS SOPHIE ELMA.
Also, the Great Sensation of the Age, MR. THOS. HARPER, the One-Legged Song and Dance Artist
October 29, 1873.—Mr. Thomas Harper, the one-legged song and dance artist, appeared last evening to a packed house. He is a good singer and manages to give his only leg the liveliest shaking possible. He is truly a wonder.—Troy Whig.
Monday next, reappearance of the favorites, Mr. JOHN WILD and Mrs. JOHN WILD.
On Monday next, Nov. 24, HARRIGAN and HART will positively appear in their new Irish Sketch, THE BLACK BALL SAILORS.
The doctor attending Mr. TONY HART informs the manager that he will positively be able to appear on Monday next.
On the same evening a new and original Irish Sketch, written by R. M. Carroll, entitled THE McFADDEN FAMILY, in which R. M. Carroll and his three sons will appear.
On the same evening a new, original and laughable Sketch, founded on events transpiring daily, entitled BUNKO; OR, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.
On the same evening, a new and original military Drama founded on events that have just transpired, entitled CUBA; Or, THE LONE STAR OURS.
New scenery and startling effects. A full brass band on the stage, a grand battle scene—The storming and taking the fort. Grand and imposing victory; the brass band playing the music of the Mulligan Guards.
Notice.—Monday, December 1, 1873, the positive appearance of the beautiful WORRELL SISTERS, and grand revival of the Musical Burlesque, IXION. DECEMBER 1, 1873.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A. R. SAMUELS' NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKlyn.
LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL AS FANCHON.
Box now open, and 114 Broadway, New York.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE people in the great Hall, at 8 P. M. Saturday, November 22, the lecture will be delivered by Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on "World Making," showing the first stages of the earth's history and the birth of the planets and satellites.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union and at the bookstores of Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A MUSIC TEACHER HAVING MET WITH REverses will sell her Piano and Organ at a great sacrifice, for cash. 29 Jones street, room 3.

A BEAUTIFUL 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, CARVED, agraffe, fully warranted, sacrifice; $175; instalments taken, $12 monthly; second hands, $100. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

A CHICKERING & SON PIANOFORTE FOR SALE—Four round corners, used eight months; a brilliant toned 7⅓ octave; original cost $1,200, for $250. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d street, near 7th av.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7⅓ OCTAVE FOUR ROUND rosewood Pianoforte, cost $1,250, will sell for $250; has all improvements; celebrated city maker; also a beautiful Piano for $75. Call this day at private residence 210 West 21st st.

A.—$160—MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE AGRAFFE rosewood, overstrung, iron frame (Goldsmith) Pianoforte, Stool, &c.; carved case and legs; latest improvements; fully guaranteed; also Piano and Stool $50. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A RARE CHANCE.—A NUMBER OF STEINWAY & Sons' upright Pianos, nearly new, for sale at a great bargain; also upright Pianos to rent to responsible parties. STEINWAY & SONS' WAREROOMS, Steinway Hall, New York.

AT $75—BEAUTIFUL PIANO, ROUND CORNERS, carved legs, perfect order, sweet tone, city maker; must be sold; money wanted. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOforte, brilliant tone, nearly new, cost $1,200, for $275 cash; stool, cover; has box for shipping; satin bocade Parlor Suit, cost $800, for $200; one do., $100, and $50; Paintings, Bronzes. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Four round corners; made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $1,200, for $275; stool, cover, music stand; Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, &c., at a sacrifice. W. R. LIVINGSTON, 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $200 A handsome rosewood Chickering Pianoforte, round corners, carved case and legs, full iron frame, including Stool and Music. 28 Third street.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND second hand, for rent or sale on instalments; Steinway, Hallet & Davis and Chickering; great bargains. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS OF SECOND HAND Pianos—At extremely low prices, of our own manufacture, fully warranted, $170 and upwards; some handsome carved serpentine, good as new, at $200, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—$6 MONTHLY, BEAUTIFUL Pianoforte, 7 octave, round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass; every improvement; a rare chance. 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

PIANOS—A GREAT VARIETY TO RENT OR SELL; prices and terms to suit the times, at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, WINners of HIGHEST MEDALS and DEPLOMA OF HONOR at Vienna and Paris, offer at their warerooms, 25 Union square, the largest assortment of and best Cabinet and Parlor Organs in the world, at prices guaranteed to be as low or lower than they can be obtained elsewhere. Second hand Organs especially low just now. Organs to rent. Catalogues and price lists free.

WANTED—A STEINWAY, CHICKERING OR WEBER Piano, nearly new, with carved legs, &c.; will pay $250 for a first class instrument of that description. Address PIANO, box 116 Herald office.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted to sell WATERS' celebrated CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—J. MARS' ACADEMY OF DANCING, 289 Bleecker street. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings; children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; Soiree every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Send for circular.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING. No. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, are now open for the season.
Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.
Send for a circular.

AT WILSON & HAMILTON'S SELECT DANCING Academy, Arthur Hall, 303 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.—Classes always open for beginners. For terms, &c., send for circular. Soiree every Tuesday evening.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir Park, pupils can attend at their convenience and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circular. A Reception Dansante Friday evening, 21st inst., at 8.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable Dances in one course of lessons. LADIES—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3½ P. M. GENTLEMEN—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7½ P. M. CHILDREN—Wednesdays, 3½; Saturdays, 3 P. M.

MACPHERSON'S FIRST RECEPTION DANSANTE at his Academy, 97 and 99 Greenwich avenue, corner West Twelfth street, takes place this evening (Friday), November 21. Dancing commences at 9½ o'clock. Former pupils and friends may attend without tickets.

INSTRUCTION.

ALL THOSE WHOSE EDUCATION HAS BEEN neglected can perfect themselves in grammar, spelling, reading the classics and penmanship in three months; foreigners English. Address BLACK, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT BY A LADY—A PUBLIC reader and pupil of Mrs. Stirling, the celebrated English elocutionist. For terms and references address SIGMA, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—PRIVATE LESSONS IN SPANISH. Address, stating terms, DARCY, Herald office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—A CLAIRVOYANT WHO NEVER fails giving satisfaction.—Mme. DECITAM, 100 West Sixteenth street. Consultations from 10 till 9 o'clock. Past, present, future foretold.

ATTENTION.—KNOW THY DESTINY.—AFTER YOU have been deceived and lost faith consult this wonderfully gifted clairvoyant; gives luck; tells everything. 159 West Forty-first street, near Broadway.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages; 50 cents and $1. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

GYPSEY—REVEALS FROM THE CRADLE TO THE grave; finds absents friends; recovers stolen property. Hours from 9 to 6. 351 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

A. MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice). 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

ATTENTION!—DR. FRANKLIN (LATE OF PRUSSIA); consultation free; private office. 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NO. 154 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK but ONE of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.
BRUTUS
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
Special prices ... Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra. Family circle, 40c.
Last five nights of FLASH OF LIGHTNING!
SATURDAY, 1½ o'clock, Last matinee FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 24,
First production of Mr. G. L. FOX'S new grand comic pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
Everything entirely new.
Grand Kiralfy ballet.
Original variety acts.
Startling transformations.
This magnificent production has been five months in preparation, and will be produced at a cost of $50,000.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
An old friend with new faces and features.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, NEXT MONDAY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Grand Kiralfy Ballet.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Betty and Emily Rigl and grand ballet of 100.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Wonderful new tricks and transformations. Everything entirely new. Not an old scene or an old dress.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
See FOX among the Chinese, among the Walruses in the Polar Sea and among the Brigands in Italy.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
The great Jackley Family and Herr Lind, the wonderful equilibrist.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
The celebrated Martens in the "Cats" and "Tyroleans," and the great Californian Quartet in new and charming performances.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
At specie prices. No advance on the popular rates.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Revival of the grandest glories of English and French Pantomime. FOX AS HUMPTY.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Two performances on Thanksgiving Day, at 1½ and 8.

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Produced after five months' constant preparation, by day and night, and at a cost of $50,000.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 AND 730 BROADWAY.
Begins at 8. Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 40 cents.
*** The announcement is respectfully made that Miss LECLERCQ'S engagement positively closes with next week!!!
SECOND WEEK and overwhelming triumph of the distinguished tragic artiste, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, and successful production, under his personal supervision, of MR. WILKIE COLLINS' own dramatic version of THE NEW MAGDALEN.
NEW SCENERY! NEW COSTUMES! GREAT CAST!
The audience, electrified by the passion and force of the actress, found a vent for their excited feelings in stormy and tumultuous applause.—New York Times.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1:30 O'CLOCK

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Begins at 8. 624 Broadway.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of the Eminent Natural Actor, ROBERT McWADE,
in his grand impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.
LALT MATINEE SATURDAY at 2
MONDAY EVENING, November 24, 1873
the World's Favorite Artist, EDWIN ADAMS.
Box sheet now open.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. T. C. KING.
WILLIAM TELL and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
MR. T. C. KING AND COMPANY.

GERMANIA THEATRE
AD. NEUENDORFF ... Director
FRIDAY, November 21,
DIE DIENSTBOTEN,
DAS PENSIONAT.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY
Ladies' Invitation Evening. The Ladies admitted free this evening.
PRINCE LADI D'JALMA, the Great Persian Contortionist.
GEORGE S. KNIGHT, in his Original Dutch Songs.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW SONGS.
FREEMAN SISTERS' NEW SKETCH.
JENNIE ENGEL'S MELODIES.
The Exciting Local Drama, THE MATCH GIRL OF NEW YORK.
JOE LANG, BILLY BARRY, LARRY TOOLEY, TOM GRANGER, &c.

LITERARY CORRESPONDENCE.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.
Mrs. M. J. WESTMORELAND:—
DEAR MADAM—Having learned with great pleasure of your willingness to lecture in this city, we beg leave to tender you our hearty co-operation, and to ask that you will name such time and place to favor us as may best suit your convenience. We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. A. Hammond, M. D.,	Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus.
Anna C. L. Botta,	G. W. Carleton,
George Perry,	Jennie June Croly,
Charles Watrous,	Clinton Wagner, M. D.,
Mrs. P. Y. Cutler,	Morris Phillips.
J. Marion Tims, M. D.,	Mrs. Charles O'Conor,
Mrs. Henry Draper,	Colonel T. L. Snead,
John G. Saxe,	Mrs. George Hoffman,
Mme. Le Vert,	Colonel T. B. Thorpe,
Fuller Walker,	William F. Holcombe, M. D.,
"Josh Billings,"	Mr. De Cordova,
H. B. Perkins,	J. N. Davidson,
Professor S. B. Mills,	And others.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Allow me to express the deep gratitude which fills my heart at your request, and to name the UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, and SAUTRDAY EVENING, November 22, as the place and time when I shall deliver the lecture, "SHOT AT SOCIAL MYTHS," in response to your kind solicitation. With sentiments of high regard I remain respectfully yours,
MARIA JOURDAN WESTMORELAND.
STURTEVANT HOUSE, New York, Nov. 18.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AT STEINWAY HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 22, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
Admission tickets $1 50 and $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra.
The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence THIS MORNING at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Theatre Ticket office, 114 Broadway, and at the Box office of Steinway Hall.
SEASON TICKETS, $8 EACH,
to the series of six concerts, including reserved seats, can be had at the Box office of Steinway Hall and at all the principal music and piano stores.

LECTURE—UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, BY MARIA JOURDAN WESTMORELAND. Subject, "Shots at Social Myths." Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, at Eight o'clock. Music by Professor S. B. Mills.
Admission, 50c.
Tickets for sale at Carleton & Co.'s, Brentano's, Sturtevant House, Union League Club and New York Hotel and at the door.

RECRUITING Office in the Bowery. | FILL UP THE RANKS OF FUN lovers. Take your wife to Tony Pastor's Opera House this evening. The ladies admitted free.

STEINWAY HALL.
SLAVE SONGS OF THE SOUTH.
HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS MORE,
FRIDAY, November 21, and MONDAY, November 24.
Concert at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats 75 cents; at the Hall, Schuberth's, 23 Union square, and 56 Reade street.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms (Tammany Hall), Fourteenth street,
SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1873.
ANNIVERSARY CONCERT OF ST. CECILIA.
CAMPANINI, MARESI, MISS CARY, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI and the entire Strakosch Troupe.
Tickets One Dollar.

SPEEDY and terrible revenge. | TAKE YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW TO Tony Pastor's Opera House. She will split her sides laughing. It will tickle her to death. See.

COLONEL MONSTERY'S FENCING AND SPARRING Academy, 602 Sixth avenue.—Boxing taught in 12 lessons. A fine assortment of Fencing Apparatus and Boxing Gloves for sale. Send for circulars.

NO CHARGE for the Ladies. | TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings. Three hours of genuine fun and no charge. Bring the ladies.

PROFESSOR HARTZ AND HIS NEW SPIRIT (OR spirited) "MANIFESTATION!"—Dr. COLTON and his LAUGHING GAS, at Cooper Institute, this evening. 25c. and 50c.

PROFESSOR HARTZ AND HIS NEW SPIRIT (OR spirited) "MANIFESTATION!"—Dr. COLTON and his LAUGHING GAS, at Cooper Institute, this evening. 25c. and 50c.

CHEAPEST show in the world. | THREE HOURS' FUN AND THE ladies admitted free. Tony Pastor's Opera House, this (Friday) evening. Bring the ladies with you.

BLIND TOM—STEINWAY HALL—THREE CONCERTS NEXT WEEK—TUESDAY, November 25, FRIDAY, November 28, at 8 P. M., and SATURDAY MATINEE, November 29, at 1½ P. M. Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Tickets at the hall and at 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALTZING.—THE GLIDE, PAUSE AND REDOWA Waltze. Mr. TRENOR gives a Reception Dansante this evening, at 8. Tickets at the Academy, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.

CARD.—MUSICAL.—MISS WATSON HAS RESUMED private musical instruction at University of Music, 92 Clinton place, Eighth street. Piano, Organ, Guitar and Singing. Circulars mailed. No classes.

WIVES bring your Husbands. | BRING YOUR HUSBANDS TO TONY PASTOR'S Opera House this evening. It will cost nothing, as one ticket admits two.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TIME TABLE.
RECONSTRUCTED BLACK CROOK.

BLACK CROOK	Opening scene	7:45
BLACK CROOK	Incantation Scene	8:08
BLACK CROOK	Mechanical Skeleton	8:12
BLACK CROOK	Tableau of Horrors	8:20
BLACK CROOK	ACT SECOND.	
BLACK CROOK	Grotto of Stalacta	8:30
BLACK CROOK	Song (Stalacta)	8:34
BLACK CROOK	Quartet	8:43
BLACK CROOK	Siren's Revel—Ballet	8:50
BLACK CROOK	ACT THIRD.	
BLACK CROOK	Golden Terrace	9:15
BLACK CROOK	All Nations' Ballet	9:17
BLACK CROOK	Madrigal Boys	9:41
BLACK CROOK	Twin Sisters Vaidis	9:49
BLACK CROOK	Davies, Ventriloquist	10:00
BLACK CROOK	The Wonderful Girards	10:10
BLACK CROOK	Amazons' March	10:20
BLACK CROOK	The Attack and Repulse	10:30
BLACK CROOK	ACT FOURTH.	
BLACK CROOK	Stalacta's Triumph	10:40
BLACK CROOK	Matt Morgan's Allegory	10:55
BLACK CROOK	Tableau of Immortality	10:56
BLACK CROOK	THE ENTIRE ENTERTAINMENT	
BLACK CROOK	without parallel in dramatic history.	

SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.
SPECIAL MATINEE ... THANKSGIVING DAY

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8, over at 10:40.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Brilliant Success, Storms of Applause, Delighted Audiences greet the WICKED WORLD. | Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's charming Drama, THE WICKED WORLD. Characters by Misses Clara Morris, Kate Claxton, Maude Granger, Meta Bartlett, Kate Hallond and Emily Lewis; Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin and Stuart Robson. | Superb Scenery, Artistic Effects, Exquisite Emotional Acting in the WICKED WORLD.
On MONDAY, DEC. 1, will be produced a new emotional drama, in five acts and six tableaux, entitled ASTRAY, by DION BOUCICAULT, written expressly for this theatre, in which Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Claxton, Miss Mestayer, Miss Weathersby, Mrs. Wilkins, Messrs. Thorne, Rankin, Burroughs, Montgomery and Stuart Robson will appear.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON THANKSGIVING DAY
A GRAND MATINEE of the WICKED WORLD.
Secure your seats at once.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8.
Fourth week of MR. LESTER WALLACK in the series of OLD AND NEW COMEDIES.
Last three representations of "OURS."
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, November 22, 1873,
Production of Foote's famous comedy of THE LIAR,
also of Tom Taylor's Comedietta, TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS (her first appearance here), Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.
In rehersal, Robinson's delightful Comedy of HOME!
The present series will also include an ENTIRELY NEW FIVE ACT COMEDY by DION BOUCICAULT, ESQ., written expressly for this theatre, and now in active preparation for an early production.

ACADEMY. THIS EVENING. RIGOLETTO.
THE TWENTY-FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO (2) OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 21, at 8 o'clock,
first time this season, RIGOLETTO. first time this season.
Gilda (in which role she was very successful at Her Majesty's Opera, London) ... Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI
Magdalena ... Miss A. L. CARY
The Duke of Mantua ... M. VICTOR CAPOUL
Rigoletto (in which role he achieved great success at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and the Apollo, in Rome, Italy. Sig. DEL PUENTE
Sparafucile ... Sig. SCOLARA
GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Signor E. MUZIO ... Musical Director and Conductor
Next SATURDAY, November 22, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.
LES HUGUENOTS. NILSSON.
MONDAY EVENING, November 24, at 8.
Last Night but one of Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 25, NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON—CAPOUL.
SPECIAL OPERA NOTICE.
In active rehearsal, Verdi's Grand Spectacular Opera, in four acts, AIDA. AIDA.
which will be performed for the first time in America WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 26, at 8, with superb costumes, entirely new scenery and magnificent appointments, purchased at an outlay of THIRTY (30) THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Seats for all the above now at the Academy Box Office, also 701 and 114 Broadway.
IN PHILADELPHIA, Pa., MONDAY, Dec. 8.

ACADEMY. "LES HUGUENOTS."
MATINEE.
LAST NILSSON MATINEE (BUT ONE)
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY,) November 22, at 1:30 P. M.
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LES HUGUENOTS.
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON as VALENTINA.
MARESI, CARY, CAMPANINI, MAUREL, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, &c.
Signor MUZIO, Musical Director and Conductor.
NOTICE.—Matinee Prices—Admission, $2; reserved seats to all parts of the house $1 extra.
Seats and admission tickets now on sale at the Academy box office.
Seats also at 701 (Schirmer's) and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE—FOURTEENTH STREET.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1873,
JOINT APPEARANCE OF LUCCA, TAMBERLIK, MURSKA.
MONDAY, NOV. 24, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE.
LEONORA ... Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA
AZUCENA ... Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
COUNT DI LUNA ... Signor MARI
MANRICO ... Signor E. TAMBERLIK
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26,
DON GIOVANNI,
with the greatest cast ever given in New York.
FRIDAY, NOV. 28,
LAST NIGHT.
MIGNON.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
Prices—Admission, $2; Reserved, 50c., $1 and $2 extra, according to location; Family Circle, $1.
The sale of tickets will commence this morning, at the Box Office, Lyceum Theatre, and 114 and 701 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ITALIAN OPERA.
LUCCA. MURSKA. TAMBERLIK.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED AT POND'S MUSIC STORE, 39 UNION SQUARE.

NEW METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway 585 and 587.
Manager ... R. W. BUTLER.
Immense audience. Universally delighted.
THE MOST POPULAR ARTISTS OF THE DAY.
A CONTINUED SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES.
Metropolitan. First week of the reigning Queen of Song, Miss NULLY PIERIS,
METROPOLITAN. | JOHN HART, JOHN HART.
METROPOLITAN. | SAM RICKEY, SAM RICKEY.
METROPOLITAN. | MASTER BARNEY, ADD RYMAN, THE GREAT WILSON BROTHERS. THE GREAT WILSON BROTHERS.
METROPOLITAN. | Cogill and Cooper, Queen and West,
and the regular company will appear, in a brilliant Olio bill EVERY EVENING.
Popular prices of admission, 25c., 50c. and $1.
Box office open daily. Seats secured in advance.
NOTICE.—Next week still more new stars.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
TRANSCENDENT SUCCESS OF MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
EVENING AT 8. The eminent Comedian, MR. JOHN E. OWENS, and his own Dramatic Combination in the comedy of VICTIMS and the Owens specialty of SOLON SHINGLE. | AFTERNOON AT 2. The charming actress, MISS LOUISE HAWTHORNE, in Knowles' favorite play of the HUNCHBACK, supported by the entire WOOD'S MUSEUM COMPANY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre. Every evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UNSWORTH and EUGENE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. UNSWORTH and EUGENE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. MEDEA MEDEA.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE CONPIRATORS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. A SLIPPERY DAY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Bob Hart, Dave Reed, Stanwood, Brockway, Morrissey
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Emerson, &c.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN P. SMITH ... Manager
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. | The celebrated and famous VOKES FAMILY and a first class company from the New York Union Square Theatre. MONDAY and TUESDAY, the great VOKES specialty, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Thursday morning, November 20, at Brooklyn Academy and 114 Broadway.

50 cents admits two. | TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, admitted free this evening. Two orchestra chairs for 50 cents.

$2,500 GOLD has just been paid by P. T. BARNUM, Esq., for the secret of the INDIAN BOX TRICK, which will be performed (with several added difficulties) BY PROFESSOR HARTZ, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 20 and 21. To be followed with LAUGHING GAS, by Dr. Colton. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ON TO CUBA!!

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.

tion gave further orders that the Tornado was to call off Santiago de Cuba every four days, to see if any signal was displayed at the castle of that city (the Morro), indicating the sighting of any suspicious craft. While engaged in coaling at Santiago de Cuba gunboats were to be sent out to take the place of the Tornado. On the 22d of May the Tornado arrived at Havana, where she was thoroughly overhauled, after which she returned to her station, and patrolled the coast between the two points until she succeeded in capturing the Virginius.

The following are the names of American citizens of Cuban birth among the massacred people of the Virginius:—Juan Alvardo, Julio Arango, Philip Abelscer, Enrique Castellanos, Alejrando Calvo, Santa Rosa, Ignacio W. Tapia. In addition to these it may be stated that the brothers Trujillo, of No. 76 Pine street, had taken out their first papers of United States citizenship.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

Indignation Meeting in Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 20, 1873.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening, at the State House, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in sympathy with Cuba, and in favor of avenging the insult given to the American flag in the cold-blooded butchery of American citizens taken on board of the Virginius by the Spaniards.

SPEECHES

were made by United States Senator Robertson, Representative Elliott, Judge T. J. Mackey and other prominent gentlemen, all of them expressing the strongest sympathy with Cuba. Amongst the speakers were several prominent democrats, and with one accord they echoed the sentiment that Cuba must be free and insult to American flag avenged.

Under motion to appoint a

COMMITTEE

to draft a preamble and resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed, and the meeting adjourned until to-night to hear the report of the committee and to listen to other pominent speakers:—Messrs. W. A. Hayne, T. J. Mackey, Albert O. Jones, W. J. McKinlay, J. D. Robertson, J. D. Boston, David Graham, J. C. C. Featherstone and James F. Greene.

The committee reported to-night at a meeting, which was fully as large as the previous one and just as enthusiastic. Indeed, at this meeting the hall was immensely packed and the enthusiasm of the people running very high, the hearts of all present being in the work before them.

The resolutions were adopted amid much enthusiasm. They read as follows:—

Whereas the American steamer Virginius, sailing under the flag of the United States, with a regular clearance from the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, was recently seized in mid ocean, upon the common highway of nations, by the commander of a Spanish vessel of war, who, after hauling down her flag, carried her into the Spanish port of Santiago de Cuba, where her officers and crew, embracing many American citizens, were, without lawful trial, shot to death with musketry by Spanish marines acting under the orders of officers of the army of Spain; and whereas such seizure was violative of the public law of nations and dishonoring to the American flag; therefore be it

Resolved, That we appeal with confidence to the national administration and the Congress of the United States to secure ample redress for this great and unparalleled wrong inflicted upon the honor of our great Republic in the persons of its slaughtered citizens and through the bold and ignominious violation of the sanctity of its flag.

Resolved, That the outrage here named is but the last of long series inflicted by the government of Spain upon American citizens, and that the time has come for this free Republic to teach that red-handed slavemaster of the Continent that wherever the American flag flies there every American citizen may stand protected by an inviolate safeguard.

Resolved, That we sympathize as free Americans with the Cubans who are now struggling to free themselves from the galling thraldom of the Spanish yoke, and we deem that the true American policy which shall most speedily secure for the island of Cuba a place among the nations as a free and independent State, and thus strike down the last stronghold of chattel slaves on the American continent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the President and Secretary of this meeting to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and a copy be also forwarded in token of our sympathy for their cause to the Junta of the Cuban Republic resident in New York. N. B. MEYERS, Chairman.

J. EVANS BRITTAN, Secretary.

Resolutions of the North Carolina Senate for the Belligerency of the Cubans and for Reparation from Spain.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate this morning by Senator John W. Dunham, a leading democrat, and will probably pass tomorrow:—

Whereas the authorities of the island of Cuba, in criminal disregard of the usages of civilization and of common humanity and in open defiance of the government of the United States, have recently murdered certain citizens while under the protection of its flag, and whereas for five years the patriots of Cuba have successfully resisted the efforts of the Spanish government to reduce them into subjection, and have maintained and are now maintaining war in defence of their liberties and for the establishment of constitutional government; now, therefore, the General Assembly of North Carolina do

Resolve, That in their opinion it has now become the duty of the government of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the patriot army in Cuba, and to demand ample reparation for the outrage offered its flag, and to inflict swift punishment upon the murderers of its citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Little Rock, Ark., in Vindication of the Nation's Honor.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 20, 1873.

The papers here publish a call for a public meeting, signed by prominent citizens, the object of which will be to unite with sister cities in condemnation of the Virginius butchery and to urge the government to decisive action. The voice of the people and press is loud for the vindication of the national honor.

OPINIONS OF SENATOR KELLY, OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Senator Kelly, of Oregon, on being asked if he thought the Cuban trouble would cause war, replied—"That will depend upon the determination of the administration in the matter. If the President and his Cabinet are determined to push the affair to the extreme of hostilities, undoubtedly the republican members of Congress would take action." He did not feel authorized to speak for the democratic party on the subject. He could only answer for his own views, but he had but little doubt that his party would sustain and strengthen the general government in any measure in which the national honor and the sanctity of the flag were involved. It looked, however, as though some means would be arrived at by which hostilities would be averted.

From the last advices it would seem as though the Spanish government would do what it could to make reparation; but the question is, "Could the decrees of the home authorities be enforced in Cuba, and if they could not what was the proper course for the United States to pursue?" As for leaving the question to arbitration, as was the Alabama case, that was hardly to be thought of, as it was not a parallel state of affairs. If the Virginius had been fitted as an armed vessel in a port of the United States, and then, claiming to act in the capacity of a Cuban man-of-war, had captured and destroyed Spanish vessels, or burned and pillaged towns along the Spanish coast, there would be a similarity in the two cases; but this unarmed vessel was carrying the American flag and captured on the high seas. It is true she may have been engaged in illegal traffic, but it was doubtful whether she was liable to seizure, except within the jurisdiction of Spanish sovereignty. The vessel was liable only to confiscation after a trial by the proper Court, and those on board had the unquestionable right of a trial for their acts, whatever they might have been, and to have them proved before a tribunal in which they could confront the witnesses against them and be defended by counsel. What has made such a bitter feeling throughout the country is the shocking haste and savage cruelty of the executions. If the vessel was properly captured and the prisoners on board had engaged in an enterprise which by the laws of nations rendered them liable to the penalty of death, and they had been condemned after a fair and impartial trial, the United States could have had no justifiable cause of complaint. All the rights of humanity and international law have been outraged in the trial and shooting of the passengers and officers and crew of the Virginius. In the proper sense of the word they had no trial whatever. It is most probable that, when the facts become known, it will be found that they were not even brought before the pretended military court which sentenced them to death. As for the plea that they were pirates and condemned as such, that is an absurdity. The law of nations will not justify any such excuse. A parcel of wild Indians would not have acted worse with their captives than did the Spanish commander and his associates at Santiago de Cuba.

We have an illustration on our own borders of a somewhat similar act to that claimed to have been the purport of the passengers of the Virginius—giving aid and comfort to insurgents. Some of our people on our northern frontiers assisted those who called themselves Canadian patriots in their attempt at revolt several years ago, and more recently a force of Fenians, organized and equipped on our own soil, invaded Canada. The men of these expeditions who were captured by the British forces were given, in every instance, a hearing before a legal tribunal, and in every instance were accorded a fair trial. Not one of them, if he remembered right, was sentenced to death. The harshest penalty was imprisonment or transportation to some of the British penal colonies. This was the dignified action of a great nation. If the Spaniards had followed this commendable example they would have had now no outcry against them. As to what is to be done in case the Spanish home government is unable to enforce her profferred decrees of reparation, we have an example of just such a state of affairs in Florida before its purchase by the United States and when it was a Spanish colony. The Creek Indians had taken refuge in that colony, from whence they made raids into Georgia and committed murders and robbery on American soil. The Spanish Governor was remonstrated with for permitting it. He answered that he was powerless and unable to restrain them, whereupon General Jackson said it was the first duty of the government of the United States to protect its citizens, and if the Spanish Governor could not prevent these depredations, as the commanding officer of the American forces he would enforce the laws, and thereupon marched into the Spanish possessions, captured the forts and seized and executed the leaders of the outrages, and that is just what we may have to do in the present case. If Spain is so helpless that she cannot exercise her proper authority over her officials in Cuba the United States will take the affair in their own hands. A war ought to be avoided, but the temper of the country has been so excited that public opinion will submit to nothing but the amplest reparation.

He did not think Cuba would be a desirable acquisition to the United States. It would be better that she should be independent. She has a large slave population, many of them native Africans, far more illiterate and brutish than the negroes of the Southern States. If we make Cuba a State of the Union we of course extend over her all our laws. She must be admitted on the same footing as the other States. This would make all these Congo Africans, who are hardly better than the brute animals in their nature and habits, American citizens and voters. I believe in elevating the ballot box instead of depressing it. However, there is no use in anticipating matters, and we cannot tell what is to be done until Congress meets and we have all the facts before us.

SENATOR A. S. MERRIMON ON THE SITUATION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent called to-day upon United States Senator A. S. Merrimon, at his office in this city, and requested his views upon the Spanish butchery of the Virginius' crew, asking, also, what, in his opinion, the action of our government should be under the circumstances. The Senator was busy, and his reply, which was brief, is as follows:—

He said:—I am not sufficiently and accurately in possession of the facts connected with the capture of the Virginius to express an opinion as to what definite action our government ought to take in reference to the same. But I am prepared to say that the rights, dignity and honor of the government and our flag shall be fully vindicated, and the government should do all it may lawfully do to punish those who have so grossly outraged humanity and civilization. I am in favor of firm and cautious, but decided action. I would not take any advantage of the embarrassed condition of the Spanish government, but would deal with that government and Cuba as with the greatest Power now unembarrassed.

WHAT SENATOR CAMERON SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, arrived here to-day. He says that he knows nothing about the Cuban difficulties other than the statements he has seen made in the newspapers. He is strongly in favor of the government standing up for the honor of its flag and praises the preparations of the Navy Department. He insists upon the administration enforcing all its demands, being satisfied that it has not made any demand inconsistent with the national honor.

"WHAT HAS BEEN ALREADY DONE IN THIS RESPECT IS, UNHAPPILY, PAST RECALL, AND LEAVES TO THE UNITED STATES A CLAIM AGAINST SPAIN FOR THE AMOUNT OF THE INJURIES THAT THEIR CITIZENS HAVE SUFFERED BY REASON OF THESE SEVERAL VIOLATIONS OF THE TREATY OF 1795—A CLAIM WHICH THE UNDERSIGNED PRESENTS ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT, WITH THE CONFIDENT HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN, RECOGNIZING ITS JUSTICE, AND MAKING SOME PROPER AND SUITABLE PROVISION FOR ASCERTAINING THE AMOUNT WHICH SHOULD RIGHTFULLY COME TO EACH CLAIMANT, WILL ALSO ORDER THE IMMEDIATE RESTORATION TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES OF THEIR PROPERTIES, WHICH HAVE BEEN THUS EMBARGOED, AND THE RELEASE OF THOSE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES THUS HELD, OR THEIR IMMEDIATE TRIAL UNDER THE GUARANTEES AND WITH THE RIGHTS ACCORDED BY THE TREATY."—*Fish to Roberts*, 1870.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP MISSOURI.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20, 1873.

The emigrant agent in this city of the Northern Central Railroad Company to-day received a letter from the house of W. Goehler & Co., in Bremen, making inquiries in reference to the steamship Missouri.

The vessel sailed from Liverpool on the 10th of last September for Galveston, Texas, with emigrants. The Bremen house state that newspapers received by them have accounts detailing that the Missouri was disabled and afterwards lost in the Gulf of Mexico. Nothing was said, however, in the publications received as to the fate of the passengers and crew, and the letter above referred to was written for the purpose of inquiring if anything was known in this city concerning the probable disaster. After diligent inquiries it cannot be ascertained that any information has been received in Baltimore of the fate of the vessel.

[The steamship Missouri (British), from Liverpool for New Orleans, was wrecked on the northeast point of Gingerbread Gronnd, Bahamas, on October 1. The passengers and crew were all saved and taken to New Orleans on the 16th in the steamship Liberty.—ED. HEARLD.]

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS.—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Creswell.*

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A special HERALD correspondence from Japan, dated at Yokohama on the 21st of October, supplies the following naval report:—The United States ship Lackawanna left this port on the 14th inst. for Shanghae.

The Saco, Palos, Monocacy and Ashuelot are still at Yokooka.

Lieutenant Field has been detached from the Lackawanna and takes passage for America per steamer Japan.

The Hartford and Yantic are at Nagasaki.

A special HERALD correspondence from Brazil, dated at Rio Janeiro on the 25th of October, reports as follows:—Commodore Strong and his secretary, Mr. J. P. Gregson, arrived on the Ontario, and Rear Admiral Taylor returns on her to the United States, leaving many grateful recollections of his urbanity and good fellowship. Indeed, all the officers of the squadron have made themselves deservedly popular along the Brazilian coast, and it has been a general source of regret that the continual movement of the vessels from port to port prevented the cultivation of as intimate intercourse as was desired by the townsfolk.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20, 1873.

In the billiard tournament this afternoon Joseph Dion beat Daly by a score of 400 to 348, in the 65th inning. The largest runs were:—Dion, 62, 31, 29; Daly, 51, 29, 26. To-night Cyrille Dion beat Bessunger by a score of 400 to 342, in 48 innings. The largest runs were:—Dion, 86, 33, 56; Bessunger, 48, 43, 36. Garnier and Daly are now playing, and at 10:45 o'clock Garnier has 160, with the balls in hand, to Daly's 94.

YACHTING NOTE.

Steam yacht America, Mr. Smith, from the eastward, passed Whitestone yesterday *en route* for New York.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 20, 1873.

The National Stock Yards, in East St. Louis, were formally opened to-day. The yards are the largest in the country, having an area of 656 acres. The present capacity is 10,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs and 7,000 sheep.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Celebrating the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of Its Founding—A Brilliant Gathering of the Medical Fraternity.

The twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the New York Academy of Medicine—which holds similar relations to the medical profession of the city that the Bar Association does to the legal fraternity—was duly celebrated last evening with becoming *éclat*. The annual address was delivered in the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, by Dr. John C. Dalton. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. Austin Flint, who installed three new Fellows of the Academy and then introduced the orator, who referred to subjects now agitating the medical mind of the country, reviewed the more recent results of investigation in medical science, and especially the diseases resulting from parasitic deposits in the human system, the vegetable parasites discovered in 1839 by Schonler and the later discoveries in the same time by other investigators. The paper traced the origin and reproduction of parasitic deposits in animal and vegetable life, and pointed out how a more careful examination of the subject of parasites would aid in controlling scarlatina and other diseases. The paper finished, the Fellows of the Academy and invited guests, to the number of about 100, adjourned to the Ashland House, in Fourth avenue, and celebrated their anniversary with a bountiful repast, well served and but poorly patronized, owing to the late hour at which the feasting and the sentiments began. President Flint occupied the chair, and at the head table were noticed Dr. Elliott, President of the County Medical Society; ex-Health Commissioner Stone, President of the Widows and Orphans' Society of Medical Men; Dr. John C. Peters, of the Medical Journal Association; J. O. Pond, for 24 years Treasurer of the Academy; Dr. E. R. Peasley, and Dr. Post. Among other prominent medicos present were Dr. Vanderpool, Health Officer of the Port; President Charles F. Chandler and Dr. Janes, of the Board of Health; Dr. Moreau Morris and Dr. Mott. The Committee of Arrangements are Drs. John G. Adams, G. M. Smith. J. Lenox Bank, T. M. Cheesman and Austin Flint, Jr.

The toasts were as follows:—

"New York Academy of Medicine—*Una fides altare commune*—gathered on this twenty-sixth anniversary, its Fellows renew their expression of veneration of the wisdom of its founders and renew their pledges to maintain the noble purposes for which it was designed." Responded to by President Flint.

"Divinity, Law and Physic, triplets nurtured by Faith, animated by Hope, inspired by Charity." Responded to by Dr. Sost for the clergy, Edgar S. Van Winkle for the Bar and Dr. A. M. Bell, of Brooklyn, for the physicians.

"The Building Fund." Responded to by Dr. James Anderson.

The festivities closed shortly before midnight.

"THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ALSO RECEIVED REPRESENTATIONS FROM SEVERAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPLAINING OF ARBITRARY ARREST AND OF CLOSE INCARCERATION WITHOUT PERMISSION TO COMMUNICATE WITH THEIR FRIENDS OR WITH ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, AGENTS AND FACTORS, AS THEY MIGHT JUDGE PROPER. IN SOME OF THESE CASES THE PARTIES HAVE BEEN RELEASED, IN OTHERS THEY ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE STILL HELD IN CUSTODY."—*Fish to Roberts*, 1870.

HOMICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

Free Fight at a Festive Gathering.

Peter McDonough, 35 years of age, died yesterday afternoon, at his residence, No. 756 Bergen street, from the effect of injuries received in a fight in a tenement house in Bergen street, near Vanderbilt avenue, on Wednesday night last. There was a festive gathering at the house on the night in question, and McDonough was a sharer in the hilarity. Some beverages were quaffed, after which some one took offence at remarks which were made, and a free fight ensued, in the course of which McDonough was so very badly injured that he had to be assisted to his home. The police of the Tenth precinct then became apprised of the affray and Captain Campbell made inquiries which led to the discovery of the parties engaged in it. Yesterday, when he learned that McDonough was in a dying condition, he caused the arrest of James Wynn, aged 60 years; Ann Wynn, 70 years; Mary Brennan, 40 years, and Sarah Brennan, 14 years. The above were said to have been present at the time of the fight, if not engaged in it. They were locked up to answer and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF NEW JERSEY'S EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The arduous duties and laborious work incidental to so extensive a diocese as the entire State of New Jersey has had a sad effect on Bishop W. H. Odenheimer, who is now prostrated from physical exhaustion, at his residence in Burlington. At the New Brunswick Convocation, held at Plainfield on Wednesday, a preamble and resolution offered by Rev. C. M. Parkman referring to the illness, and respectfully asking the Bishop "to take such entire rest from his episcopal labors and for such length of time as may seem best to him," were unanimously passed. The reverend gentleman has long been urged by his solicitous clergy to go to the West Indies for a recuperating season; but thus far the Bishop has resisted. Nothing but the deepest solicitude for his health and welfare could induce his diocese and his clergy to permit, much less desire, the Bishop's absence even for a brief season, so devotedly attached are his ministers and his people to him. This prostration of the Bishop, who ordinarily is a man of fine physique and powerful constitution, is a clinching argument in favor of the proposed division of the diocese into two bishoprics.

TENNESSEE.

A Cowardly Murder.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20, 1873.

Peter Burgett, a wealthy planter, residing at Cat Island, 25 miles below here, while riding home on Tuesday afternoon, in company with Major Godshaw, was shot by an assassin concealed in the cane and instantly killed. Godshaw was dangerously wounded, the weapon being a shotgun loaded with buckshot.

The wages of the employés on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will be reduced 20 per cent to-morrow. It is thought there will be a strike in consequence.

The cotton burned on the barge Belle of Alton at Vicksburg yesterday was insured here for $25,000.

A Democratic Victory.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 20, 1873.

There was a complete democratic victory in the municipal election to-day. Dr. P. D. Sims was elected Mayor and J. J. Lowry Marshal. This is the first democratic victory for city officers since the war.

INQUEST ON THE CASE OF MRS. CRIE.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20, 1873.

The jury of doctors at the inquest on the case of Mrs. Mary F. Crie, who died from the effects of chloroform administered by Dr. Eastman, of this city, returned a verdict this evening, but do not censure him. The jury caution the public against the inhalation of so dangerous an agent as chloroform for the production of insensibility to pain, and are of the opinion that the inhalation of sulphuric ether is safe, while the inhalation of chloroform alone, or mixed, is always attended with danger.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20, 1873.

About nine o'clock to-night Fritz Poehler, a fresco painter, aged 25 years, went to a restaurant on High street here with Mary Rose, aged 17 years, to whom he has been paying attention for several months. While seated in one of the booths Poehler said to the saloon keeper, who knew them both, "Mary says she is going to New York to-night to enter a convent." Soon after reports of a pistol were heard and it was found that Poehler had shot Mary dead. He then shot himself three times, and was removed to the Rhode Island Hospital in a probably dying condition. After the affair the murderer reiterated to a German acquaintance who came in the complaint that Mary said she was going to a convent. The character of both parties has been good. Poehler seemed to think much of the young girl, who may have talked of entering a convent for the purpose of teasing him.

A. C. GOSS ARRESTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20, 1873.

A. C. Goss, a brother of W. S. Goss, lately convicted of the murder of W. E. Udderzook, was arrested to-day upon a presentment by the Grand Jury, charging him with conspiracy with Wm. E. Udderzook and other persons unknown to the Grand Jury to defraud insurance companies out of $25,000. In default of $20,000 bail he was sent to jail. Application for a reduction of the amount of bail will be made to-morrow.

THE ELIZABETH WOULD-BE MURDERER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20, 1873.

Kowing, the would-be wife murderer, who has eaten nothing since his arrest on Monday, gave in last night and asked for food. Bloody clothing and a locket belonging to his victim have been found in his trunk. He is very much depressed. The evidence is complete.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A Lady Hacked to Death and Burned to a Crisp—No Clew to the Murderer.

NEW CANAAN, Conn., Nov. 20, 1873.

The evidence before a jury of inquest here to-day has developed one of the most atrocious and brutal murders ever recorded, and, like the Nathan murder, completely enveloped in mystery. The victim—a widow lady of about 50 years of age, living alone on a small place, in a neat cottage of her own, with neighbors within a few rods, having but little money or valuables, secure in the thought that no one would disturb a poor, unoffending widow—was brutally killed by a common woodman's axe of her own, taken from her woodpile, and used by some inhuman monster. There had evidently been three blows struck; the first just above the forehead, and, glancing backward, taking out a part of the skull about the size of a silver half dollar, and which, with the brains, was found in the room. The second was a side cut on the head, and appeared to have been given after the victim had fallen. The third was on the back of the head, toward the right side,

A CLEAN CUT THROUGH A FALSE BRAID

and through the thickest part of the skull the full width of the axe, and must have been a blow of terrible force, directed by some devil in human form. The evidence goes to show that she had arisen early and made a cup of tea, which, with some bread and preserves, had been eaten in the pantry for her breakfast, the teapot being warm when found on the kitchen stove. The crime appears to have been committed about six o'clock. Mr. Scofield, of Pound Ridge, called to take her to his house about half-past nine o'clock, and, after knocking, opened the door into the hall, then the south room door, and, not finding any one, opened the north room door and discovered the room full of smoke. He went immediately to Mr. R. H. Pennoyer, a near neighbor, and reported Mrs. Selleck's house on fire, and they immediately proceeded there together. Mr. Pennoyer went immediately into the north room, which was full of smoke, and through the floor of which he fell into the cellar, out of which he escaped by breaking out of the cellar window. After more neighbors had been summoned the fire was subdued and search made for Mrs. Selleck. Not finding her in the house, and no tracks being found around the house or outbuildings, the house was again searched, with the cellar, and not until the cellar had been visited three times were

THE BLACKENED AND CHARRED REMAINS

discovered. The house was here left as found and a jury empanelled, who, on arriving at the house, found an axe belonging to the murdered woman, and kept at the woodpile at the side of the house, lying near the stove, with blood and hair on it. The floor was saturated with blood, and a piece of the skull, with brains and hair, showed too plainly the terrible nature of the deed. Upon looking down the hole into the cellar the blackened mass could be seen, though hardly recognizable, as the remains of a human being. On examination it was found that the legs were burned off above the knee, and the arms and hands gone almost entirely. The thigh bones were still remaining in form, although

CHARRED ALMOST TO A CRISP.

The head, with the face completely charred, was in the best state of preservation, and, on removing the blackened scalp, the skull was found cut in three places, as before described. The body was recognized as that of Mrs. Sellecks by the false braid, a ribbon bow and a set of false teeth. The bureau drawers had been rummaged, a lady's gold watch, a pocketbook, with some $30 in money, and some nine silver spoons are all the things missing. No evidence tending to fix suspicion on any person was elicited, nor any motive found for such a horrible crime. The jury adjourned until Monday next, when further evidence will be taken. The town authorities have offered a reward of $500, and the Masonic Lodge, of which her son is a member, a reward of $50 for the arrest of the murderer.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS.—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Creswell.*

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHOSE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN THUS TAKEN FORCIBLY FROM THEM HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO EMPLOY SUCH ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, AGENTS AND FACTORS AS THEY MIGHT JUDGE PROPER; ON THE CONTRARY, AS THIS GOVERNMENT IS INFORMED, THEIR PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THEM WITHOUT NOTICE, AND ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, AGENTS OR FACTORS HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED TO INTERPOSE IN THEIR BEHALF. IT IS FURTHER UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NAMES OF PARTIES WHOSE PROPERTIES ARE THUS EMBARGOED ARE FROM TIME TO TIME PUBLISHED, AND THEIR PROPERTIES THEREAFTER IMMEDIATELY SEIZED, WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY TO THEM OR THEIR AGENTS TO BE PRESENT AT ANY PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD THERETO, OR AT THE TAKING OF EXAMINATION OR EVIDENCE. IN MANY INSTANCES THESE PROCEEDINGS HAVE BEEN TAKEN AGAINST THE PROPERTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES WHO WERE NOT AT THE TIME, AND WHO HAVE NOT DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE DISTURBANCES ON THE ISLAND OF CUBA, BEEN WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF SPAIN, AND IT IS NOTORIOUS THAT BY GOING TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA, AFTER THE OFFICIAL DENUNCIATION OF THEIR ALLEGED CONDUCT, THEY WOULD SUBJECT THEMSELVES TO ARBITRARY ARREST AND POSSIBLE SUMMARY MILITARY TRIAL, IF NOT TO THE UNCONTROLLED VIOLENCE OF POPULAR PREJUDICE."—*Fish to Roberts*, 1870.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY MYSTERY.

Important Evidence Before the Coroner's Jury Yesterday.

Nearly five months have elapsed since Samuel J. Jones, a well-known resident of South Oyster Bay, was found murdered and thrown into the well upon his own premises, where he resided alone, being a bachelor and rather affecting the habits of a recluse. During that time the authorities, aided by the residents of the neighborhood, and with good detective talent, have been by no means idle in their endeavors to solve the mystery of his death—two rewards of $1,000 each, offered respectively by the Board of Supervisors of Queens county and the relatives of the murdered man, proving no mean incentive to hard work in this direction. Several apparently good clews have offered themselves from time to time, but they have been followed without success up to the present time.

Something new, however, was offered at the continued inquest yesterday, which, it is believed, will lead to a successful termination of the inquiry as to the perpetrator of the murder. During the interval which had elapsed since the last preceding day of the inquest Mrs. Mary Murphy, who resides near the scene of the tragedy, made the following statement to a prominent resident of the neighborhood:—

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, Oct. 24, 1873.

If Maloney should be arrested the truth would come out. I saw three darkies watching Maloney when he was at work on the morning of the murder. I saw them peeping as I went to get an armful of wood from the pile, and that they saw me looking at them, and when I went in the house and came out again they were gone. I saw them a number of times before his (Jones') death watching around the place, and I saw them and Mr. Jones going to put out the fire; and they boasted of having made Boss Jones pay them well when they stopped to get a drink from my well, and I think they committed the deed. MARY MURPHY.

The explanation of the first sentence of Mrs. Murphy's statement is, that there was some talk of having Maloney arrested, and she proposed, rather than that he should suffer unjustly, to come forward and tell what she knew. She was the first witness called yesterday, and though she gave her testimony with considerable hesitation it was plain that she had a pretty strong conviction that the three colored men spoken of were the guilty parties. These men, it appeared, were engaged in what is known as "stubbing" in the neighborhood—that is, clearing the land of scrub oaks, underbrush, &c., ready for cultivation—and had done some such work for Mr. Jones, for which they charged him rather an exorbitant price. They had also assisted him in putting out a fire in the woods on his premises, and knew his habits very well. Mrs. Murphy was not entirely positive as to the identity of the men with those she saw on the premises on Saturday morning following the murder, acting in a suspicious manner, but it was evident that she believed they were the same.

The next witness was one of the colored men implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement, named Lewis Jarvis. Being examined without any knowledge of the character of her testimony, he corroborated all the statements, with the exception of those relating to his whereabouts on the morning following the murder, she being quite positive that she saw him on Mr. Jones' premises, and he being equally positive that he was at home all that day—a point that the authorities will, no doubt, immediately determine.

The names of the other two implicated by Mrs. Murphy's statement it would not be proper now to divulge, as they will be subpœnaed to appear on the next day of the inquest. Whether these men are the murderers or not there is a very strong impression that they know something about the tragedy which they can be made to divulge under proper pressure.

Mrs. Murphy and Jarvis were the only witnesses examined yesterday.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

FOR THE MIDDLE AND EASTERN STATES COLD, CLEAR WEATHER AND NORTHWESTERLY WINDS, VEERING TO SOUTHERLY AT NIGHT.

For the lower lake region variable winds, becoming southerly, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

For the upper lakes and southward to Kentucky southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional snow.

For the Northwest and thence to Missouri cloudy weather, low temperature and occasional snow and rain.

For Tennessee and thence over the western Gulf southwesterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

For the Southern States northerly and northeasterly winds, slowly rising temperature and generally clear weather.

Reports are partly missing from the Southwest and extreme Northwest.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	41	26	3:30 P. M.	40	33
6 A. M.	40	25	6 P. M.	33	31
9 A. M.	39	27	9 P. M.	30	29
12 M.	40	32	12 P. M.	28	27

Average temperature yesterday.......... 28¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 36½

Snow fell twice during the day.

EXTREME COLD WEATHER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 20, 1873.

The thermometer at sunrise to-day stood at eight degrees below zero.

"IN SOME CASES, ALSO, SUCH ARRESTS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY MILITARY TRIAL, WITHOUT THE OPPORTUNITY OF ACCESS TO ADVOCATES OR SOLICITORS, OR OF COMMUNICATION WITH WITNESSES, AND WITHOUT THOSE PERSONAL RIGHTS AND LEGAL PROTECTIONS WHICH THE ACCUSED SHOULD HAVE ENJOYED; AND SUCH SUMMARY TRIALS, WHEN ENDING IN CONVICTION, HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED BY SUMMARY EXECUTION. SUCH CASES, SO FAR AS THEY HAVE COME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE INCLUDED IN THE LIST HEREWITH TRANSMITTED."—*Fish to Roberts*, 1870.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Growing Sentiment in Favor of Assimilating to the Customs of White Citizens.

PARSONS, Kansas, Nov. 20, 1873.

A delegation of prominent Choctaw Indians, consisting of Chief Justice Folsom and Colonel Hawkins, are here on a business visit. They report that there is a growing sentiment in the Territory in favor of so modifying the Ocmulgee constitution as to conform it to the wishes of the President in relation to a form of government strong enough to protect all citizens in their persons and property. A grand council meets at Ocmulgee on the first Monday of December, and will, it is understood, meet the wishes of Congress in providing for the appointment of officers for the Territorial government by the President, and will recommend an allotment of lands in severalty. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to the agent at Parsons of the Choctaw agency demanding that the Choctaws shall provide for an allotment of their lands, or at least allow the Chickasaws to do so.

It is understood that an extra session of the several legislative Indian councils will be called immediately after the adjournment of the Ocmulgee Convention, for the purpose of considering national questions, such as the allotment of lands, the adoption of colored persons and for the general good of all the people.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

The schooner Westside, from Milwaukee, with wheat, went ashore to-night under Fort Ontario. The crew were taken off in a lifeboat.

FIRE ON A SOUND STEAMER.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 20, 1873.

The steamer City of Boston, of the Norwich line, caught fire this evening at half-past six o'clock, while on her way on the Sound, opposite Matinicook Point. The fire originated in the donkey boiler room, on the starboard side, near to the aft gangway.

Considerable excitement was caused among the ladies, but by the prompt action of the captain and chief mate and the efficiency of their subordinates the fire was subdued with slight damage.

In the midst of the excitement an unknown schooner came in collision with the steamer, on the port side, carrying away her rail and some of her light upper works forward of the wheel house. The schooner was glanced off by the guards and passed on. Damage unknown.

SUICIDE FROM A FERRYBOAT.

At about seven o'clock last night the pilot of the ferryboat Gerard Stuyvesant, of the Houston street ferry, noticed a man step over the guard chain and plunge overboard. The boat was lying still in the middle of the river at the time and a search was at once instituted, but the body was not found. The suicide appeared to be a middle-aged man and was dressed in a white coat and dark pants and had on a soft felt hat.

NEW YORK CITY.

The remains of a child were found floating in the water at pier 37 East River, and sent to the Morgue to await the result of an investigation by the Coroner, who was notified. Daniel Maguire, of No. 22 West street, found the body.

Mrs. Mary McMahon, a woman 80 years of age, died suddenly at her residence, No. 220 West Eighteenth street. She had been attended by a physician, who declined giving a certificate. Death, however, doubtless resulted from natural causes. An inquest will be held on the body today.

WE MUST PUT OUR OFFER ON ANOTHER BASIS NOW.—"THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO BLOODSHED IN CUBA, AND IN THE INTEREST OF A NEIGHBORING PEOPLE, PROPOSED THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO BRING THE EXISTING CONTEST TO A TERMINATION. THE OFFER, NOT BEING ACCEPTED BY SPAIN ON A BASIS WHICH WE BELIEVED COULD BE RECEIVED BY CUBA, WAS WITHDRAWN."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

BOILER TESTS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

Experiments by the Government Commission were continued to-day upon the ordinary single riveted iron boiler. The higest pressure that could be obtained was 210 pounds. Owing to the continued and increasing escape of steam from various parts of the boiler further attempts were abandoned until the boiler is caulked. Experiments to-morrow will be made upon a boiler constructed of a United States brand of iron.

CANAL BOAT NAVIGATION.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

It is estimated that within 15 miles on each side of this city there are 400 canal boats detained by the blockaded condition of the locks at Frankford, east of here. At Ilion there is a perfect jam of boats, not one having been able to pass that point to-day. The blockade is caused by the snow, which has been blown into the canal in such quantities as to fill up the channel.

LABOR REDUCTION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 20, 1873.

The operatives in the mills here are signing a petition praying for a reduction of their working hours instead of a reduction of wages.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The new constitution of Pennsylvania has been signed by 130 of the 133 delegates. It will probably be endorsed by the people by a large majority.

George Handy Smith, present Representative in the First Pennsylvania Legislative district, will be a republican candidate for Congress in the new First Congressional district.

An Illinois paper wants to call the new party the independent-anti-monopoly-democratic-reform-farmers' movement party, or the farmers'-movement-grangers-reform-anti-monopoly-independent party. It is thought that everybody could be suited by this centipedal designation.

The colored vote in Virginia has fallen off more than 10,000 since 1869.

The Albany *Journal* insists that New York is a republican State.

FRANCE.

Cabinet Tender of Resignation—A Ministerial Crisis.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 20, 1873.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly last night the members of the Cabinet waited upon President MacMahon and tendered their resignations.

He refused to accept them, and begged the Ministers to retain their offices until a new Cabinet is formed.

The Cabinet Crisis Conciliated Conditionally.

PARIS, Nov. 20—Evening.

The Ministers have consented to remain in office until the interpellation concerning the delayed elections is considered and disposed of by the Assembly.

DIPLOMATIC CONGRATULATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT

The majority of the members of the diplomatic corps have tendered congratulations to Presiden MacMahon on the prolongation of his term of office.

Specie in Flow to the Bank.

PARIS, Nov. 20, 1873.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS.—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Creswell.*

ENGLAND.

Bank Rate of Discount—Money on 'Change—Movement of Bullion to the Bank and for America.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The directors of the Bank of England, at the meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 8 per cent.

DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6½ per cent, or 1½ per cent below the Bank of England rate.

RATE FOR MONEY.

The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is 6 per cent.

THE STOCK OF BULLION.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £637,000 during the past week.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £162,000.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day by the steamship Oceanic.

The steamship Austrian also took $3,000 from Liverpool for Portland.

Cotton Market Quotations' Rules.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20, 1873.

Commencing to-day the Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association will hereafter meet daily to officially decide the number of bales sold, the tone of the market and the quotations.

"THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES IN CUBA SEEM TO BE CLOTHED WITH ABSOLUTE POWER FOR THE COMMISSION OF SUCH ACTS AS ARE NOW COMPLAINED OF, BUT WHEN REDRESS IS SOUGHT WE ARE REFERRED TO THE DISTANT CABINET OF MADRID, WHERE IT IS OFTEN FOUND NECESSARY TO REFER AGAIN TO CUBA FOR INFORMATION, AND THE CASE IS THUS SUSPENDED AND DELAYED, TO THE GRIEVOUS INJURY OF THE PARTIES, AND AT THE HAZARD OF IRRITATION FROM THE DELAY, OF WHICH THE NECESSITY IS NOT APPARENT TO THE IMPATIENT SUFFERERS OR TO THE PUBLIC. THE PRESIDENT HAS RESPECTED THE SPANISH CLAIM OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLAND OF CUBA DURING THE PRESENT CONTEST AGAINST A STRONG SYMPATHETIC PRESSURE FROM WITHOUT. SPAIN OWES IT TO THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS TO HER OWN TRADITIONAL HONOR AND SENSE OF JUSTICE, THAT HER SOVEREIGNTY SHALL NOT BE USED FOR THE OPPRESSION AND INJURY OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS REPUBLIC."—*Fish to Sickles*, 1870.

ROME.

Pontifical Address to Clerical Students—Advice and Compliment to the Americans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Pope to-day delivered an address to the foreign students about to leave for their homes in consequence of the suppression of the religious institutions of which they were inmates. He warned the Americans among them of the complete and almost excessive liberty to which they would soon be exposed, but at the same time drew a contrast between the non-interference with the Church in their country and the persecutions to which it was subjected in the German Empire.

HOLLAND.

The War Expedition Moving Against Acheen

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20, 1873.

The government has received intelligence that the Dutch expedition has left Batavia for Acheen.

RUSSIA.

Ice in the Neva and a Severe Snow Storm.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20, 1873.

The River Neva is frozen over.

A very heavy snowstorm has occurred in this section of Russia.

"FOR MORE THAN A YEAR A VALUABLE PROVINCE OF SPAIN AND A NEAR NEIGHBOR OF OURS, IN WHOM ALL OUR PEOPLE CANNOT BUT FEEL A DEEP INTEREST, HAS BEEN STRUGGLING FOR INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERTAIN THE SAME WARM FEELINGS AND SYMPATHIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF CUBA IN THEIR PENDING STRUGGLES THAT THEY MANIFESTED THROUGHOUT THE PREVIOUS STRUGGLES BETWEEN SPAIN AND HER FORMER COLONIES IN BEHALF OF THE LATTER."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

OBSEQUIES OF HON. JOHN P. HALE.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 20, 1873.

The funeral of the late Hon. John P. Hale will take place from the Unitarian church here on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION.

About half-past ten o'clock, on Wednesday night, Officer McGuire, of the Fourteenth precinct, took to the station house John Aiken, a man 42 years of age, and born in Ireland, who had received a scalp wound by falling on the pavement while under the influence of liquor. Dr. Cook was called to attend Aiken, and, after dressing his wound, left him comparatively comfortable. Yesterday morning, however, the doorman found Aiken lying dead in his cell, and Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest on the remains. Deceased lived at 98 Mott street.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1873.

Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 63 a 65 per cent premium, do. short sight, currency, 70 a 72 per cent premium; do. short sight, gold, 83 a 85 per cent premium; on London, 93 a 95 per cent premium.

Sugar—No. 12 D. S., 12 a 12½ reals per arroba.

ON TO CUBA!!

Opinions of Public Men on the Situation.

Views of Vice President Wilson, General B. F. Butler, Senator Stockton, Congressmen Glass and Platt and Others.

Views of Vice President Wilson.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Vice President Wilson, above all others intimately connected with the administration, is deeply interested in the late outrage upon the American steamer Virginius. I met him at Young's Hotel, in this city, to-day, and during a brief conversation he spoke warmly and emphatically upon this question which has so thoroughly aroused the indignation of the American people.

"It is a matter," said General Wilson, "in which I have always felt a deep personal interest. A year or more before the war broke out in Cuba several Cuban gentlemen prominent in the revolution met me in Washington to consult upon the general question of anti-slavery and slavery. Of course I deeply sympathized with these representatives of a liberal government, and shared in their feelings and enthusiasm for the overthrow of the slavery. Ever since that time I have kept a close watch of affairs on the island, and they have been of a nature to harrow the feelings of the most hardened specimens of humanity. They have murdered and slaughtered men by the hundreds, and this massacre of the crew of the Virginius is in perfect keeping with their other outrages; and, of course, I cannot help but join in the indignation which prevails everywhere. Some years ago, when I was in London, I was honored by a reception from a son-in-law of George Thompson, the renowned English abolitionist, and there were many liberal and anti-slavery Cubans present, and from what I learned from them my knowledge and opinions of Spanish outrages were confirmed. I have been in a position to know that, from the very beginning of the war, they have been

EXTREMELY CRUEL AND BLOODTHIRSTY.

In addition to the natural atrocities of Spanish warfare there is added the demoralization of slavery, and those who believe in slavery have had their ferocity increased tenfold in consequence of the power and growing feeling arrayed against it. Those who believe in slavery have been demoralized by the system. This is as true of Cuba now as it was true of the South a dozen or 15 years ago."

"But, General, what do you think is going to be the result of this?"

"I hope the time will come when, either by the success of the revolutionary men there or by the action of the home government, there will be an end put to such barbarities as this Virginius affair."

"But what do you think our own government will do about this latest outrage?"

"The government must act upon some certain, defined principles, and not in a hasty passion. When we do move we must move coolly and cautiously, but still with a determined purpose. I don't see, though, how the government can do otherwise than put her available war vessels in readiness, and, in case hostilities should come, be in a condition not to be laughed at by the whole world. A great many men who sympathize with the revolution have in the past few months had faith that Spain herself would correct these continued outrages of the last five years. If, even now, Spain should move earnestly and determinedly, it is not impossible that she might manage to reclaim and govern the island of Cuba."

"What do you imagine is the general feeling of Americans concerning the revolution?"

"I don't see how any American, especially an anti-slavery man, can fail to sympathize with the Cuban movement, for the revolutionary element is chiefly of anti-slavery men, and the wiping out of slavery is one of the chief motives of the rebellion. I think that in the end Cuba will belong to the United States. Its great commercial importance, as well as its sanitary advantages, render it desirable that the island should belong to this country, and, of course, if we acquired the territory slavery would disappear at once and forever."

The Vice President has almost fully recovered from his late indisposition, and during the last 10 days he has gained an average of a pound a day. He visits Boston almost daily, and in his perambulations about the city indulges in the exercise of walking rather than riding. He will leave for Washington about the 27th inst., and linger one or two days in New York and Philadelphia while *en route*. He will take the chair upon the assembling of Congress, but by the advice of his physician will be careful to avoid fatigue in performing his duties, as well as to escape, as far as possible, the beseechings and entreaties of the army of office-seekers who are so often the terror, if not the death, of some of our most efficient public servants.

Opinion of General Butler.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Notwithstanding the claims which an extensive legal practice have had upon the time and attention of General Butler during the last few days, he has nevertheless found time to dwell upon the late atrocities at Santiago de Cuba. I called upon the distinguished gentleman at his office, up in Pemberton square, this afternoon, and among other things talked over was this grave question now uppermost in the public mind. The conversation between the interrogator and interrogated was substantially as follows:—

REPORTER—Are you willing to give your views on the Cuban complications?

ANSWER.—I hardly know whether I ought to trust myself to give an opinion upon those matters, because I am an original Cuban and made one of the Lone Star League at the time of the execution of Lopez and Crittenden under a democratic administration. I was exceedingly indignant at the non-interference of the government then; but I was a younger man than I am now. It is always difficult for two nations to

DRIFT INTO A WAR

on account of the misconduct of subordinate officials, provided the nations themselves are willing to do justice to each other. As I understand the facts of our present complications with Cuba they are something like these:—The Virginius, with four or five rebel chiefs, left our shores in

VIOLATION OF OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS,

carrying some 150 or 160 men recruited in the United States; that the Virginius was a regularly registered American vessel and entitled to carry the American flag; that she came somewhere in the vicinity of Cuba with her passengers and arms for the succor of the insurgents, when she was seized by a Spanish vessel, which had chased her and overtaken her—for want of coal, probably—

IN BRITISH WATERS:

that she was then captured, carried to Santiago de Cuba, four of the insurgent chiefs—among whom was Ryan—all of whom had previously been tried and convicted under Spanish law in the Cuban courts, were shot after an immediate trial by naval court martial: that thereupon a large portion of the passengers of the Virginius were

BUTCHERED IN COLD BLOOD.

Now, although the Cuban rebellion has been going on for five years and over, yet the Spanish government have always refused to recognize a state of belligerency, and all other nations have respected that view of Spain, largely because the insurgents held no port in Cuba with which to communicate with the outside world. Now, if there is

NO STATE OF BELLIGERENCY

between Spain and Cuba there certainly can be no state of war, and Spain cannot, under treaties, exercise the war power of right of search and seizure, or even cause the examination of papers of a neutral in Spanish waters, and of course she cannot follow such vessel into other waters and capture her. The doctrine that was held in

THE TRENT CASE

was that our proceedings were all wrong because the Trent was not brought in for adjudication. What form of adjudication could Spain make in regard to the Virginius? There being no state of war, she could not be a prize of war. She cannot be seized for any violation of Spain's municipal regulations because she

WAS NOT IN SPANISH WATERS.

She certainly cannot be deemed a pirate carrying an American register and the American flag, and in making her way on the high seas and being received at Jamaica with comity and cordiality. For this

VIOLATION OF OUR FLAG

the most ample reparation should be demanded, and the advices had are that Spain is willing to give that. For

THE MURDER OF OUR CITIZENS

we are entitled not only to the most ample reparation that can be made by Spain, but such condign punishment of the offending subordinate officers who did the murder as will insure the sacredness of the American deck, which is American soil, and insure respect to the nationality of our citizens even when engaged in an unlawful attempt to aid insurrection in another country. It has been said that the Virginius, being upon an unlawful voyage, against our municipal laws and neutrality, was not entitled to bear our flag. That, in my judgment, furnishes

NO EXCUSE TO SPAIN.

We have not employed her as a police officer on the high seas. It is clearly the duty of the government of the United States to proceed, in the promptest manner, to have due reparation made,

APOLOGY GIVEN,

and due punishment by Spain of her offending officers. It was what we accorded to Brazil in the case of the capture of the Florida by Collins, and we can certainly demand no less. But herein

COMES A DIFFICULTY.

I do not believe that the home government of Spain, with two insurrections against it on its own soil—the insurgents at Cartagena and Don Carlos in the mountains—has the power, through her present Ministry, or, indeed, in her present form of government, to give us that satisfaction and reparation, except it is a formal one, and certainly not to punish the officials in Cuba. Her troops there are regulars and volunteers. The regulars are largely Carlists, and opposed to the Castelar government. The volunteers are, almost to a man, pro-slavery, and therefore opposed to the Castelar government for the proclamation of emancipation. I feel persuaded that if Castelar should attempt to carry out such measures as our honor demands that he must take in the premises it would be simply his overthrow, and, I think,

THE OVERTHROW OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

How far considerations of the stress of a sister republic—and the only one, in fact, in Europe, for France is hardly a republic in name—should deter us or restrain us from instantly pressing, even

WITH ARMED FORCE,

our rights, is a question for wise statesmanship and the just consideration of the people.

I am led to believe that these executions in Cuba have gone on against the peremptory and express orders of the Castelar government, and if so may it not be quite possible, if not probable, that it was done by the Cuban officials on purpose to embroil the United States with the Castelar government for its overthrow? If it should turn out to be the fact that

SPAIN CANNOT CONTROL CUBA

in this regard, then the United States, in my judgment, have but one thing to do, and that is to take the matter into her own hands and take

POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,

settling the affair with Spain afterward by diplomacy when she has a government with which to diplomatize.

I do not see anything else that I desire to add except to say that in any event I think there should be

PROMPT, DECIDED AND EFFICIENT ACTION

by the administration; and I have no doubt that it will be taken, to the entire satisfaction of the people. Certainly I think I can answer for it, without being empowered to speak for it in any manner, that the present administration will be no more supine or undetermined than was the democratic administration in the case of Lopez and Crittenden. Have you any other question to ask me?

REPORTER—I do not think of any other subject in this connection.

ANSWER—Well, that is all I know about it.

Senator Stockton's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

In an interview with your correspondent Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, expressed his views fully on the question of the Virginius massacre. He says that the country is fully committed to the doctrine that the flag covers all under it on the high seas. It was one of the main causes of our war with England in 1812, and has always been insisted upon by us and may be considered a part of the law of nations. Whether the intentions of those on board the Virginius were hostile to Spanish rule in Cuba or not is a question which has no place whatever in determining the right of the Spanish authorities to board her and make prisoners of all on board. There is no allegation that the vessel was even suspected of being anything but what she turned out to be; no allegation that the flag was supposed fraudulently to cover anything but United States property regularly cleared from a United States port. The treaty by which the great maritime Powers agreed to keep naval forces respectively on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade was founded on the denial, even on that coast, of the right of a cruiser of any nation to violate the flag of another to ascertain whether suspicions of the character of a vessel might be well founded. What, therefore, may have been found on board the Virginius calculated to show that her purposes was illegal, should have no place in the consideration of the present question. But whatever may be said of the capture, the subsequent conduct of the Spanish authorities toward the unfortunate prisoners was a violation of the law of nations as well as of every principle of Christianity and humanity itself. The inhuman butchery of helpless prisoners, even if they had been captured on the island in actual hostilities, with arms in their hands, is a direct violation of the modern rules of war, and it must not be forgotten that the atrocities were committed in cold blood by the commissioned officers of Spain, acting under her authority. It was not the natural result which could have been anticipated by those venturing within the field of military operations, nor was it caused by the act of insurgents over whom the Spanish government had lost temporary control. It was legally the act of the Spanish government through their appointed officials, so that the government of Spain must not only condemn the act of seizure, but must disavow the act of and punish as criminals those who violated the laws of war by shooting prisoners, however captured, in cold blood. If it be true that the Spanish government did all in its power by telegraph to prevent the wanton act of cruelty they cannot refuse to punish the perpetrators as murderers. But it seems, also, on at least two occasions since the first sacrifice, at intervals of several days, after it was alleged that the wires had been cut to prevent the reception of the messages of mercy, others of the prisoners were again shot down under circumstances of equal atrocity. If these accounts are true, if we have no reason to doubt the good faith of the home government of Spain, then is it not true that while she denies that war exists on the Island of Cuba she shows herself to be unable to prevent the island from being an asylum for pirates, who, clothed in her uniforms and with her appliances of war, prey upon those sailing on the high seas, and, bringing their prisoners home, slaughter them indiscriminately, without a judicial inquiry as to their several purposes, business or intentions, and in despite of the orders of their own government and without permitting the helpless victims even to appeal to their own consulates? If Spain is helpless to prevent such outrages, how long should a great country to which her foreign possessions are adjacent submit to their repetition? If the government of the United States is content, will the other Christian nations of the earth submit to it long? Our government should not be alarmed at the apprehension that we can be charged with a design to fasten a quarrel upon Spain in order to take advantage of her domestic troubles at home and thereby acquire possession of the island of Cuba. The history of the last five years has shown that the government of the United States has fulfilled all its obligations to the Spanish government, and has even been severely censured by many for permitting an inhuman war to rage for so long in an island adjacent to our coast without conceding belligerent rights to both the belligerent parties, instead of permitting the Spanish cruisers alone to use our ports whenever the necessities of the war made it important to them for any purpose. Whether it would be desirable for the United States to acquire possession of Cuba, thereby losing a government revenue of $45,000,000 annually from customs and adding at this time to our population nearly 500,000 blacks, many of them native Africans, and the whole far inferior in intelligence to the negroes of the South, is much to be doubted; but that is a question which in no way concerns the government or people of this country at this time. If Spain does not mean openly to defy the law of nations and throw down the gauntlet to us she must disavow the violation of our flag. If she does not mean openly to defy not only the law of nations but the laws of civilization, which are respected by all but savages, she must denounce the continued feast of blood with which her soldiers have glutted themselves. If she means that the United States should preserve towards her and the Cuban insurgents the present status of neutrality she must give proof of her ability to prevent such outrages as that of the Virginius by immediate punishment of those who have done her so grievous an injury and forfeited their right to be treated as civilized combatants. If a large fleet of United States vessels had been cruising in Cuban waters at the time this capture and massacre could not have occurred. If a squadron should be sent now, and should under similar circumstances resent an attempt to repeat the occurrence, the result would be a naval combat on the coast of Cuba. So it appears that such an occurrence was only possible because the Spanish authorities had a superior force on the spot at the moment, and now, unless the acts of Burriel be unequivocally condemned, the presence of two large squadrons, acting under the views of their respective governments, may lead to a collision. Though having no means of knowing the position taken by the Spanish government except that derived through the public press, the Senator is unwilling to believe that Spain will hesitate to disavow the violation of our flag and condemn the inhumanity of the butchery. If she is unable, however, to prevent further outrages by bringing the perpetrators of this last outrage to condign punishment, it matters little as to results whether the government of the United States patiently awaits further outrages, which are sure to come, or acts now with promptitude and decision. In reference to a suggestion that arbitration might be proposed as a proper means of determining the extent of the offences committed by the Spanish officers against the United States, the law of nations and the laws of humanity and civilization, and also the proper means and extent of reparation to be made by Spain to the United States and the friends of the slaughtered passengers and crew, the Senator thought that the idea of such a proposition would be simply shocking. The facts, as far as gathered, appear to be undisputed. The principles of international law and those of humanity which control others cannot be the subject of arbitration, because they are too firmly established; cannot be decently disputed, and can never be surrendered. If, however, Spain should not dispute these propositions, and if the question should, in any part of it, become one of disputed facts, or the application of these recognized principles to the facts of the present case, there would still be ample time to consider such a proposition. But at present, with the information before us, the bare suggestion is very much out of place in reference to the course the Spanish government will take. It is supposable that that government will do precisely what it has been already said they should do—that is, disavow the acts of Burriel, and bring the malefactors to certain punishment. It is her duty to herself to do it, for it would seem that one cannot contemplate as a fact that a great Power like Spain should fail to free itself from the disgrace which not only the civilized world now, but history for all time, will attach to such a crime as that at Santiago. How far she may be powerless to punish the malefactors against popular sentiment, in the midst of a civil war at home and with an insurrection in Cuba, is a more serious question for us, because it becomes one always of difficulty as to what course, under such circumstances, should be pursued by innocent neutrals whose citizens are endangered by the inability of a government to make its power felt over its own subjects; and in this case the difficulty is increased because Spain, being in no wise responsible for the acts of the insurgents, would then admit a want of responsibility for the acts, or at least the power to control their conduct, of either party. In regard to what course Congress would pursue if now in session the Senator had not an assured idea even, and the future action of Congress must depend, of course, upon the state of circumstances officially communicated when it comes into session. As to what the condition of affairs will be then an opinion cannot be safely ventured. As a member of the Senate Naval Committee of the last Congress, Senator Stockton said that he had advocated the strengthening of the navy, knowing that a fleet could not be improvised to meet every emergency, and if there is any present doubt of our ability to enforce respect for our flag through want of a sufficient provision of ships of war he regretted that views like his own had not sooner prevailed in Congress.

Opinions of James H. Glass, of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Representative James H. Glass, of Alabama, though a native of that State, was educated in Illinois, in the Legislature of which he served a term. He returned to Alabama at the breaking out of the war and served throughout it in the Southern army. This is his second Congressional term. He is a democratic member.

On being asked what he thought of the Cuban troubles, he replied "that the capture of the Virginius had occurred since he left his State, but letters which he had received stated that throughout the South the excitement on the subject was at fever heat. Cuba had always been looked upon with a longing eye by the Gulf States, and deemed as property belonging to that section of the country. There had been for years a large and valuable trade between the Southern ports and Havana and other portions of Cuba. This and the passenger traffic had been much hampered and interfered with by the jealous restrictions and suspicious watchfulness of the Spanish colonial authorities. This made bad feeling, but aside from this there was a strong sympathy with the insurgents and a desire in every manner they could to help them to throw off the oppressive rule of the remote home government. The Captain Generals and the colonial authorities came out from Spain, not to stay, but to make fortunes in the quickest possible time and then return to the old country to enjoy them. They cared nothing for the prosperity of the island. Their sole object was to glean from the land all they could to fill their pockets. To that end they taxed and oppressed the people in every possible way."

"What would be the prospect of raising troops in Alabama for the invasion of Cuba in case of war?"

"More men would volunteer than the government would find necessary to accept. They would be men who had served through the late war as Confederate soldiers—well drilled and disciplined troops. A Confederate colonel from my State told me yesterday that he intended immediately on his return to raise two regiments and hold them in readiness to be mustered into the United States service in case war should be declared, and that he felt sure that he could organize 2,000 men for that purpose within two weeks."

"What force would you deem sufficient as an army of invasion?"

"I do not know the number of the Spanish land forces, but I suppose they are more than 30,000 strong. Twenty-five thousand Americans, properly equipped and officered, would easily put them to rout. Twice that number, or more, could be raised in the Southern States and landed upon the island in a very few weeks after the declaration of war. We should be complete masters of Cuba at the furthest within two months from the commencement of operations."

"How do you think it would do to submit the question of our complaints to the arbitration of a tribunal appointed by foreign Powers?"

"There is nothing which is a fit subject for arbitration. The outrages are too great to submit to any outside interference. The insult is too grievous to be thus treated. All international law has been rudely thrust aside by the colonial authorities. A vessel bearing our flag has been seized upon the high seas and the persons on board that vessel, claiming to be passengers, and the crew sailing under its protection, have been taken into a Spanish port, and there, without a proper trial, shot to death. Spain does not acknowledge any war on the Island of Cuba. Then, as a matter of international law, any vessel under American colors has a right to visit any of the Cuban parts for the purpose of trade. If engaged in illegal traffic she is liable to seizure and confiscation by due process of law. But no Spanish man-of-war has a right to seize an American vessel on the high seas or waters distant over a league or three miles from the Spanish shore. She has passed out of the police sovereignty and the court jurisdiction of Spanish authority. If Spain had accorded belligerent rights to the insurgents there might be some possible excuse in the claim that she had a right, as an act of war, to seize or overhaul vessels of which there might be strong proof that they were carrying munitions of war and other supplies to the belligerents; but, as she denies all this state of affairs, she has no right of seizure other than which may arise from the detection on her own shores of parties giving aid and comfort to the insurgents. As for trying and executing the captain and crew and passengers as pirates, that is utterly unjustifiable. The Virginius had on board her register as an American vessel, with the proper custom house papers, and was flying, as was her right, the American flag. When the Spanish volunteers fired that volley which killed those captured on the Virginius, in their bloodthirsty haste, they little knew what would be the result. It will prove to be the death volley over the grave of Spanish rule in Cuba."

Opinions of T. C. Platt.

The writer had the following conversation with Mr. Thomas C. Platt, Congressman elect from this State, on the subject of the Virginius massacre and the chances of a war with Spain. The writer queried:—

"What is your opinion, Mr. Platt, regarding the present complications with Spain? Do you think that we ought to go to war to redress the Virginius butchery?"

"Personally speaking," answered Mr. Platt, "my voice is for war. It would be popular, and if brought to a successful close redound to the honor of the republican party. As a private individual, therefore, I should join into the cry of 'Hurrah boys; let's go in for war.' Like other irresponsible persons who are now talking war, I should then feel at liberty to criticise the conduct of the administration in case the war policy did not turn out as well as it is generally expected; or if things went altogether wrong for us, I should perhaps, like others, be loud in the condemnation of the government for undertaking the war at all.

BUT AS A CONGRESSMAN

I should hesitate before I would add my voice to the vote that would precipitate us into a war on, what I consider a purely technical question: for had the Virginius been caught a few miles nearer to the Cuban coast, in Spanish waters, instead of being captured on the high seas, I do not see what right the United States would have had to interfere, except on the score of outraged humanity.

At any rate, before rushing to war I should count the cost. I think the general sentiment is something like this:—There has been a butchery somewhere and somebody has got to be licked."

"Do you not think that we ought to abate the Cuban nuisance by annexing the island?" inquired the writer.

To which Mr. Platt replied, with a humorous twinkle in his eye:—"I am in favor of 'manifest destiny,' of course, and if the acquisition of the island is part of that doctrine I think the sooner we have Cuba the better. The Virginius massacre furnishes us an excellent opportunity to carry out the manifest destiny aforesaid. Of course, the question as to whether the acquisition of Cuba with the perplexing slavery question would be an advantage to this country is open to doubt. Some American statesmen hold that

WE POSSESS ENOUGH LAND ALREADY.

We could have had St. Domingo almost for the asking, and the acquisition of Cuba would cost us blood as well as treasure. It is said of a man encumbered with too much real estate that he is 'land poor.' The same might be said of Uncle Sam. If we must have Cuba now is the accepted time. But I should not give my vote in favor of war on a mere pretext. Of course the Virginius massacre cannot be too strongly condemned from the standpoint of humanity, and ought to be redressed. But I should very much regret any combinations of events that would contradict the popular motto of our President, 'Let us have peace,' and compel us to exclaim instead, 'Let us have war.'"

Mr. Platt then remarked that he had for the present nothing further to say on the Virginius complications, and the conversation turned upon other subjects.

Opinion of Mr. Thomas J. Durant.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Thomas J. Durant, counsel for the United States on the American and Spanish Joint Commission, to which are referred all claims by our citizens against Spain, was found in his office busily engaged in the preparation of the new code of the United States. Mr. Durant expressed some surprise at the depth of feeling manifested in the country. He thought the New York meeting last night showed this, and especially so in the fact that gentlemen like the chairman hastened to express themselves so plainly, in advance of official information. Mr. Durant stated that a prominent foreign diplomat here recently said, in conversation, that the action of the Spanish authorities was more vindictive and cruel than any other government in Europe would be guilty of even if the parties had been caught red-handed. This was certainly not the case, so far as the facts were known. In reply to a remark the diplomat referred to said that the United States would be bound to go further—that it had the right to do so—than the obtaining of reparation, apology and indemnity, all of which he thought Spain would give. This country must demand guarantees. These the Madrid government could not give. The important consequences hung on that. Mr. Durant himself said that there could be no doubt of the illegality of the Virginius capture and of the crime committed in the execution by General Burriel. The vessel was not a blockade runner, a privateer or a pirate. All of these characters are well defined in maritime law. She might pursue, as she probably did, an illegal traffic, but could not be captured on the high seas. Even if properly taken, her summary condemnation, while it was evident according to the report of her clearance from Kingston, Jamaica, that her papers were regular, is an act outside of international law and admiralty procedure. The treaty or agreement of February 12, 1871, under which an arbitration had been agreed upon as to claims against Spain by American citizens, and by which the American and Spanish Joint Claims Commission was formed, did not provide and was never designed for any such events as those now transpiring. They relate to private claims, filed by private parties, not to the redressing of national outrages. What was really to be regretted, apart from our own national relations, in his judgment, was in its effect on the Spanish Republic, whose success was, politically speaking, of more consequence than that of Cuba. Mr. Durant was not prepared to say whether arbitration could be resorted to, though he thought the Madrid government would present the idea. On the other hand, he was disposed to believe that the affair had proceeded too far in a summary way to be disposed of in any such manner. He was also of the opinion that if the Virginius had been captured in British waters we should have to present our claim to that government, which would for herself make a demand on Spain. The shooting of her subjects, as alleged, would greatly complicate the case against Spain.

Views of General James S. Negley.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19, 1873.

In conversation on the probable action of the coming Congress on the Virginius matter, General James S. Negley, member of Congress from the Twenty-second district, said that he thought there would be much broader measures proposed than the recognition of Cuba as a belligerent. He thought the majority of the members would insist on an apology for the insult to the flag of the government and reparation for the loss of life and property by the payment of an indemnity for the damage done and the surrender of all those concerned in the massacre of the Virginius party. To tear down our country's flag from the masthead of a vessel sailing under it on the high seas, which was her only protection, seems to me the most emphatic insult our government could be subjected to, and never shall my vote be cast in countenance of it. This act, it appears to me, was even a greater outrage than the massacre of those defenceless men. What right had the Spaniards to interfere with this vessel? Her papers were drawn up in the proper form, her passengers were properly registered and her cargo was but merchantable goods. Why, even if the Virginius had been laden to the water's edge with ammunition she could not be recognized as contraband of war, inasmuch as Spain does not recognize Cuba as a belligerent Power, and does not recognize officially that it has war with Cuba.

In regard to Secretary Fish's timidity in this matter General Negley said that he felt assured Congress would rebuke the diplomatic action of the Secretary of State. That body considers he could have prevented the second massacre. It was only last year that leading Congressmen were desirous of a more decided stand on this Cuban matter. Every man in the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Fish, is determined to exact reparation from Spain. But the country may overcome Mr. Fish's timidity, for Congress has the power to take action upon the presentation by the President of the case, with his views on the matter. The people generally will endorse the most vigorous policy of the government. A patriotic feeling has been aroused, and it is popularly considered that the action of Spain admits of no apology.

PUBLIC PEN AND INK OPINIONS.

Zambrani on Salmeron and Castelar—"Before and After."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your leader in last Sunday's HERALD, with regard to the Virginius outrage, suggests a few remarks, which I beg leave to make through your columns.

While dwelling upon the lawlessness of the Havana "volunteers," and the inability of the home government to control them, you refer to the republicans who rule Spain, and quote from a speech of Señor Salmeron to substantiate your own reasoning on the subject. But this arises from the fact that the leading men of Spain, while in the opposition, call the government to task for the misrule of Cuba, and the crimes perpetrated on that bleeding island, as Señor Salmeron did in the speech referred to. True, in that and several other speeches before the Spanish Cortes, he bitterly denounced the "volunteers" as a disgrace to Spain, and called upon the government to restrain them, at least out of regard for the opinions of the civilized world. Suddenly one of the weekly Ministerial crises of republican Spain placed him in the Presidential chair of that distracted country, and suddenly too he forgot altogether the "volunteers" and their lawless doings. Not even a word has he uttered against them, not even for consistency's sake, while President of the so-called Republic of Spain. Like him, Castelar made the halls of the Cortes ring with high-sounding language for liberty, justice and the abolition of slavery as well as other necessary reforms in Cuba; but he becomes the chief Executive of Spain and only proves himself to be one "volunteer" more for Cuba.

Such has ever been the case with Spanish statesmen, particularly as regards unfortunate Cuba. In the opposition their voice is raised loud and high for freedom and all the requirements of civilization, but as soon as they grasp the reins of government their misrule and oppression are second to none, to say nothing of their subserviency to any set of wicked men who, like the Havana "volunteers," know how to fee the powers that be. For this reason the Spanish government has not punished the murderers of the Havana students, nor will even rebuke the perpetrators of the outrage upon the American steamer Virginius or endeavor to bring to justice the butchers of the crew and passengers of that steamer. Such murderers and butchers overawe the Spanish government in Cuba, and their crimes, so far as Spain is concerned, will continue to go on unpunished, notwithstanding the great moral responsibility and blighting disgrace that such crimes cast upon that decrepit nation.

A. ZAMBRANA.

Spanish Outrages Upon American Sailors in Cuba—Where Is the Honor of the Flag?

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In April, 1871, I was in Sagua, Cuba, as master of the schooner Lillias, of Stockton, Me. When loaded and ready for sea a negro was found hidden on board my vessel. I reported it to the owners of the negro, who took him away. At midnight a boat full of armed soldiers took me from my bed, with orders to take me ashore dead or alive, and hurried me away to prison, placing me at first in a cell where several prisoners were sick with small-pox. My wife and infant child were left on board my vessel. My mate, fearing arrest himself, took the schooner's boat and put to sea, being finally picked up in the Straits of Florida by a passing vessel.

I was kept in jail 40 days among negroes, Chinamen and Spaniards, all in the filthiest condition possible, many of them being actually covered with vermin. At last, through the exertions of the American captains in port, who drew up a protest, which was sent to Consul Hall at Matanzas, that gentleman came to Sagua, and in a week after his arrival I was released, without having had a trial or any charge having been made against me so far as I could ascertain.

I had to pay for all I had to eat, for a cot to sleep on and for the privilege of walking in the jail yard.

A sailor was taken from an American vessel and confined in the same prison with me. The American Consul seemed to take no interest in his case or mine until obliged to do so by masters of vessels there. The sailor, when released several months after, was a living skeleton.

Upon my arrival in an American port I found my vessel very much injured by having no care for 40 days, and my detention in prison had cost me at least $1,000. Now all this would not have happened if we had a Consul in Sagua who cared for the honor of his country's flag or felt any interest in the welfare of an American citizen. I do not believe that our flag has been hoisted over the Consulate in Sagua for years.

The same thing can be said of Cardenas. We are obliged to submit to any and all indignities that may be offered us in Cuba, and when we protest to our consuls against any outrage they coolly inform us that we must submit to it.

And for the last six years we have been treated with contempt in Cuba, simply because we were Americans, and they had every reason to believe that no murder or outrage or insult would ever be avenged on them by the government of the United States.

It is time the Spaniards in Cuba were taught a lesson they will never forget, and the insults they have offered us were washed out in their blood.

For myself I expect to receive no redress for my wrongs, unless a chance is given me to shoulder a musket under the American flag on the island of Cuba.

JOSEPH GRIFFIN, of Stockton, Me.

DEFENCES OF HAVANA.

Fortifications and Garrison of the Cuban Capital.

How the British Captured It 100 Years Ago—The City Vulnerable from the Land Side—The Morro, Cabana and La Punta.

How Havana Can Be Reduced To-Day.

Cuba, considering its great value as a producing country and its highly important geographical position, has been notably exempt from foreign attack since its discovery and settlement by the Spaniards Of all her possessions in America, Castilian dominion, with the exception of a period less than a year, has remained intact on the island, which is perhaps the richest colony possessed by any European Power in any part of the globe. At an early day the occasional eruptions of buccaneers gave rise to the necessity of fortifying its harbors. The seat of government having been transferred from Santiago de Cuba (which is now identified with one of the most barbarous massacres of recent times) to Havana, defensive works were erected at the latter place, which have been continued and extended until the city has become one of the strongest in this part of the world. For many years Spanish galleons and flotillas assembled at Havana before finally crossing the Atlantic. But while hostilities raged in nearly every part of the West Indies, the mother country being an active participant, Cuba, with its 1,400 miles of seacoast and its numerous harbors, remained free from the sound of hostile cannon, except on the two occasions to be mentioned hereafter.

Havana has always been a naval headquarters—was used for fitting out expeditions to operate against the enemies of Spain; but as the city was considered almost impregnable, though it is actually the key to the entire island, it was deemed prudent to avoid attacking the place. With Havana in the possession of a hostile force the rest of Cuba would be of little or no value.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF HAVANA.

The present strength of Havana is a matter of the greatest interest. Its general plan of defences has been constructed in the old style; but a profusion of treasure has of late years been expended to render the city and harbor as far as possible proof against all assaults. And it is highly probable, from the fortifications that have been erected, the precautions that have been taken, the difficulties that have been thrown in the way, and the ease with which the defences themselves can be used against attack, that the capture of Havana would be a difficult enterprise to accomplish. The walls of the city, running from the mouth of the harbor across the peninsula to the inner shore, enclose an ellipse of 2,000 yards by 1,100 yards; but at the present time more than twice that space outside of them is completely covered by buildings. There are six forts, numerous land and water batteries, forming a continuous line running along both shores, besides the walls and citadel. The forts are named the Morro, La Cabaña, Principe, La Punta, Atares and Numero 4, or San Diego.

MORRO CASTLE

is deemed impregnable, but it is believed a competent naval force could pass it. Even if successful, however, 1,000 guns could be brought to bear on the ships after entering the harbor. For this, among other reasons, military authorities agree that if the place be taken it must be taken by operations conducted on land. La Cabaña is as strong, if not a stronger work, than the Morro. In 1762 the latter was battered an entire day within short range by three English line of battle ships. They had to retire without making any impression, after being badly disabled. Raynal, a competent authority says, "The Morro is raised so high above the level of the sea that even a first rate vessel of war could not batter it. But La Punta has not the same advantage. It is, nevertheless, so situated that it can only be attacked by a very narrow channel, in which the assailants must be exposed to such a tremendous fire as few would be able to withstand.

HAVANA CAN ONLY BE ATTACKED ON THE LAND SIDE

with any hope of success, and, even should such an attempt be made, the difficulties to which a besieging army would be exposed are almost insurmountable." One of these is the great scarcity of good water. It could only be found nine miles from the city, and the people, aware of its absolute necessity, would use every exertion to cut off the supply. It would, therefore, be necessary, in case of the city being invested, that the besiegers should have strong detachments in intrenchments to protect the watering places and prevent communication with the camp being interrupted. But this difficulty, with all others, would be certainly overcome by an enterprising and determined commander having adequate resources at his disposal. It is clear, however, that a large army would be required to invest Havana, and a powerful fleet to act in co-operation. All the insurgents require is arms, and these could be very easily landed on either the northern or southern coast of the district in which they operate. The patriot forces would be able to take care of all the Spanish troops outside Havana, where the garrison is reported to be 20,000, not including the numerous ships-of-war, with their sailors and marines.

IRON-CLADS AND FORTS.

A naval officer of very high rank is reported to have recently said that our navy could easily enter Havana; that a fleet can pass anything. He seemed to be under the impression that the forts and batteries have nothing heavier than 32-pounders, and that the Spanish authorities were without torpedoes—the only things that can close a channel. It is beyond question that the Spanish men-of-war carry as heavy metal as vessels of other nations, and it does not seem probable they would neglect using them in their land defences. The Spanish naval officers are conceded to be very competent in their profession, and the naval attaché of their Legation at Washington cannot have overlooked the special attention given in this country to the matter of torpedoes. But if, according to Raynal and others, Havana can only be taken by land, the work in the event of war would become a comparatively easy one to the United States. And at this point it has to be mentioned that such was the opinion of the English when the city was attacked and captured by them, after a four days' siege, in 1762. The large fleet of 19 ships of the line and 18 frigates that accompanied the expedition were unable to make any impression on the sea defence. The work was all on land. The strength of Havana in 1762, in comparison with the British naval and military force that appeared before it at that time, was as great as it is to-day, taking into account the advances made since then in the science of war, when iron-clads, 600-pound guns, repeating rifles and torpedoes are brought into operation.

THE ONLY POWER THAT EVER ATTACKED CUBA

was Great Britain. On the first occasion the invasion ended most disastrously; on the second Havana fell into her hands. The particulars of the siege appended is at this moment instructive reading.

VERNON'S DISASTROUS EXPEDITION.

In 1741 Admiral Vernon, with a large fleet and 12,000 troops under Lord Cathcart, was despatched to the West Indies for the purpose of attacking the commerce of Spain and capturing her most valuable possessions in America. He made an attempt to reduce Carthagena (Ecuador), in which he failed, after suffering very heavy losses. He returned to Jamaica with a fragment of his beaten and dispirited expedition, and determined to fall upon Cuba. His military force was reduced to 3,000 available men, which he augmented by 1,000 negroes, who were drilled and armed for the enterprise. Vernon sailed for the southeast part of the island and anchored in Guantanamo Bay, in which is situate Santiago de Cuba, where the massacre of the passengers and crew of the Virginius took place. The troops were landed and encamped at a distance of 20 miles further up the river. He found Santiago too strong to attack, however, and his men remained entirely inactive. The Spaniards likewise resolved to let Vernon alone. He remained until November, when the expedition returned to Jamaica. On mustering the troops the picture is represented as being sadder than if they had come from a fierce campaign. The fine army that had left England 12,000 strong was now reduced to 2,000. Disease, caused by bad salted provisions in a state of putridity and excesses in rum while in Cuba, cut off in a few months over half of Vernon's troops. When the news of the disastrous result reached England the kingdom was filled with murmurs and discontent, and the people were depressed in proportion to that sanguine hope by which they had been elevated. But, though Vernon's expedition accomplished nothing beyond the loss of his soldiers, the rechristening of Guantanamo Bay by the name of Cumberland Harbor, in compliment to one of the King's brothers (a name it very briefly retained) and his own disgrace, it would appear that it was not sufficient to cause Great Britain to abandon a project which, it was believed, promised booty even beyond reach of calculation.

THE ENGLISH INVADING FORCE.

England had all along kept a greedy eye fixed upon the French and Spanish possessions in America. Her aggressions in Canada and in the West Indies led to the formation of what is known in history as "The Family Compact" between France and Spain. The two latter Powers were charged with using undue means to induce Portugal to enter into an alliance with them to resist Great Britain. This was in 1761, 20 years after Vernon's disastrous enterprise before Santiago de Cuba. War existed with France, and Sir James Douglas had captured Martinique. The English Ministry professed its anxiety to remain at peace with Spain, while it secretly collected a large fleet and army to make a descent on Cuba.

WHEN WAR WAS AGAIN DECLARED,

in June, 1762, a squadron sailed from Portsmouth, under Admiral Pococke, with 20,000 troops, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle. These were joined by Sir James Douglas' vessels and, thus united, the expedition consisted of 19 ships of the line, 18 smaller ships of war and 150 transports. To avoid the tediousness of the common voyage Pococke boldly explored a perilous way along the Bahamas, and without the slightest accident appeared before Havana.

The arrival of the English was a surprise, for it was the first intimation the Cubans had of the existence of war. Nevertheless, Havana was of sufficient strength, by art and nature, to make a vigorous defence. The city was fortified with the utmost skill, cost and care, as the great mart and centre of Spanish American trade. Within the harbor lay 12 ships of the line; within the ramparts was a large army, including the country militia, scarcely inferior to the attacking force. Besides these, the strong works flanked with bastions, which defended the main body of the place, the narrow entrance to the harbor was secured by two forts well nigh deemed impregnable. And here it may be mentioned that the only use made of the fleet during the siege was to sink three of them behind a strong boom at the mouth of the harbor. The English landed June 5, two miles southeast of Havana, without loss or opposition. They were divided into two corps. One, under General Elliott, advanced a considerable way into the country, while the other, under General Keppel, besieged Morro Castle. The difficulties attending the operations seemed insurmountable. The construction of batteries commenced June 12, but so thin was the soil and so hard the rock beneath, that the advance was made very slowly. To cover their approaches the English had to use bales of cotton, brought from Jamaica by Sir James Douglas. There was

NO WATER IN THE VICINITY.

It could be had in the neighborhood of the camp, but it was so impure that instead of affording relief it would only prove deadly. The only good water that could be obtained was at a distance of three leagues, and could only be procured in boats. Having no other way to get a supply, Albemarle's troops had to depend upon the ships. The labor of cutting roads through the woods and drawing the artillery was so excessive that many dropped down dead with the fatigue. However, the batteries were raised to assail the Morro and the ships; a sortie in force was repulsed, but one day three ships of the English fleet stationed themselves as close as they could to the fort, and during seven hours attempted to dismount its guns. They were compelled to withdraw without producing the slightest effect, after sustaining great injury from the Morro's fire. The principal English battery was also destroyed. It had required the labor of 600 men for 17 days to complete it. It was consumed in a few hours, and all had to be constructed anew. Disease had reduced the invading army to half its number; 5,000 soldiers were unfit for duty and 2,000 sailors were in the same condition. An expected reinforcement of

FOUR THOUSAND TROOPS FROM NEW YORK

had not arrived. A lodgement was at length made in the covered way, and an attempt made to dislodge the besiegers proved unsuccessful. The succor long waited for and so much needed at last reached camp from New York, a breach was made in the walls, and, on July 30, the fort was stormed and carried. Four hundred Spaniards were drowned and as many more laid down their arms. Velasco, the Governor, and the Marquis de Gonzales, the second in command, were killed after bravely resisting to the last. New works were now commenced to attack the city. The Governor was summoned to surrender. He returned a civil but firm refusal. Albemarle opened his batteries with such effect that flags of truce soon appeared, and on the 13th August, 1762, after 44 days' siege, the city was occupied by the British forces.

THE CAPITULATION

yielded to the conquerors Havana, with 180 miles of country to the westward. The fleet which fell into their hands consisted of nine ships of the line and four frigates, which, with the three sunk at the mouth of the harbor and two destroyed on the stocks, made up the entire Spanish squadron, which made no attempt to act against the enemy, though a small French naval force attacked a convoy and captured six ships, with 500 men, in the vicinity of Havana during the siege. The treasure in ready money, tobacco and other valuable merchandise taken by the besiegers was estimated at $15,000,000. The garrison were allowed the honors of war and safe conveyance to Spain. The English loss was over 2,000 men, but a greater number afterwards died of sickness, which raged, as stated, to a great extent on shore and on shipboard. The division of the prize money caused great scandal. Admiral Pococke and the Earl of Albemarle each got $600,000, while the officers and crew came in for very small sums. At the conclusion of peace, in 1763, Cuba was restored to Spain in exchange for Florida, which was reconquered from the English at a later date. The British occupation, which lasted eleven months, gave the first great impetus to agriculture and trade in Cuba by opening foreign markets to its produce.

HAVANA NOT DIFFICULT OF CAPTURE.

Since 1762 Cuba has remained undisturbed in the hands of Spain, with the exception of the few filibustering expeditions from the United States, each of which ended disastrously, and of the insurrection now in progress. Sensible of the importance of the island, and profiting by the disasters of 1762, the Spanish authorities have not only repaired the former fortifications, but have added new ones. The Morro and La Punta, which only existed then, have been supplemented by four other works, all of which, it is understood, are armed with the heaviest modern guns. The English, with a force of 20,000 troops, greatly reduced by death and disease, took Havana, after a comparatively brief siege, while the entire population of Cuba was a unit. The garrison and ships of war were as strong and as numerous in 1762 as those that can be now found in the city and harbor. An enterprising and able general like Sheridan, with 40,000 men, would make as short if not shorter work than Albemarle did in the last century. Military authorities agree in saying this number would be necessary. The United States, in the event of hostilities, could count on 50,000 native allies, who need only arms to make them effective soldiers. To effect a landing could not be a very dangerous operation. The most important duty the navy would have to perform would be to cover the debarkation at some suitable point. This accomplished the fall of Havana would be insured, and with the fall of Havana Cuba would cease to be Spanish. It is well, however, to understand the strength of Spain and the difficulties to be encountered in the island if war is to come. This knowledge will point out the necessity of making due preparations to insure success. The Philippine Islands in the Pacific would easily be captured by our Asiatic fleet, if such was deemed advisable.

CAPTURE OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On the breaking out of hostilities in 1762, in pursuance of orders received from England, an expedition was despatched from Madras against Luconia, the principal of the Philippine Islands. Eleven ships of war, with 2,300 troops, under General Draper, were ready to sail. The Spaniards, not being acquainted with the fact of war having been declared, were entirely unprepared for the appearance of an enemy's fleet. Had it been otherwise the English force would have proved unequal to the task undertaken. The Archbishop of Manila, who was the supreme ruler of the islands, however, determined to make a vigorous defence. The Spanish troops were small in number, but they were reinforced by a number of natives, who fought with the greatest desperation. Manila and Cavite were stormed twelve days after the British landed. The Indians, who were armed only with bows, arrows and spears, made a sortie and were cut to pieces. They are represented to have gnawed with their teeth at the bayonets that transfixed them. Draper's forces, which were partly made up of Lascars and Sepoys, plundered and destroyed the towns, and the unfortunate inhabitants had to suffer all the horrors of war. Several ships of war and a large quantity of military stores were captured, and a ransom of $4,000,000 was agreed to be paid in consideration of sparing private property. The Philippines were subsequently restored to Spain, in whose possession they have since remained.

RIOT ON STATEN ISLAND.

The residents of Staten Island were thrown into consternation yesterday afternoon at the rumor of a riot among the laborers at Port Richmond. The citizens flocked from all parts of the county in carriages and street cars to the scene of action, and were anxious to find out all the particulars. It appears that Dr. Martindale, a well known resident of Richmond county, hired fifteen men to lay a sewer from his residence to the river (the Kill von Kull), and while at work they were arrested by twenty-five special officers, who were detailed by the Board of Aldermen to stop the work, and who refused at their last meeting the privilege to Dr. Martindale to run a waste pipe from his residence. The men were arraigned before Justice Middlebrook, who immediately discharged them; and soon after they were rearrested and brought before the same Justice, who again discharged them. On again resuming work a fight occurred between the constables and the laborers, which lasted for some time, until they were finally separated by the county police.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

A man, apparently about 40 years of age, a passenger on the steamer James W. Baldwin, died suddenly on the boat soon after its arrival last night. The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. From papers on his person the man's name was thought to be Michael McBride, but nothing further is known about him.

TWEED AT LARGE.

The "Boss" at His Office in Duane Street Fixing His Papers.

The District Attorney Indignant at the Sheriff's Action—He Knows Nothing of Tweed's Whereabouts.

THE SHERIFF'S UNPRECEDENTED ACTION.

All day yesterday the lobbies of the new Court House were thronged with politicians who anxiously and feelingly discussed the subject of the "Boss'" conviction. The old retainers of the Ring were profuse in their eulogies on the fallen chief's virtues and liberality, and they loudly bemoaned the sad *dénouement* of his brilliant career. Great anxiety was manifested on all sides to know where the Boss was, but no one could be found to give a satisfactory answer to the universal query. Conjectures and rumors filled the air, and each new statement regarding the whereabouts of Tweed was taken up and zealously whispered from man to man, only to be followed by another and more improbable story. The report that he could be found at the office of his counsel in Broadway found many believers, and forthwith a hegira to the place indicated was begun; but the pilgrims returned only to tell a tale of disappointment. About two o'clock a report, said to have come from Police Headquarters, stating that the Boss had escaped, created great excitement, and immediately there was an unusual demand for evening papers. Although unauthentic, the report was believed, perhaps for the reason of its consoling qualities. Later in the afternoon, when the interest in the case began to lag, a thrill of expectation was communicated to the mob of loungers by the report that Tweed was in Sheriff Brennan's office. The hope of getting a farewell glimpse at the Boss' ponderous figure was cruelly crushed by an assurance from one of the deputies that Tweed was not and had not been in the office during the day. When the crowd had dwindled away the Sheriff came out of his office, and through him the reporter found the whereabouts of Tweed, as will be seen in the account below. The counsel for Tweed refused to see any one from the press and ordered his clerk to deny for him the statement that Tweed had been in his office since he left the court room on Wednesday morning. The office of the counsel was very quiet and no sign of Tweed could be seen. No. 85 Duane street, Tweed's office, seemed as quiet as if nothing of importance had happened, but near the corner of Centre and Duane streets there stood a coach, from the box of which a hackman now and then anxiously glanced up towards No. 85.

MR. ALLEN ON TWEED'S PROPERTY.

During the morning a HERALD reporter called on Assistant District Attorney Allen to obtain information regarding Tweed's property. During the conversation Mr. Allen said that he was informed that the greater part of Tweed's property had been transferred, which makes it highly probable that the city will be unable to get any of it. On investigating the matter the reporter discovered that the property had not only been transferred, but that the original grantees had, so to speak, retransferred their grants, and so on to the end of the story, thus involving the property in a Penelopian web of red tape from the tangles of which it will be difficult if not impossible to extricate the original estate. There are several actions by the city pending against the Tweed property, but the probability is that they will never be satisfied. Besides these there are an almost innumerable swarm of actions by private parties, whose prospects of satisfaction are about as bright as those of the city and county. The actions brought for the city have for some time past been in abeyance owing to the attention paid to Tweed personally, but the assurance comes from the District Attorney's office that they will now be pushed forward by Attorney General Barlow and Mr Wheeler H. Peckham.

Interviews with District Attorneys Phelps and Allen.

A HERALD reporter had an interview with District Attorney Phelps and his assistant, Mr. Allen.

REPORTER—What do you think of the action of the Sheriff in taking Mr Tweed in his custody? Is this habitual?

Mr. ALLEN—It is something wholly unprecedented, and without justification in any way. I have never known a Sheriff to do this before, and I hold that, while Mr. Brennan would certainly not do it in the case of a poor man, he ought not to do it because the prisoner is Tweed.

REPORTER—Can you see any objection to this action when you consider that Tweed has much business to settle up?

Mr. ALLEN—I see a great deal of objection to such action. Suppose, for instance—which is perfectly supposable—that the two deputy sheriffs who have him in charge connive in the escape of the prisoner. If they came to us with black eyes, torn clothes, and looking badly beaten, we cannot accuse them of having helped the matter. We should have to take their story for granted, and could not proceed against them. And when I consider the temptations they are under, the money that Tweed is able to spend to secure his liberty and the general bad look of the case, I shall be very much surprised, indeed, if nothing happens before Saturday by which the prisoner does not turn up. When you consider the desperate character of many of Tweed's friends and the love they bear the "Boss," you may believe that they would hardly hesitate at murder itself to get him away. The deputy sheriffs might be perfectly innocent, but cannot a very small crowd overpower two men? I hold that Sheriff Brennan has no right to take these risks. He must know to what possibilities he is exposing us and to what a storm it would give rise supposing Tweed did escape.

District Attorney Phelps silently assented to all Mr. Allen had said by nodding his head.

"Now the question comes," asked the reporter, turning to District Attorney Phelps, "Has Mr. Brennan a right to keep Tweed in his custody?"

"He has no doubt a technical right, for the prisoner was given to the custody of the Sheriff," answered District Attorney Phelps.

"I beg your pardon," interposed Mr. Allen, warmly, "the commitment was not made out to the Sheriff at all."

Mr. Allen took up a blank and read it as follows:—

"On motion of the District Attorney ordered by the Court, that the said W. M. Tweed stand committed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison of the City of New York until thence delivered by course of law."

"That is the form of the commitment," continued Mr. Allen.

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Phelps, "I thought he was committed to the custody of the Sheriff. As the case stands, then, the Sheriff is quite unjustifiable in his action."

"Do you know the whereabouts of Mr. Tweed?"

"No," said Mr. Phelps, "I do not. I have not the slightest idea where he is."

"But is there no way in which you can obtain possession of Tweed's body?"

"If the Court were in session," said Mr. Allen, "there would be no difficulty. We should go before Judge Davis and have him find out from Sheriff Brennan where Tweed is. But in the present case the Court is adjourned until Saturday, and we must only wait the Sheriff's pleasure. I know that Judge Davis did not mean that Tweed should be carted round the city in this manner. The Sheriff simply said to the Judge 'Shall I take him?' and the Judge said 'Yes,' of course meaning that he should take him to the Tombs in the usual way. But Mr. Brennan construes this to mean that he can take care of his prisoner until the time of sentence. We shall take good care that he doesn't have him after that, but that he goes straight to the Penitentiary.

REPORTER—But is there not some attempt to be made to have the penalty delayed?

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—There is only one way of doing this and that is to move an arrest of judgment on Saturday morning by filing a writ of error. But I know the Judge won't grant this. Then after sentence is pronounced they will endeavor to get a stay of proceedings, and for that they can apply to any Judge of the Supreme Court in the State. But no Judge would grant such a stay. I believe the stay would enable him to remain in the Tombs (and we should take care it was nowhere else, unless bail was granted, which would not be likely,) until the Court of Appeals has decided the question as to the exceptions taken in the case.

REPORTER—There is much difference of opinion respecting the penalty that the prisoner is liable to.

Mr. ALLEN—We have figured it at fifty one years' imprisonment, but I presume he will be condemned to about fifteen years', besides the fine.

REPORTER.—And what becomes of the other indictments for felony, which you also have against the prisoner?

Mr. ALLEN—Oh, those will lie. It would be of no use to try them, now that the prisoner is found guilty already. It would only be in case the Court of Appeals reversed the decision that these indictments for forgery, and State Prison offences would be brought. In case he goes to the Penitentiary on these, however, the others will not be destroyed, but will be kept.

Mr. Allen said that just as soon as Tweed was once incarcerated then he should be satisfied.

Mr. Sparks, the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, told the HERALD reporter that he had heard the Sheriff say to Judge Davis, "Shall I take him?" referring to Tweed, and that Judge Davis said, "Yes," and then Sheriff Brennan said something more to the Judge and the latter nodded; but he did not hear anything about the prisoner being kept in the custody of the Sheriff until Saturday. He did not remember a case of this kind before.

Interview with Sheriff Brennan.

In an interview with Order of Arrest Clerk Jarvis yesterday he said that he did not know, nor indeed did any one in the Sheriff's Office know, where Tweed was. One after another the deputies were interrogated, and they all expressed equal ignorance of the matter. When told of the rumors that were flying around of the reported escape of Tweed the deputies smiled and shrugged their shoulders, as if it were too ridiculous to obtain a moment's consideration. But the interest was unflagging, and after waiting some few moments the HERALD reporter was introduced into the private office of Sheriff Brennan, and the following interview took place:—

REPORTER—Where is Tweed?

Sheriff BRENNAN—He isn't five minutes from here at the present moment. I can't tell you where he is, though.

REPORTER—There are a good many places within five minutes from here. Can you not be more definite in your information?

Sheriff BRENNAN—No, I won't tell where he is. I am responsible for him and that's enough. If people knew where he was he would be overrun with visitors.

REPORTER—Where was Tweed last night?

Sheriff BRENNAN—He slept in his own house at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, in company with three of my deputies, and at this present moment there are two deputies with him, who are quite trustworthy.

Not being able to make out anything more definite as to the whereabouts of Tweed the reporter went in search of the great criminal. Mr. Fullerton's office was visited and also another of Tweed's numerous counsel, but he was in neither place. The reporter again called on the Sheriff in the afternoon.

Sheriff BRENNAN (laughing)—So they've got it round that Tweed has escaped, haven't they?

REPORTER—There appears to be a rumor to that effect. Do you consider your action in keeping Tweed in your custody as quite justifiable?

Sheriff BRENNAN—I do. I am responsible for him, but am not obliged to produce him until Saturday; then, if I fail to bring him into court, they will have a right to complain.

REPORTER—The District Attorney, I believe, considers your action unjustifiable, and holds that you should have taken your prisoner to the Tombs, as committed there.

Sheriff BRENNAN—On this point the District Attorney and I differ. He can have nothing to complain of if I produce my prisoner in court on Saturday, and this I certainly shall do.

REPORTER—You have perfect trust in your deputies?

Sheriff BRENNAN—I have.

REPORTER—Do you mean to keep Tweed in your custody until Saturday, or will you put him for any portion of the time in the Tombs?

Sheriff BRENNAN—I don't know what I shall do yet, whether I shall keep him or incarcerate him. I am debating the question in my mind at present. I am going to see Tweed in a few moments, and if I am quite satisfied of his actions I shall continue to hold him as I now do. It will all depend on how he acts. He has much business to attend to, and there is no reason why he should be deprived of the opportunity of transacting it.

Sheriff Brennan subsequently said that Tweed was not in his office in Duane street, had not been and would not be there.

A few moments after, Mr. Brennan walked out of the middle door of his office, and, without the notice of any one about, slipped out of the Court House and walked up to Chambers street and stood on the corner speaking to ex-Recorder Smith. In the meantime, and while doing so, the Sheriff looked around him suspiciously to see if he were followed, but seeming at last to be satisfied that the coast was clear, walked rapidly up Broadway, turning at each moment to see who was after him. He then suddenly turned the corner of Duane street and as rapidly walked down to No. 85, passed it, and, returning suddenly, popped in. The HERALD reporter followed him shortly after, and had not reached the head of the stairs when Dewey, Tweed's clerk, had opened the door and asked what was wanted, standing as he did so. A side glance into the room revealed the presence of Deputy Sheriff Shields, with his blonde mustache and dark colored overcoat.

"Is Deputy Sheriff Shields in?" asked the reporter.

Dewey imperilled his immortal soul by answering, "No."

"Of course Mr. Tweed is not in?" added the reporter.

"No, he is not; nobody is here," and at the same time a volume of tobacco smoke came curling out into the passage way.

Dewey stood obdurate at the door and would not back down from his position.

"Is Sheriff Brennan here?" asked the reporter, thinking to shame Dewey.

"No, I have not seen him since the last day of the trial," said Dewey, as if he were telling the most immaculate truth and with the utterly unconscious innocence of a child.

Two minutes after Sheriff Brennan came down the stairs and walked up Broadway.

In about an hour subsequently, Tweed, accompanied by three deputy sheriffs, came down stairs and slowly got into a carriage, which was waiting at the corner. The order was given to the coachman to drive to Forty-third street and Fifth avenue. It is stated that all day Tweed was fixing up, filing and burning papers, and settling his last business affairs. It is said that his counsel have advised him to do this, as they have said there is but the smallest chance in the world of his getting off his sentence for the present, and thus avoiding going to Blackwell's Island. The counsel, indeed, though they refuse to be interviewed, are of opinion that no judge will be found to grant Tweed a stay of proceedings on carrying out of the sentence.

Tweed's Movements.

On Wednesday morning, when Tweed left the Oyer and Terminer Court, he proceeded in a coach to his office in Duane street, where he remained until night, when he proceeded to his house, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The excitement of fixing his papers and the hurried manner in which everything was done at the office gave the Boss fictitious courage, which, when he confronted his wife and family, utterly failed him. In the house were Richard Tweed, the prisoner's brother, and Richard and William, his sons, together with Deputy Sheriff Shields and two assistants. The family gathered around the fallen chief, and sorrow and silence brooded where three short years ago there were happiness and music.

Tweed retired early and was up betimes yesterday morning. After breakfast he, in company with the deputy sheriffs, rode down to his office in Duane street, where he remained all day until about six o'clock, when he again went to his home on Fifth avenue. Mr. Tweed had few visitors yesterday, and such as did call were informed by Mr. Dewey that Mr. Tweed was not in. What Tweed will do to-day is not known, but it is supposed he will be kept busy filing and destroying papers, as he was yesterday. Mr. Brennan, on his way up town, stopped into Mr. Tweed's office, where he remained about ten minutes.

Recorder Hackett's Opinion.

A HERALD reporter met Recorder Hackett in Mr. Sparks' office and asked his opinion of Sheriff Brennan's action in the Tweed case. He said that technically the Sheriff had no right whatever to keep his prisoner out of the county jail, and also that his action was wholly without precedent.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

[From the Providence Journal, Nov. 20.]

One solitary meteor was all the reward we gained for a diligent watch on the evening of the 13th and the morning and evening of the 14th of November. The fiery cosmical atoms were not to be caught napping this year, and had evidently cleared the track before the great lumbering earth invaded the domains of their gigantic ellipse. The weather was not in fault, for the atmosphere was clear as a bell, and when the constellation Leo had mounted half way to the zenith in the small hours of the night a more majestic starry glory than that which sparkled in the nocturnal concave of the sky could hardly be imagined. Leo is the "radiant point," the headquarters of the November meteors, which are called for this reason Leonides. As its superb sickle of shining stars cut the dark azure of the sky we surely thought a few straggling meteors would be seen with downward rush and fiery train to give evidence of the annual passage. Astronomers say that for years to come no display at this time is anticipated; but we indulge every year in a faint hope that their calculations are at fault, and that a bewildering shower will reward our anxious gaze. But a three hours' watch and only one solitary Leonid was not a satisfactory investment in star-gazing.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The suicide of Marian F. Pfyffer, the young nurse at the City Hospital, yesterday, was immediately followed by the suicide of Arthur Foster, a medical novice and house officer of the institution; but the last occurrence was kept a secret, at the request of the relatives of the deceased. Various stories were afloat, but all inquiries at the hospital by the reporters received unsatisfactory answers last night. It now appears that Foster was called in the night to prescribe for Miss Pfyffer, and mistook her symptoms for those of hysteria, and upon her death he was so chagrined at his failure to recognize the indications of opium that he immediately went to a bathroom and killed himself by opening the femoral artery. He was highly esteemed.

DIRECT TAXATION.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the aggregated receipts from all sources for the year ending with June last, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of national banks, were $114,075,456. The amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The total amount on drawbacks was $52,346 on spirits, tobacco and general merchandise. There were refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected $618,667.

THE SPIRIT TAX.

The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits were for the year 1872 $49,475,516; for 1873, $52,099,371. The increase in the receipts from the gallon tax on distilled spirits was $10,013,276, and from the special tax of rectifiers and dealers in liquor $1,094,264, making a total increase from these sources of over $11,000,000. The tax on distilled spirits was raised from 50 to 70 cents per gallon August 1, 1872. To this fact is due the large increase in receipts from this source. The large increase in receipts from special taxes is, doubtless, owing in great part to an earlier and more thorough collection of special taxes since the introduction of the present system of paying them by stamps. A part of the $11,000,000 increase was, however, offset by the loss of nearly $400,000 during the last year by the reduction of the value of stamps for spirits, other than tax-paid stamps, from 25 cents to 10 cents each, under the act of June 6, 1872, and by the further loss of a little over $8,000,000 by repeal, under the same act, of certain taxes relating to spirits, leaving a balance of a little more than $2,500,000 increase in receipts from all sources relating to spirits.

THE SPIRIT CROP.

The production of spirits during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was in taxable gallons:—

Total production from materials other than fruit, 68,236,567 gallons; the total production from fruit was 2,914,800 gallons. Total, 71,151,367 gallons.

WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS.

The tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouse during the fiscal year 1872 was $32,457,235; the tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouse during the fiscal year 1873 was $41,102,921; the tax on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873 was $1,651,041. If the tax had been collected on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873, as was the case during the fiscal year 1872, the receipts for the fiscal year 1873 would have been increased $1,651,041, thus swelling the receipts from spirits withdrawn from bond for the fiscal year 1873 to $42,753,962. A comparative statement, therefore, of the receipts on account of all spirits withdrawn from bond for the two years, under like circumstances, would show an increase of $10,296,726, or over 31 per cent, in the receipts of the fiscal year 1873 over those for the preceding fiscal year. The act of June 6, 1872, authorizing the withdrawal of spirits from distillery warehouses for export without payment of the tax has been in operation since August 1, 1872, under regulations from this office approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The tax received on imitation wines during the year ended June 30, 1873, was $3,551. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel for the years 1872 and 1873 was $8,009,969 and $8,910,823 respectively.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were $34,386,303. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco of all descriptions of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in all their forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year of $650,132. The actual product of the year, so far as such products have been reported, was 116,450,934 pounds, which shows an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was 1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,328,674.

Apprehensions were entertained by parties favoring the continuance of the former system of export bonded warehouses that there would be a large falling off in the quantity of manufactured tobacco shipped to foreign countries under the present system. These predictions, however, have not been verified by actual results, which show that, notwithstanding some considerable time was required fully to inaugurate the change and familiarize shippers with all the details of the law and the regulations under which such shipments are now made, instead of there being any falling off there was an actual increase of some 544,064 pounds of exported tobacco during the last fiscal year. The consolidation of the different rates of tax on different classes of chewing tobacco has seemed to realize in practice all the friends of this measure predicted of good results. No branch of the business seems to have experienced any inconvenience or suffered any diminution in the amount of business formerly done under a graded tax in consequence of such uniform tax. Not only has there been a large increase generally in production and sale of manufactured tobacco, but it is believed this increased business has been done with a reasonable amount of profit to the manufacturer.

The law in its present operation is thought to act equally and impartially. Its requirements have become better understood. There has been a more general acquiescence in these requirements during the last fiscal year than ever before.

There have been fewer violations of law and regulations, fewer seizures and fewer prosecutions reported. The decrease of receipts from banks and bankers and adhesive stamps is due to the legislation approved June 6, 1872. The class entitled "articles and occupations," formerly taxed, but now exempt, includes certain taxes on old lists repealed prior to June 6, 1872, with the tax on income and gas.

THE GROSS REVENUE AND ESTIMATES.

The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Commissioner's estimate by $4,075,456 08. It is estimated that the total receipts for the current fiscal year will be $100,000,000. This estimate will, of course, be affected somewhat by the continuance or otherwise of the present financial embarrassment. It is not thought any material loss will ensue from the amounts of taxes received from the personal consumption of spirits or tobacco should the financial trouble continue, but a loss would undoubtedly be felt in the amounts of spirits used chemically and in the mechanical arts. The plan adopted in lieu of the eighty-district plan—to wit, abolishing the offices of assessors and assistant assessors—reduced the expenses $1,062,827 lower than the estimated reduction under the eighty-district plan, and $1,060,000 lower than the appropriation for 1873, under the old system. The estimates for the fiscal year 1875 show, further, a reduction of $9,458, or $1,069,458 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1873, and $1,072,285 less than the estimate for 1874, based on the eighty-district plan. It was thought at first an additional clerical force would be needed in this office in view of the increased labor under the act of December 24, 1872; but diligence and an enthusiastic application to their new duties on the part of the existing clerical forces have obviated such supposed necessity. For a considerable part of the past summer a number of the clerks were employed several hours each day after the regular business hour in executing and adjusting the new system. This gratuitous labor was cheerfully performed, and is deserving of special commendation.

CHANGES SUGGESTED.

The Commissioner, for reasons stated, recommends that the collectors' salaries be fixed at amounts ranging from $2,500 to $5,000 and the supervisors' salaries at $4,000 per annum. The Commissioner says, in conclusion:—I would repeat the suggestion contained in my report of November 21, 1871, that section 24 of the act of July 20, 1868, should be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000 with not less than six months' imprisonment. The undue severity of this punishment would seem to be obvious as applied to the offences of carrying on the business of a retail or wholesale liquor dealer, rectifier or manufacturer of stills without having paid the special tax in cases wherein no intent to defraud exists, the omission arising from ignorance of the law or from other circumstances not fraudulent yet constituting no legal excuse under the terms of the section. The practical effect of providing so disproportionate a punishment for these offences is to discourage complaints, defeat convictions and induce suspension of sentence in many cases in which some moderate punishment should be enforced, as well to vindicate the law as to secure future compliance with its requirements.

The repeal of all documentary stamp duties, under schedule B, except that of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders, by the act of June 6, 1872, left many stamps in the hands of dealers and others throughout the country, for which they had no use, and such as have been presented to this office have been redeemed or exchanged under the provisions of section 161 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 41 of the act of June 6, 1872. The amount so redeemed and exchanged from October 1, 1872, to October 1, 1873, was $473,844 44. As it is believed the public have now had a sufficient notification of the willingness of the government to redeem or exchange such stamps as might be presented, accompanied by satisfactory evidence that they had not been used, I would recommend such legislation by Congress as will limit the time to July 1, 1874, within which documentary stamps, issued under schedule B, of a greater denomination than two cents may be presented for redemption under section 161 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 41 of the act of June 6, 1872.

The suggestions made in my last annual report that the amendments of June 6, 1872, to section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, relating to the special taxes of dealers in liquors, should be made more explicit, were fully met by the carefully drawn House bill No. 4,069, entitled "An act to correct an error in section 13 of the act of June 6, 1872, and to amend certain sections of other acts relating to internal revenue." That bill passed the House of Representatives on the 3d day of March last, but, unfortunately, failed of being acted on by the Senate, solely, it is understood, for want of time in which to consider it. It is very important that the same or a similar bill should be enacted as soon as practicable.

DETECTIVE DOINGS.

A Large Quantity of United States Securities Recovered—Absconded from London.

Andrew J. Parker and S. A. Warner were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Sampson and Farley, and locked up at Police Headquarters. These men had been trying to negotiate for the sale of a large number of United States securities, and at the time of the capture had some $30,000 worth of them on their persons, which the officers secured. It is supposed by the police authorities they have been operating in this way for a long time, as information has been received that very prominent men were approached with a view to sale. One recent case was reported to Captain Irving last week, and he detailed Detectives Farley and Sampson to look after the matter. These officers promptly put themselves on the track of the parties and succeeded yesterday in running them down. Being a United States case they were obliged, by the necessities of it, to put themselves in communication with Colonel Whitley, of the secret service. He assigned one of his most capable officers to work with the detectives, and the three laid plans for the arrest of the men. They first directed their movements to the discovery of the parties. This was slow work, for men of this character are usually careful in their conduct and doubtful of strangers. After waiting around brokers' offices down town, however, for several days, they managed to get into the company of one of the principals of the bond disposers. This man had gone into a broker's office to sound the market and make such preliminary advances as would convey the belief that he had something to dispose of. Colonel Whitley's officer being the least extensively known was selected as the one to follow the man and

OPEN A COMMUNICATION

with him. This line of conduct was carried on until the man gained confidence in the supposed buyer and invited him to meet his partners at the residence of the firm. Several meetings took place at the house, and finally a day was settled upon for the transfer of the bonds and money. Detectives Sampson and Farley were tracing the other members of the disreputable house while their coadjutor was playing with the principal and expected to be able to pounce upon the whole party when their friend was ready. Something, however, occurred to mar the easy flow of things, and two or three of the men took the alarm and went out of the city. As soon as the bonds were produced and Colonel Whitley's officer was satisfied that the party had no more in their possession he gave the alarm to Farley and Sampson, who were lying in wait outside the house. They pushed in at the signal and arrested the men. Some of the securities recovered are the property of the Cuban Junta, and were stolen from Don Carlos Castillo y Lozago, in this city, while he was living at the St. George Hotel. It appears this gentleman had at the time about $250,000 belonging to the Cuban Junta in his possession. He was the treasurer of the society. The money was in a leather bag, which he carried about with him, and which he left in his room one day while he went down stairs to dinner. During his absence a man went to the chambermaid of the landing in which Mr. Lozago's room was situated and asked her to go down stairs on some errand for him. The girl, unsuspecting, went, and when Mr. Lozago returned from dinner he found his

BAG BROKEN OPEN

and the bonds gone. Every search made for this bonds at the time proved fruitless, and nothing was heard of them until the following year. In the autumn of 1871 Detective Sampson was returning to New York with a prisoner he had arrested in New Orleans, and on the way this man gave him some valuable information about these and other bonds.

One of the items of intelligence given by this man, Louis M. Van Eaton, to Detective Sampson, led to the arrest and conviction of George Chadwick and the recovery of some bonds belonging to persons in Washington. He told the officer that he (Van Eaton) had passed an altered and mutilated bond, given him by Chadwick for that purpose, on the Bank of California. Mr. Sampson telegraphed to the authorities of the bank for the bond and it was sent here to him. Van Eaton was sent to prison for nine years and compelled to pay a fine of $9,000 (Recorder Hacket deducting one year from his fine and $1,000 from his fine in return for the information given to Sampson), and Chadwick got the full term, 10 years and a fine of $10,000.

This same bond, Detective Farley discovered at the time in the working up of the case, had been previously used in New York by Chadwick. He became frightened at inquiries that were made respecting it and took it up again. Then it was sent to Van Eaton, and finally fell into the hands of the police again from the Bank of California. Nine thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars were paid for it by the bank to Van Eaton. Two other men, Pesin J. Bennuel and Antonio Pelletier, were arrested about the same time by Detective Sampson for the same business. Upon them was found a $1,000 bond belonging to Mr. Lozago and two $500 bonds, the property of a widow, and part of the

BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY

in Massachusetts. Superintendent Matsell was handed the bonds yesterday by the detectives. The following is a list of them:—No. 11,452, for $10,000; No. 4,406, for $10,000, and No. 4,605, the property of Mr. Lozago; No. 5,669, for $1,500, and No. 18,661, for $1,000, the property of Mrs. Angelica R. Smith; No. 24,768, No. 24,769, No. 24,770, No. 24,771, each for $1,000, the property of Mr. Roland; No. 24,600 and No. 24,599, each for $1,000, the property of Benjamin Stehman. These will be transferred to the custody of the Court to-day, when the prisoners are arraigned.

Stephen Alfred Smith, formerly a clerk of Bass & Co., the celebrated ale manufacturers, was arrested yesterday by Detective Moore. He is charged with embezzlement, and was taken on a despatch sent by the London police to Superintendent Matsell. The prisoner was travelling under the name of S. A. Dampère. He was found in an office in Front street, where he was employed as a bookkeeper. A London officer has come out after him and will take him back as soon as the extradition papers are ready.

A TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK.

Two Men and a Woman Lashed in a Schooner's Rigging All Night—One of the Men Dead—Three Lives Lost.

A terrible shipwreck, the consequence of the late severe gale, is reported from the north shore of Long Island. The schooner F. V. Trenier, commanded by Captain George Graves, bound from Honduras to New York with a load of cocoanuts, went ashore in the darkness and storm of Monday night, off Eden's Neck, where, after a terrible experience of several hours, she filled and capsized about six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

There were eight persons in all on board, including the Captain's wife. Two colored men were washed overboard and drowned during the night, and one white man died while lashed in the main rigging. After the schooner capsized two of the remaining sailors succeeded in launching the yawl boat, and were about working their way to the shore, when the mate jumped after them and, reaching the boat, succeeded in escaping with them. Captain Graves and his wife remained by the craft, lashed in the main rigging, with the angry seas breaking over them constantly, until they were finally taken off about ten o'clock in the forenoon. That these two, as well as the sailor who was in the rigging with them, did not perish from cold and exposure, max be considered as remarkable. This may be explained, however, by the fact that they were much more warmly clad. The body of this man whose name was ascertained to be White, was recovered on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday Coroner Baylis held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. White was a Scotchman, and shipped in New Orleans. The bodies of the two colored men have not yet been recovered. Neither their names nor those of the rest of the crew are known, as Captain Graves lost all his shipping papers. White's body was buried at Lloyd's Neck yesterday.

The schooner is still ashore, but she will probably soon be got off by the wreckers, unless another northeast storm should intervene, when she will probably go to pieces.

IRVING COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

What About the Nathan Murder?

At half-past four yesterday afternoon John T. Irving, who has been confined at Police Headquarters for the last three months, was brought to the Tombs prison and placed on the second tier. Irving was brought to the Tombs by Captain Irving, on an order from the District Attorney, who procured his commitment on an old indictment of burglary in the third degree. He will remain at the Tombs till his trial at General Sessions. The result of the detectives' investigation into what Irving knows about the Nathan murder has not yet transpired.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

Rosenstein and Moodie, who were arrested on a charge of killing Abraham Beam at Middletown recently, together with Davis and Preston, held as accessories, were all indicted to-day. District Attorney Wiestling moved the appointment of a day for the trial, but the motion was postponed until to-morrow. The trial will probably come on in December at the special term.

"SHARKEY'S RED TICKET."

Jack Sheppard and Edgeworth Bess Eclipsed.

"Finnan, I Think That Woman's a Man."

The Story of the Escape by the Boy Who Stole the Bad Cigars.

Maggie Jourdan, Sarah Allen and Keeper Philips Committed to the Tombs.

The Jack Sheppard business, which was done so very vigorously and yet so quietly on the second tier of the Tombs on Wednesday morning, has come to a crisis in a more brief space of time than was expected. And the discovery has been solely made through the agency of a lad who was confined in a cell opposite to that occupied by Sharkey, on a charge of abstracting 600 bad cigars. The boy's name is Kessler, a young German, sixteen years of age, who speaks English, and he deliberately testified yesterday, before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, that he saw the shorter woman of the two, (he knew neither of them by name), Maggie Jourdan, and Sarah Jane Allen, standing at Sharkey's cell door. The short woman Kessler saw pass into Sharkey a red ticket—red tickets were used for admission and egress on Wednesday—and some parcels, and soon after an awkward looking woman came out of the cell. This was the blood-stained and cowardly assassin Sharkey, and the sequel will be told below. Of all the ruffians who have infested New York for years none have attained such an outrageous and contemptible notoriety for treachery and rascality as this fellow Sharkey. In appearance he had all the features of a detestable thief—eyes like a rattlesnake and mouth like a wolf. His lower jaw was the jaw of an assassin, and when he worked it he always boasted of his ability to snatch a diamond from a man's bosom or a watch chain from a vest while an eye twinkled. He would use a knife or a pistol only when his opponent was off his guard or unarmed, and his special companion was a notorious and brutal villain named Barney Aaron, well known to the police. In that lazaretto of New York, the Eighth ward, Sharkey had some consequence as a floating politician, because he wore good diamonds, and he was on certain occasions fraternally regarded by Senators and police justices. And yet this villain, with no human attributes but the worst, could find a woman with generous but fallen instincts to love him with a love as devoted, if not so pure, as that offered by the niece of the Canon Fulbert to Abelard, the flower of mediæval scolarship. This poor, degraded wretch, who has often been beaten by the fists and old boots of her male companion in crime, and who has had at the best of times only the kindness shown to a dog bestowed on her, on being brought before a police justice yesterday had her face wreathed with smiles and expressed her gladness that Sharkey had escaped the halter—for a time.

At one time Sharkey kept a billiard saloon in Broadway, and here all the thieves were in the habit of collecting nightly to show the plunder of each day's work. The master spirit of the place compelled each thief who came to place his plunder in a pool, and a division was then made on the spot.

Sharkey had a sort of a third-rate love for sport, for, with such rascals as he, it is always a source of pride, and it begets a feeling of dignity to be allowed to appear prominently at the most brutal sporting gathering. It was customary with him to appear at prize fights with a heavy brown overcoat, richly trimmed with sable fur, and a diamond pin, glowing like a Tweed bandit, in his shirt bosom. Maggie Jordan has been heard to say to her acquaintances that "Billy was the most beautiful man in New York when he slung that fur overcoat." At the prize fight he would always carry an enormous navy pistol, with a stock like an Indian club, and this he would use on foolish people if he thought that the stake money was "going the wrong way." His remarks made in the Toombs when an accused man—Stokes—was convicted, has become historical almost among his kind, "The boys are all going to take a bounce."

WHO LET SHARKEY GO?

A reporter of the HERALD called at the Tombs yesterday afternoon and took a look around. When there is any excitement at the Tombs it is always of a very serious nature. It is usually the custom at this place to shut the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Then the Commissioners all assemble, the District Attorney is called in, and it would make an angel weep to see how these official beings perspire after the long cobra-like languor that has preceded this spell of hard work—that is, if it be hard work.

On the left of the entrance as you pass in there are high desks and high railings, behind which are kept records of ingress and egress of all the unfortunates who visit the place. And here is to be seen good natured and kind hearted Mark Finley, the Assistant Warden.

"How are you this afternoon, Mr. Finley," asks the reporter.

"I am well, thanks be to God, sir. Hasn't the Lord given us fine weather this blessed November day, to be sure?"

"Yes, Mark, he has indeed. Can you let me see those two keepers, Lawrence Phillips and Finnan, who have been suspended for neglect of duty?"

"Indeed and I can: I think they are within a stone's throw of this spot."

Here Mark Finley walked through the inclosure and toward the gate through which Sharkey passed into daylight. Behind this door were a swarm of keepers and young men who anxiously desired to be keepers. Mark beckoned to two of them and said:—

"Here, boys, come out; there is a gentleman wants to speak to you."

Two men came out; one a stout, able-bodied man, with a heavy, black mustache, and buttoned up to the neck in a close fitting overcoat. This was Lawrence Phillips, who stood on the second tier as Sharkey passed out.

A man of lighter frame, in an open sack coat, and with a scarcely grown mustache—some one said that he ought to wear Sharkey's—came out in a jaunty way. This was Finnan. They were both asked if they knew how Sharkey escaped. Instantly they both replied:—

"We don't know nothing about it."

REPORTER TO PHILLIPS—How long have you been acting as a keeper in the Tombs, and who appointed you to the place?

PHILLIPS—I served in the army and came here well recommended. I was appointed by Isaac Bell. I left here on election day and did not get back until three o'clock. I was not acting on election day as a United States Marshal and I was not recommended by Jimmy O'Brien, although I am an Apollo Hall man. Commissioner Davenport did not appoint me. Me and Finnan live in the one house and I only got up to the Fourth election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district in time just to vote. I suppose some one has been trying to give me a back cap, and I think I know who it is up town."

KEEPER FINNAN.

I don't want to know anything about this. I had nothing to do with it. I live in the Fourth election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district, and I won't say whether I was there all day on election day or not. I am a republican and an Apollo Hall man, and I was recommended to the position of keeper by the general committees of both parties. I had nothing to do with election frauds or ballot stuffing or false registering, and I don't belong to no political clubs. I have been a keeper for four months and I was appointed by Commissioner Laimbeer. What is all this cross-examination for? Do you want to find out my character? I suppose so."

Here Finnan walked away in disgust at being investigated, and Phillips, who seemed to be a good-natured, rough grained man, bade the reporter good day.

THE POLICE WORK.

The police authorities and detectives, under Superintendent Matsell and Captain James Irving, are making all the exertions they can to find Sharkey, who is quite well known to them. Captain Irving knows Sharkey exceedingly well, and has pledged his professional skill to effect his capture, but will not say anything. It is believed that he is still in the city of New York, and all his haunts are pretty well known.

The Investigation by the Commissioners and the District Attorney.

Maggie Jourdan and Mrs. Wesley Allen were arraigned before Judge Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and held to answer on a charge of aiding and abetting the escape of William J. Sharkey on the day previous. The charge was preferred by Warden Johnson, and the two women were at once remanded to the Tombs Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Maggie Jourdan went down stairs quite jauntily, and her face was wreathed in smiles. She seemed to feel very happy, and her subsequent incarceration evidently gave her very little annoyance. Mrs. Allen, on the contrary, was somewhat depressed, and when she was placed in her quarters in the female prison she broke down completely, and cried bitterly for some time afterwards, notwithstanding Maggie Jourdan's efforts to cheer her up.

Since the escape on Wednesday afternoon the Warden has been diligently examining all the persons on the tier on which Sharkey was confined, and subjected prisoners and officials both to the most rigid inquiries. He discovered that a prisoner, who occupied the cell directly opposite Sharkey's, had seen the whole transaction and was able to describe the manner of the escape. As early as ten o'clock on Wednesday morning he noticed a short woman in front of Sharkey's cell, and saw her pass into him several parcels. He afterwards saw another woman come up about half-past twelve o'clock to the cell and speak to the first woman, and saw the shorter one of the two

PASS IN A RED TICKET TO THE PRISONER

inside. Kessler, who has been in prison for the last four days on a charge of stealing 600 cigars, was confronted with Maggie Jourdan and Mrs. Wesley Allen yesterday morning in the presence of Commissioner Laimbeer. He at once recognized Maggie Jourdan as the woman who passed in the parcels and red ticket, and Mrs. Allen as the woman who stood alongside talking to her when the ticket was passed in. The rest of the boy's story is more confirmatory still of the guilt of the woman Jourdan. After the ticket had been passed Mrs. Allen went up to the other tier and remained. Maggie Jourdan remained talking to the prisoner a short while after, and then opened the door of the cell, at the same time placing her person in front of the aperture. The boy says that he then saw a person in women's clothes pass quickly out, saying—

"ALL RIGHT,"

Maggie Jourdan closing the door of the cell again and remaining there 15 minutes. He called out in a loud voice, three times, "Keeper!" "Keeper!" "Keeper!" but Lawrence Philips, who has charge of the gate, which is about 20 feet from Kessler's cell, failed to hear him. At half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon Commissioners Laimbeer, Bowen and Stern, together with District Attorney Phelps and Warden Johnson, met for consultation in the Council Room. The boy Kessler was sent for and examined at length by the Commissioners and the District Attorney, as were also Keepers Philips, Falconer and Finnan and Officer Doran, of the Sixth precinct. After a long consultation, which occupied about two hours and a half, District Attorney Phelps gave his legal opinion as to the course to be pursued, and the mysterious Commissioners adjourned to the private room of Judge Bixby. This, as well as the former examination, was strictly private, no reporters being allowed within the sacred precincts.

Here affidavits were taken from Keepers Falconer, Finnan and Philips, the boy Kessler and Officer Doran. The affidavits were made out by Judge Bixby and signed.

Keeper Falconer said that he saw the suspicious female go out, and he called the attention of Keeper Finnan, saying:—"I think that's a man."

Keeper Finnan returned and said he guessed it was all right; but the woman acted as if she was drunk or crazy, the way she skipped along the street.

"Any way," replied Keeper Falconer, "we are not responsible; the keepers inside are responsible if there is anything wrong."

Keeper Finnan then corroborated the statements made by Keeper Falconer.

Officer Doran said he also saw the suspicious female and spoke to Keeper Finnan about her running along the street, jumping on board a Bleecker street car, and when she jumped on board he noticed she caught hold of the rails with both hands.

Warden Johnson was then called on for his statement. He described the manner of the

DISCOVERY OF THE ESCAPE;

how Mrs. Allen came to the outer door without a ticket. He told how he sounded the alarm and thought Keeper Philips responded that his tier was all right. Keeper Droyer went directly to the second tier and knocked at Sharkey's cell. He found it closed, but received no answer. On trying the door he found it unlocked, and on opening it made the first discovery that Sharkey had escaped. Warden Johnson then said that Keeper Philips showed criminal negligence in not asking Mrs. Allen to show her ticket before he unlocked the upper gate, and when he found she had none he had a right, according to the rules of the prison, to sound the alarm. Mrs. Allen did not leave the prison till half an hour after Sharkey, to make the loss of the ticket, probably, less suspicious.

After hearing the above testimony and on the sworn affidavits of the boy Kersler and keepers Falconer and Finnan, Judge Bixby decided to commit Lawrence Philips for examination, which will be continued to-day. Keepers Falconer and Finnan, who were suspended early in the morning by the Commissioners, were allowed to go, but were told to make their appearance as usual today.

After the examination was over the reporter had a talk with Warden Johnson. The Warden was very positive in his declarations as to the evidence against the woman Jourdan and Keeper Phillips. As to Mrs. Allen, he said that if she did not give Maggie Jourdan the ticket her pocket must have been picked by Maggie, though, under the circumstances, he thought it was hardly likely, and it was fair to presume that the two women acted in concert.

Warden Johnson also commented somewhat strongly on the action of Keeper Falconer, who, after asking the disguised Sharkey to raise the veil, did not see sufficient evidence to arrest the person at once. In conclusion, he remarked that it was unfair to blame him so much for the dereliction of his keepers, as he had no control over their appointment, and oftentimes he had to plead very hard with the Commissioners to retain a man whom he knew to be experienced and faithful when they wished to make room for some one else.

The Suspected Women.

A HERALD reporter endeavored to obtain an interview yesterday in the Tombs with Mrs. Wesley Allen and Maggie Jourdan; but the Warden, as well as the Commissioners, said it would be a clear violation of their duty if they were to permit such an interview at the present state of investigation. Both women were interrogated by the Commissioners in the Tombs, but they stoutly denied that they knew anything about Sharkey's escape. Maggie Jourdan was highly elated yesterday, but Mrs. Allen was rather depressed. Captain Kennedy tried to question Maggie Jourdan, but she said, snappishly, "I don't know anything, Captain; you might just as well talk to the wall." In reply to another question she said, "I know no more than I have read in the newspapers, and then she exclaimed, with an expression of great joy, "I am the happiest woman in the world that Sharkey has escaped." Commissioner Meyer Stern interrogated her also yesterday morning, but she merely replied, "I don't know anything about it, but I thank God that Sharkey is at liberty!"

Maggie Jourdan is a small woman of about 20 years, of very fragile make, with a thin, pinched face, delicate features, rather sallow complexion, large dark eyes and black hair, which she wears in a simple coil. Yesterday she was dressed in a black silk flounced, a heavily braid short sacque with flowing sleeves, white Elizabethan ruffles about her neck and a black velvet jockey hat with a black feather and a heavy silver buckle in front.

Mrs. Wesley Allen said yesterday, in reply to the queries of Commissioner Stern, "I don't know anything about it. I lost my ticket, that's all I know. I only went to the Tombs to visit Sharkey because I wanted to ask him something." Mrs. Allen is a very tall, voluptuous woman, of about 25, with a well-shaped head, dark complexion, aquiline nose, black eyes, arched by heavy eyebrows, and thin lips. [She was dressed yesterday in a black, heavy dress of empress cloth; a short, black sacque, heavily trimmed with passementerie and cut open in front, and a dark green Alpine hat. Commissioner Stern, in conversation with a HERALD reporter, said the Commissioners "had the strongest evidence in the world against Maggie Jourdan and Mrs. Wesley Allen, and particularly against Maggie Jourdan." He could not give any information in regard to this evidence, as it might frustrate the ends of justice; but he had no doubt that both women could be convicted of having aided Sharkey in any court of justice. "Our first duty was to remove all keepers who could be held responsible, and we removed this morning the three keepers, Edward Falconer, Richard Finnan and Lawrence Philips." Mr. Stern added that the Commissioners strongly disapproved of the conduct of Warden Johnston, who personally gave Mrs. Allen permission to enter the prison, and had allowed Maggie Jourdan to spend four hours every day in the Tombs. If he (Commissioner Stern) had known this Maggie Jourdan would not have been allowed to spend so much time in front of Sharkey's cell, as he alleges.

What District Attorney Phelps Says.

District Attorney Phelps was approached late yesterday afternoon and questioned regarding the escape of Sharkey. He did not hesitate to say that the escape of this condemned murderer was one of the most high handed outrages ever perpetrated upon a long suffering community. Instances of neglect of duty, or something much worse, in the matter of the custody of criminals by the keepers of the Tombs, had recently come to the notice of the authorities and astounded them regarding the means thrown in the way of the former to assist them in escaping, but Sharkey's walking out in broad daylight, was rather more than could be patiently borne. Mr. Phelps would not admit that some of the keepers were in a fair way of being indicted, but intimated that there was doubt that the escape of Sharkey was due to aid which he received from one or more inside the the jail, and that he would do everything possible to sift the matter to the bottom. Should he find any official implicated in this outrage, the citizens of New York could be well assured that such individual would receive a punishment equal to to the enormity of his crime. The District Attorney would not say more.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 325

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—OURS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—THE WICKED WORLD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—VICTIMS—SOLON SHINGLE. Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street and Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA—RIGOLETTO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—THE NEW MAGDALEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—BRUTUS; OR, THE FALL OF TARQUIN.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—FANCHON.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—WILLIAM TELL—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—DIE DIENSTBOTEN, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CONCERT BY THE HAMPTON SINGERS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LAUGHING GAS AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, Nov. 21, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES—WAR THE ONLY POSSIBLE ISSUE!"—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH PAGE.

WAR INEVITABLE BETWEEN AMERICA AND SPAIN! IBERIAN ARROGANCE MUST BE AVENGED AND IMMEDIATE REDRESS GIVEN FOR THE INEXCUSABLE BUTCHERY OF THE VIRGINIUS CAPTIVES! OUR DEMANDS! SPAIN ORDERS HER IRONCLADS TO CUBA AND IMPUDENTLY REFUSES SATISFACTION! WAR PREPARATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE.

LEADING AMERICAN STATESMEN ON THE CUBAN QUESTION! VIEWS OF VICE PRESIDENT WILSON, SENATOR STOCKTON, GENERALS BUTLER AND NEGLEY AND OTHERS—FOURTH PAGE.

HAVANA CAN BE TAKEN! HOW THE BRITISH TOOK IT! VULNERABLE FROM THE LAND SIDE! ITS DEFENSIVE WORKS AND GARRISON—FOURTH PAGE.

A SEVERE BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND ASHANTEES! SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S FIRST VICTORY! 47 KILLED AND WOUNDED! WHITE TROOPS DEMANDED—SEVENTH PAGE.

HOLLAND'S WAR UPON THE ACHEENESE! THE DUTCH EXPEDITION ON THE WAY FROM BATAVIA TO ACHEEN—THE WEATHER IN RUSSIA—THIRD PAGE.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY TENDER THEIR RESIGNATIONS TO MACMAHON! THE CRISIS POSTPONED! DIPLOMATIC GRATULATION TO THE PRESIDENT—THIRD PAGE.

PIO NONO TO THE FOREIGN RELIGIOUS STUDENTS IN ROME! AMERICA AND GERMANY COMPARED—THIRD PAGE.

ENGLISH DISCOUNT AND MONEY RATES! BULLION MOVING TO THE BANK AND TO AMERICA! COTTON QUOTATIONS—THIRD PAGE.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS! THE "WOMAN" THAT LOOKED LIKE A MAN PROVES TO HAVE BEEN THE NOTORIOUS EIGHTH WARDER! TWO WOMEN AND A KEEPER LOCKED UP FOR COMPLICITY—FIFTH PAGE.

"PULLING THE WOOL OVER THE EYES" OF JUSTICE! TWEED, THE CONVICT, PERMITTED TO ROAM ALMOST UNMOLESTED! THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAYS HE SHOULD BE IN PRISON! THE SHERIFF'S ACTION UNPRECEDENTED—FIFTH PAGE.

AN INSURANCE OFFICER "DEFAULTS" $175,000—. THE BUSINESS AND BANK STATUS AND OUTLOOK — PATERSON'S POOR — EIGHTH PAGE.

RECEPTION OF MINISTER BINGHAM AT THE JAPANESE COURT AND RETIREMENT OF MR. DE LONG—THE HARLEM BOILER CASE—GREEN'S QUARTERLY SHOWING UP—EIGHTH PAGE.

ACTIVITY OF THE FINANCIAL "BULLS!" MUSIC IN THE AIR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE CLEARING HOUSE! SECESSION OF BANKS—NINTH PAGE.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES—A BIG HAUL OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES—FIFTH PAGE.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS.—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Cresswell.*

THE NEWS FROM ASHANTEE.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has already shown that his expedition against the Ashantees is quite another affair than a pleasant promenade from the Red Sea to Magdala, like unto that enjoyed by Lord Napier and his troopers at an expense of forty-five millions of dollars to the British Treasury. The special HERALD despatches from the Gold Coast this morning show the severe character of the expedition. In a conflict with a heavy force of natives the British soldiers, though insignificant in numbers, not only held their own in a bush engagement, but caused the enemy to retire on their capital. The despatches state that the English lost forty-seven killed and wounded, but we are not informed of the losses among the Ashantees. The cry still comes from Cape Coast Castle for more white troops. The Ministry should not be slow in responding to the call.

WE HOPE OUR GOVERNMENT will not make the mistake of delaying a naval demonstration on Cuba until the arrival of the Spanish ironclads. Let our own iron-clads and other war ships go to Havana at once and take it before the dons arrive.

Spain and the United States—War the Only Possible Issue.

By the remarkable disclosures of our special Madrid despatch, and by the fact that our government, to be prepared for any contingency that may arise in consequence of its demands on Spain, is making every warlike preparation to which it is constitutionally adequate, it is made evident that war is now the only honorable issue to the present complication of our relations with the Spanish Republic. It is clear from the course of the government that this is the conviction at Washington, and in view of the haughty and arrogant attitude of the Spanish Ministry and their insulting pretension to judge for us whether we have any ground of complaint—their assumption that an American ship on the high seas is subject to their municipal laws—we believe this must be the conviction of the whole American people.

The President demands the formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of the United States; the release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives; a money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death; the trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers; the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all pending difficulties and complaints. Such is our position in the case, and the position of Spain is, that so far from her having any disposition to accede to our demands she actually refuses to hear our Minister discuss the subject, on the impudent and ridiculous ground that there is no case whatever in international law—that it is altogether included in her local and territorial jurisdiction, as if the high seas were her dominion and ships under our flag subject to her sovereignty wherever taken. The demands of our government indicate the outline of an ample reparation, and are equal to the utmost requirement of the occasion. In the few distinct points in which the case of the nation is there laid down we see the natural energy of the President's character asserting itself once more in its legitimate sphere. It is a revival of the old "unconditional surrender" style, when Grant was great because he was in sympathy with the spirit of the people, glorified by patriotic ardor, and was the incarnation of their heroic purpose. And in proportion as this style gives emphasis to the demands it formulates we miss the hazy rigmarole of diplomatic prolixity which has clouded and blurred and smothered in its multitude of words the few and small thoughts that our Washington functionaries have had to put forth there several years past. Barbarossa sleeping under the mountain has heard the sound of the battle-cry and the bugle, and dreaming Achilles in his idle ease has caught the gleam of a sword blade. Doubtless the whole dose will be hard enough to swallow; but it was clear when the Virginius was taken that some one would have to eat humble pie, and we are of opinion that that sort of diet will sit better on the Spanish stomach than on ours. It will be hard to retrace the miles of that triumphal procession of the Virginius into the harbor of Havana amid the barbarous festivities of a population rejoicing in butchery; it will be hard to be compelled to do honor, in restoring them to freedom, to those poor wretches who were thought not worth the killing; it will be hard for Spain to pay even a pitiful sum in the actual state of her finances, and hard to punish Burriel, for justice is not in favor with the Spanish people; but harder than all these together will be compliance with the last demand for the unconditional abolition of slavery, and on this demand the whole case will so turn as to result in the discontinuance of our present relations with Spain, and probably in the occupation of Cuba by the United States forces.

Spain, as our despatch hints, has some definite objections to our demand, which is natural enough; and one objection probably is that the fifth requirement involves an act beyond the competency of the Spanish government. Already the Cortes have declared against the abolition of slavery in Cuba. Pretentiously this declaration was made on a point of honor that Spain would not proceed to legislate reforms for Cuba till the rebellion was put down; but in reality it was a concession to the slave owners. Naturally the government will tell us it has no authority against the legislative power and will endeavor to put us off with some of Castelar's magniloquent phrases. It may even go to the unlikely extreme of calling the Cortes together for advice, when the only answer vouchsafed us would be a deluge of parliamentary rhodomontade. But whether it be Castelar who pleads his constitutional incapacity or the noisy lunatics of the Cortes who thunder at us in salvoes of flabby rhetoric, we shall in neither case get a practical answer to our demand. What then? It will simply remain for us to occupy the island of Cuba in order that we may make practical provision for that security which Spain will not guarantee in the required way.

Upon this head we shall hear much whining outcry over poor Spain and poor Castelar and our duty to republics, for which outcry the keynote has already been given in that spirit of sham philanthropy and maudlin humanity which regards the perpetrators of outrages as the only people entitled to pity. Our sympathy is less for poor Castelar than for poor Jack "against the slaughter house wall;" and as for the poor Spanish Republic, our opinion is that it is so poor it is not worth saving; and that, as Spain cannot, even now, control her own authorities in Cuba, she has only a nominal dominion there and will suffer only a nominal harm in being altogether thrust out; while we believe that a government which cannot govern its distant dependency and yet will not assent that the people of that dependency shall govern themselves, is not entitled to the sympathy of a rational people if it has its eyes somewhat rudely opened to the untenable nature of its position by a power that suffers from that position as from a constant state of war and an unrecognized hostility, all the aggression of which it must accept, but against which it cannot defend itself by arms.

We therefore will also welcome war, as we are informed by our despatch that the Spaniards will welcome it; but we trust for a different reason and in a different spirit. With the horrors and the cost of war we are too familiar to enter upon them lightly and in the vein of bravado; but we will accept them as the shortest, readiest, safest and only practical issue from a position in which our tranquility and our trade, the lives of our citizens and our sailors, and indeed our national honor are daily at the mercy of a set of irresponsible underlings whom we have hitherto respected as the officers of an established Power, though they themselves do not recognize or respect the decrees of that Power. We will welcome war as the solution of a difficulty that has troubled our statesmen for generations, and as the legitimate means of inflicting a righteous and merited punishment upon a barbarous foe; and as plucky Old England goes all the way to Ashantee to punish the murder of people entitled to her protection it will go hard if we cannot inflict a similar punishment in our own waters and in the very sight and hearing of our people.

MR. ROBESON has done his duty well thus far. Now it is time for Mr. Belknap to move. What says the Secretary of War?

"FOR MORE THAN A YEAR A VALUABLE PROVINCE OF SPAIN AND A NEAR NEIGHBOR OF OURS, IN WHOM ALL OUR PEOPLE CANNOT BUT FEEL A DEEP INTEREST, HAS BEEN STRUGGLING FOR INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ENTERTAIN THE SAME WARM FEELINGS AND SYMPATHIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF CUBA IN THEIR PENDING STRUGGLES THAT THEY MANIFESTED THROUGHOUT THE PREVIOUS STRUGGLES BETWEEN SPAIN AND HER FORMER COLONIES IN BEHALF OF THE LATTER."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

WE MUST ALL—democrats and republicans—rally to the support of the administration now.

The French Assembly and MacMahon's Triumph.

The perseverance of MacMahon has at last been rewarded. After a stormy debate—stormy almost without parallel in the history of the present Assembly—it was agreed that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independent of the adoption of the constitutional bills. The amendment which made this provision was moved by M. Depeyre, a member of the Right, and, in spite of the vigorous opposition of such men as MM. Laboulaye, Grévy and others, it was adopted by a majority of sixty-six. A motion subsequently made on the part of the Right—that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on the constiutional bills—was carried by a majority of sixty-eight. Both these votes show that the conservative ranks in the Assembly are as yet unbroken. To the royalists in the Assembly, who constitute the strength of the conservative Right, the late manifesto of the Count de Chambord must have been discouraging in the extreme. What effect it may ultimately have on the conservative section of the Assembly it is difficult to say. For the present it is quite clear it has not altogether destroyed hope or created indifference to power. It is with their consent and through their influence that the President's powers have been prolonged; and it is reasonable to take it for granted that they will obtain the controlling power in the Committee of Thirty. We are not disposed to make much of the resignation of the Ministers. It is but little likely to lead to any radical change in the method of conducting the government. It was a wise and politic step on the part of the Ministers, as it showed they had no desire, by remaining in office, to embarrass the President in the new position in which he found himself. It will be well for France if all parties continue to exercise a little self-denial. The failure of the attempt to restore the monarchy has given the Republic a fresh opportunity. It never had such an opportunity before. De Chambord must now be counted out. It is next to impossible for the monarchists to unite on the Count de Paris. The Empire, during the minority of the Prince Imperial, is not to be thought of. For five years to come the Republic seems to have the field to itself. Everything, however, depends on the support which it gets from the solid conservative classes. If the old *noblesse*, becoming disgusted, retire to their chateaus and leave affairs to take what course they may, the Republic may prove a curse rather than a blessing; and, at the end of five years, the French people, tired of anarchy, may call for the restoration of the Empire. It is not our opinion that President MacMahon will willingly betray the interests of the French people.

WE HOPE OUR GOVERNMENT is satisfied now that there must be war. No delay should be permitted in hurrying forward preparations in the military branch of our forces. We must stretch things a little. All available forces must be hurried to Key West and other convenient ports within easy reach of the Cuban coast.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND volunteers can be counted on from the South.

Military Preparations Necessary—Volunteers.

A war between the United States and Spain is imminent. Congress can scarcely avoid a declaration of war, so flagrant have been the Spanish outrages upon our flag. It is likely that a proclamation calling for volunteers will be issued in a very short time. In case of a war between the two countries no other course is open to us, for we cannot depend upon our small establishment as an army of invasion. The invasion of Cuba and the capture of Havana, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos will be the first necessity of the struggle between the two countries. An army of volunteers will be the best force for this purpose, and it is best the country should look the necessity in the face at once. If a call is made it should be responded to at once. Delay can only work harm. Many of the veterans of the late war are anxious to punish Spain and the Spaniards in Cuba for the wrongs they have long heaped upon the American people. Especially are they anxious to capture Havana and teach the proud hidalgos of that metropolis, more Spanish than Spain herself, the lesson they so richly deserve—to humble the Havanese as the English once humbled them before. The necessity and opportunity of the punishment are at hand, but the swiftness of the retribution depends more upon the people than on the government. Military preparations for the impending struggle should be made at once. Let a regiment of volunteers be organized in every city, and a company of veterans be organized in every town, ready to offer their services at the first intimation that they will be required. In this way the struggle will be decided long before the winter is over or the wet season begins in the tropics. A war with Spain, which is practically merely a war with Cuba, must be quick, sharp and decisive. It must not be delayed a moment beyond the time actually necessary to capture and hold the island. To do this it is requisite that when the call to arms is heard it should be immediately answered. Immediate organization will enable us to do this, call for troops with a newly organized force and teach Spain and the Spaniards the power of a great people insulted and outraged but determined to punish the wrong and the wrong-doer. A war in Cuba means a word and a blow—the blow first.

WE HAVE BORNE patiently insult after insult from the savage Spanish rulers of Cuba. Our citizens have been arbitrarily arrested and put to death. Our ships have been stopped and boarded on the high seas. Our consuls have been snubbed and ignominiously expelled. Our flag has been spit upon and trailed in the dust. Now let us show these hot-blooded dons what Yankee temper is when roused.

Let There Be No Delay.

President Grant is perfectly right in his determination to take no step that he is not authorized by the constitution to take without the previous action of Congress. He cannot declare war or make reprisals of his own will. But Spain has virtually declared war against us, and if we do not regard her as having done so formally it is only because we have been disposed to look upon her action with a lenient eye and to hope that returning reason might lead her to wisdom and justice. It would, therefore, be madness for President Grant to delay those steps which are justified by the Cuban atrocities. Cuba is without law, without government; a nest of pirates and murderers preying upon our commerce and upon the lives of our citizens. We have detected these pirates red-handed in their offences. It is our right to seize their stronghold, to take back what they have stolen and to punish their crimes. This is not declaring war, for we cannot declare war against a colony of felons. It is simply enforcing justice. The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and it is within his power, as it is his duty, to protect the national honor and the lives and property of our citizens. He cannot do this without occupying Cuba, and he should see to it that our ships are in the harbors and our soldiers on the shores of the island without a moment's unnecessary delay.

THE MARYLAND LINE MOVING.—The great mass meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday night in favor of free Cuba and national intervention was the largest and most enthusiastic held in that city since Kossuth's reception. A single note from Grant's war bugle will bring thousands of brave Maryland volunteers into line.

WE MUST PUT OUR OFFER ON ANOTHER BASIS NOW.—"THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO PUT A STOP TO BLOODSHED IN CUBA, AND IN THE INTEREST OF A NEIGHBORING PEOPLE, PROPOSED THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO BRING THE EXISTING CONTEST TO A TERMINATION. THE OFFER, NOT BEING ACCEPTED BY SPAIN ON A BASIS WHICH WE BELIEVED COULD BE RECEIVED BY CUBA, WAS WITHDRAWN."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN IN 1842—"In every regularly documented American merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag that floats over them." The Virginius, it is stated, was a "regularly documented American vessel."

AT LAST!—"Yes, I have something more to say. There is Cuba—poor, struggling Cuba. I want you to stand by the Cubans. Cuba must be free. Her tyrannical enemy must be crushed. Cuba must not only be free, but all her sister islands. This Republic is responsible for that. I am passing away, but you must look after this. We have been together—now you must look to this." These were the dying words of General Rawlins, as pure a patriot and as sincere a man as ever lived. Poor Rawlins! the fulfilment of his noble wish has long been delayed—longer, probably, than it would have been if his life had been spared. But the time for its accomplishment has come at last, and the savage and lawless acts of the tyranny he so detested have wrought its own destruction.

DIPLOMACY IS PLAYED OUT. Fish diet is done for. Give us a little iron tonic. So says one of our exchanges, and we say, Amen!

NEW JERSEY IN MOTION.—A company of the Sixth regiment of New Jersey has been offered to be merged with the first Pennsylvania troops for Cuba. The Jersey Blues will be all in a blaze when the roll for Cuban volunteers is called.

The Indictment of America Against Spain.

The overhauling of the United States schooner Lizzie Major on the 26th of March, 1868, upon the high seas, by a Spanish frigate, and taking two passengers from on board to Cuba.

Proclamation of Captain General De Rodas in May, 1868, authorizing the search of vessels on the high seas, in defiance of a treaty with Spain.

The seizure on the 21st of January, 1869, of the United States steamer Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, while in use as a United States despatch boat, by the Spanish man-of-war Hernan Cortes and her detention for ninety-eight days. Spain paid the owners $19,702 50 in gold. Outrage to the flag unatoned.

The seizure of the United States schooner Mary Lowell by the Spanish war steamer Andalusia in British waters, March 15, 1869.

Attack upon and stabbing of Messrs. Johnson and Foster, citizens of the United States, in the streets of Havana, February 6, 1870, by a Spanish mob for the "crime" of wearing blue neckties. The murder of the German citizen Greenwald, at the same time, for being in their company and on suspicion of being an American.

Insult to the American flag in the outrage upon United States Consul Phillips, in March, 1870, at Santiago de Cuba, by a Spanish mob, and forcing him to fly. The confiscation of Consul Phillips' estates.

Murder at Santiago de Cuba of the seamen Speakman and Wyeth, citizens of the United States, who were shipwrecked on the Cuban coast and guilty of no crime.

Embargo and confiscation of the property and estates of American citizens in Cuba under Valmaseda's proclamation in April 1871.

Inhuman proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, ordering every male over fifteen years of age in Cuba found away from his habitation, and not having a sufficient motive therefor, to be shot.

Diabolical proclamation of Valmaseda in April, 1871, that every unoccupied habitation and every house not flying a white flag should be reduced to ashes.

Execution of the eight boy students at Havana in November, 1871, by orders of a court martial, under the bloodthirsty dictation of the Spanish volunteers, for an imaginary insult to a Spaniard's grave.

Condemnation of the American citizen, Dr. Houard, in December, 1871, to imprisonment on false charges and sending him to Spain in chains.

Summary arrests and imprisonments of American citizens, military executions with our pretext, arbitrary embargoes of property and other acts done by the Spanish authorities in Cuba to the persons and property of citizens of the United States in violation of the Treaty of 1795.

The butchery of the wounded and prisoners of war and mutilation of the dead in encounters with the Cuban forces.

The repeated murders of Cuban women and children suspected of sympathy with the Cuban forces.

Seizure of the United States steamer, Virginius, on the 31st of October, 1873, upon the high seas, taking her to Santiago de Cuba and there butchering the citizens of the United States and others under the protection of our flag found on board her.

CALL THE ROLL FROM MAINE TO TEXAS, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC!—Rally for liberty in Cuba and atonement for Spanish perfidy!

WE SHALL SEE TO THIS NOW.—"WHEN THE PRESENT RELATION OF COLONIES CEASES THEY ARE TO BECOME INDEPENDENT POWERS, EXERCISING THE RIGHT OF CHOICE AND SELF-CONTROL IN THE DETERMINATION OF THEIR FUTURE CONDITION AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

AN AMERICAN ARMY OUGHT to be in Cuba within the next ten days. If our regular troops are not ready to move, let volunteers go there with such arms as can be supplied to them, and land under the guns of our ships. They can make a junction with the revolutionists and speedily clear the volunteers and Spanish officials, with the bloodthirsty little Burriel at their head, out of the Eastern division of the island.

IF PRESIDENT GRANT stretches his authority a little by issuing a proclamation immediately calling for one hundred thousand volunteers the country will back him up.

THE BLOODTHIRSTY BURRIEL is a hero of five feet two inches in his high Spanish boots. Measured to the top of the feather in his Spanish bonnet he may be five feet three and a half. His sword is long—too long for the convenience of his little legs; his spurs are magnificent and his bow superb. Now that there is to be a war in Cuba, he will no doubt gallantly lead the Spanish forces—back to Spain.

WE MUST PRICK the bubble of Castilian pride with cast steel.

THE BLOODY-MINDED Spaniards in Havana celebrated with the humane amusement of a bull fight the arrival of the hero Castillo, who captured an unarmed vessel and won a bloodless victory. We will now give them some different fighting to occupy their time.

THE Spanish insults make even the Quakers disposed to fight.

WHEN OUR CIVIL WAR WAS OVER we compelled France to leave Mexico. The attempt to establish a French monarchy there was the act of a secret enemy, committed while our hands were tied. Spain was our enemy during our struggle for national existence, and it would have been well if we had sent her to Europe at the same time with the French troops. She now has notice to leave, and her stay on this side of the Atlantic is not likely to be protracted.

WHAT ARE WE GOING to do about it? "We propose to move immediately upon your works."

ENGLAND GOES ALL THE WAY to Ashantee, as she went all the way to Magdala, to punish the ignorant savages who had murdered her officers or committed outrages on her citizens. Can we not go to Cuba, a few miles distant, to punish similar atrocities?

ALL OVER THE SOUTH the war spirit will be aroused as in days of yore when volunteers for free Cuba are called for.

The United States Navy—The Imperative Duty of Secertary Robeson and Congress.

In this supreme hour, when the defiant attitude of Spain brings us to the verge of war the reconstruction of our navy becomes a duty and a pressing necessity. The deeds of this branch of the service during the late war were so brilliant and decisive, when scope was offered for important operations, that we have no hesitation in saying that the public may have every confidence in the squadron now gathering in Cuban waters. We have an immense number of trained naval officers, and if we are at the present moment the tenth naval power on the schedule of nations we know that it is our own fault—rather the fault of a Congress which has long been governed by local interests because our marine leviathans cannot navigate the prairies of Illinois and Missouri. We owe it to ourselves, however, to examine the future with a view to the practical naval issues which seem imminent, for the outgrowth of the news which we publish this morning will concern the United States navy more than any other arm of our public service. If war there be, we should not enter upon it with "a light heart," Ollivier-like, and there is no use in declaring to the people that there is no necessity of "even a button," Leboeuf-like. The truth is, we need an immediate and gigantic naval armament, and we propose to show how it can be done.

The Navy Department, after thirty days' preparation, will only be able to gather in Cuban waters a squadron consisting of the following vessels:—

Name.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*Name.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*
Colorado	5,032	45	Canandaigua	9?5	10
Franklin	3,173	33	Monocahela	960	11
Minnesota	3,000	45	Shenandoah	929	11
Niagara	2,958	12	Juniata	828	8
Wabash	3,000	45	Ossipee	828	8
Florida	2,135	23	Kearsarge	695	6
Tennessee	2,135	23	Wachusett	695	6
California	2,490	21	Wyoming	726	6
Susquehanna	2,213	23	Kansas	410	3
Lancaster	2,120	22	Nipsic	410	3
Brooklyn	2,60)	20	Saco	410	3
Pensacola	2,000	22	Shawmut	410	3
Hartford	2,000	18	Frolic (iron)	614	8
Richmond	2,000	14	Gettysburg (iron)	518	1
Congress	2,000	16	IRON-CLADS.		
Severn	2,000	15	Ajax	550	2
Worcester	2,000	15	Canonicus	550	2
Powhatan	2,182	17	Dictator	1,750	2
Saranac	1,238	11	Mahopac	550	2
Alaska	1,122	12	Manhattan	550	2
Benicia	1,122	12	Miantonomah	1,225	4
Omaha	1,122	12	Monadnock	1,091	4
Plymouth	1,122	12	Puritan	1,870	2
Lackawanna	1,026	10	Roanoke	2,260	6
Ticonderoga	1,019	11	Saugus	850	2
Total number of guns					630

Whatever war may take place will be fought in Cuban waters and on Cuban soil. Our interests lie there; our reparation must be obtained there. Hence we need a fleet of iron-clad cruisers to meet the emergency. They cannot be built in America. Melancholy fact! Shipbuilding is dead and time forbids. What we want, then, is an iron-clad squadron of the type developed since our war closed in 1865, and of the same system adopted by the naval Powers of Europe. There is but one way in which to acquire such a squadron, and that is by purchase from the naval dockyards of Europe—from England, France, Russia, Italy or from Turkey, if need be. Secretary Robeson has, therefore, a simple duty to perform. He should call about him the ablest officers of the navy, the best seamen, the most valiant fighters and those who have made what little naval literature has grown up since the war. Let him appoint a commission, consisting of the officers best informed on such matters in the service, together with the heads of bureaus at Washington, to consult and immediately determine upon the best means to augment our navy by the acquisition of foreign iron-clads. Several of these officers have recently returned from European stations and are familiar with the armament and construction of the different navies abroad. The next practical step is to have a report ready to present to Congress on the first day of the session. We feel that this is the moment for work and for a kind of work which in Western phrase "means business." We are proud to commend the untiring activity of Secretary Robeson thus far, but he should remember that it took a long time to produce a Stanton for land warfare, and, now that our principal enemies will be on the sea, the opportunity of his life has come, and that "economy" should not be an obstacle to the making of a brilliant record.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—Not only a piece, but the whole beautiful island of Cuba.

ALL THE SPANISH IRON-CLADS in the Mediterranean, it seems, have been ordered to Cuban waters. So much the better. It will be easier for Uncle Sam to gobble them up.

CHANGE OF BASE.—The Providence *Journal* is now of the opinion that "our flag was a great deal more dishonored while flying at the mast-head of the Virginius than in being taken down by the boarding officer of the Tornado." Probably the noble Senator who edits the *Journal* has not heard the latest news from Madrid, or he would probably change his base of action on the Cuban question.

LET US HAVE a war meeting in Union square like that of '61. Solid men, to the front!

CUBA, OR WAR, OR BOTH.—"The war cloud," remarks the Richmond *Enquirer*, "may be made to disappear without war, but we are at a loss to see how Spain can make such *amende* as will be satisfactory to our people with safety to her own government, and if that cannot be done we must have Cuba, or war, or both."

LET US HAVE a universal uprising throughout the country to-day.

THE LITTLE HERO, BURRIEL, whose sword is longer than his body, and as bright as a new dollar, has done his killing heretofore by proxy on helpless prisoners, blindfolded and shackled. Our soldiers and sailors will give him something to do to save his own miserable life, already forfeited to the law, unless he flies from Cuba, as is most likely, before our forces reach the island.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME TALK about reviving spanking in our common schools. What we want now are "spankers" on the ocean.

THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS will be with us in a war against the Spanish rule in Cuba, because the insolence, intolerance, lawlessness and barbarity of that rule have excited horror and indignation throughout the world.

WHEN THE LLOYD ASPINWALL was seized by the Spaniards President Grant was in favor of reprisals. Unconditional-surrender Grant has an opportunity now. Let him order the seizure of the Arabiles.

ON TO CUBA!!

Herald Special Report from Madrid.

Immediate Redress or Immediate War.

OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

1—Surrender of the Virginius;
2—Release of the Surviving Captives;
3—Money Indemnity;
4—Punishment of Burriel and Assistant Butchers;
AND
5—Unconditional Abolition of Slavery.

Impudent Refusal of the Spanish Ministry to Hear Our Reclamations.

"IT IS A MUNICIPAL AFFAIR."

Is the Whole Hemisphere Subject to Spain?

Quasi Rupture of Diplomatic Relations at Madrid.

SPANISH IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO CUBA.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YOIK HERALD.

The following special report to the HERALD has been received from the Spanish capital:—

MADRID, Nov. 20, 1873.

The relations of the United States and Spain are as serious as possible, and the diplomatic complication here is peculiarly grave, involving sharp words and a flagrant misunderstanding between General Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, with peremptory demands from Washington that will almost necessarily lead to war.

CASTELAR CALLS ON MINISTER SICKLES.

Upon receipt of the news of the capture of the Virginius Señor Castelar called at the United States Legation and expressed his regret at the occurrence, and informed our Minister that orders had been sent out for the suspension of whatever sentence might be pronounced on the captives.

SECRETARY FISH DEMANDS SUSPENSION OF EXECUTION.

Subsequently, at two A. M., General Sickles received a despatch from Mr. Fish, informing him of the executions, and he sent a note demanding that the orders, of which he had been informed, for the suspension of the sentences should be enforced; and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer, expressed his doubts of the accuracy of the information, and intimated that General Sickles' action was unauthorized.

OUR MINISTER'S SOLEMN PROTEST.

Thereupon General Sickles, in the name of the United States government, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a formal protest against the inhuman butchery and against the insult to the United States flag, demanding that Spain should enforce obedience to her orders in Cuba, insisting upon the

RIGHT OF EVERY AMERICAN TO A REGULAR TRIAL,

under the treaty of 1796, and complaining that the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba was prevented from using the telegraph for communication with his government.

SAAIN WILL NOT TOLERATE YANKEE INTERFERENCE.

To this came the Spanish answer that the matters in dispute were wholly municipal, and in the discretion of the Spanish authorities; that the persons captured on the Virginius were pirates, and that Spain could not tolerate the interference of the United States in her municipal affairs.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW AND ANOTHER SNUB.

An interview was consequently called for and granted, at which General Sickles demanded that the orders of the Spanish government suspending the executions in Cuba should be enforced, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs haughtily declined to permit the representative of the United States to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba. The interview terminated angrily, General Sickles intimating that only strictly official relations with the Cabinet would be possible on his part in the future.

POINTS OF OUR DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

The following are said to be the points of a peremptory demand presented by our government to the Spanish Cabinet:—

First—The formal delivery of the Virginius to officers of our government in a port of the United States.

Second—The release and restoration to our protection of the surviving captives.

Third—A money indemnity to the heirs of all taken from on board the Virginius and put to death.

Fourth—The trial and punishment of General Burriel and all other responsible officers.

Fifth—The immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Cuba as the source of all the pending difficulties and complaints.

The Spanish objections to this, I have reason to believe, have been sent forward by the American Minister.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MADRID.

The public mind is exceedingly excited. Spaniards blame Americans for the Cuban insurrection and declare that war with the United States would be welcome. Americans here who know the state of the public mind and know their own country do not see how war can be avoided.

SPAIN WILL CONCEDE NOTHING,

and public opinion would prevent concession on the part of Castelar if he were disposed to make any.

Extreme republicans here favor our views of the case; but defiance and stubborn intolerance of any other view than their own is the general tone.

SPANISH IRON-CLADS ORDERED TO CUBA.

All the Spanish iron-clads not in the hands of the intransigentes have been ordered from the Mediterranean to Cuba.

President Grant's "Moderation" Praised by the Spaniards—Ex-Captain General Pieltain in Conference with Castelar.

MADRID, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Spanish press generally praise President Grant's moderation in reserving for Congress the settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Spain.

Señor Pieltain, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in this city, and since been in close conference with President Castelar.

The report that Señor Soler, the Colonial Minister, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba, has been summoned to return immediately to Spain, is contradicted.

The *Imparcial* asserts that the Virginius was openly equipped in the port of New York.

It is officially announced this morning that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Despatch from Consul General Hall—53 Massacres on the 8th, but None Since—Recent Reports Untrue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Secretary of State has received the following despatch from Consul General Hall:—

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1873.

The Consul at Santiago reports, under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius was 53, and that there had been no executions since the 8th inst.

RECENT STATEMENTS AS TO THE ADDITIONAL MURDERS UNTRUE.

Statements published here on the 14th inst. respecting 57 additional executions prove untrue.

Arrival of a Special Envoy from Spain.

HAVANA, Nov. 20, 1873.

Señor Soler, the Minister of the Colonies, arrived here this evening. He will land to-morrow, when there will be a public reception, similar to that given to the new Captain General.

THE SANTIAGO SLAUGHTER.

A British Captain's Story—His Account of the Capture of the Virginius and the Murder of Ryan and His Three Compatriots—Ryan and Varona Murdered Standing—Horrible Brutality of the Spaniards.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10, 1873.

Great excitement prevails in Kingston over the capture of the steamer Virginius, which left this island with Consular and Custom House clearances for Limon Bay, Costa Rica. So far as is actually known in Jamaica, the circumstances and locality of the Virginius' surrender are not known, as no telegrams to or from this colony to Santiago relating to this subject have been permitted to pass out of the telegraph office there. We only know from a telegram from the Governor of Santiago addressed to the Spanish Consul in Kingston that the Virginius had been captured on the 31st of October, and on the 5th the leaders of the expedition—Ryan, De Sol, Cespedes and Varona—were shot.

EVERY EFFORT TO ELICIT FACTS THROUGH THE CABLE HAS PROVED ABORTIVE,

and this heightens the excitement and gives circulation to false reports and purely imaginary stories to increase the distress of those who had the misfortune to have relatives on board the Virginius. There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here. It was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, and coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugeees. The Virginius first

ATTEMPTED TO EFFECT A LANDING ON THE 26TH OF OCTOBER

(three days after she left Kingston). She was driven off by the Spanish troops and chased by a Spanish frigate, but escaped, and reached Port au Prince on the 27th. While there several of the Jamaica mechanics (all colored) on board became greatly alarmed after the chase and ran away, but they were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius, by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

ACTION OF THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The acting British Consul at Santiago, Mr. Robert Mason, being cut off from all immediate communication with the British Consul General at Havana, in consequence of an interruption on the cable between Santiago and Batabano, Commodore De Horsey despatched Her Majesty's steamer Niobe at midnight on the 7th to inquire into matters, and to advise the Consul, if support was necessary, to request delay in the carrying out of any hasty sentence that might be passed upon the Jamaicans who were captured. Up to this moment nothing has been heard of the Niobe's arrival, and a rumor gains circulation that in consequence of this strange silence the Commodore intends proceeding there himself to-day.

STATEMENT OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Captain McArthur, of the British schooner Brilliant, which arrived here on the 9th inst., having left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 5th, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards; but the captain persuaded and convinced General Varona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners! Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the law of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board; but he had not done so since her papers were correct and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish government all along hated him.

THE MURDER OF RYAN AND HIS THREE COMPATRIOTS.

Captain McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account:—On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Varona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amid the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble., Arrived at the place of execution, they

FORCED CESPEDES AND JESUS DEL SOL TO KNEEL,

in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered further resistance, they were

MURDERED STANDING.

Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Varona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the blood-thirsty mob, severing the heads from the bodies, placing them on pikes and afterwards marching with them through the city.

PLEADING FOR VARONA'S LIFE.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish Army who had been made prisoners on the battlefield by Varona, were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs. Of course this was refused.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL ASKS, BUT IS REFUSED, RYAN'S RESTORATION.

Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving in order to prevent circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraph, and would not allow any person to communicate through them—even the foreign consuls. The American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter.

The Spaniards informed the consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

BOYS AMONG THE CAPTIVES.

Among the Cuban captives was a son of General Quesada, aged 16, and two other boys, 12 and 15 years old. There were also 12 Jamaicans on board the Virginius, two of whom were boys of 14 years.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON WAR.

He Reports the Army in Sound Order—His Method of Raising Additional Troops if War Were Proclaimed—A Story in Which Old Hickory Was the Hero—What He Thinks of Castelar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

General Sherman left to-night for Newark, N. J., to be absent until Monday. He was accompanied by Colonel Audenreid, senior aid. General Sherman had an interview with the President this afternoon on the military situation and other matters. The views of General Sherman on the all-important questions now agitating the public mind have not yet been stated, although a meagre report of one or two observations purporting to have emanated from him has been printed. General Sherman has from the moment that the first intelligence respecting the Virginius reached here, taken the greatest interest in watching each successive phase of the affair as developed.

Being asked to-day what he thought of the situation he responded that matters had not yet progressed to that point where his part of the business began. It is still a question of diplomacy, and according to the old adage, "War begins only when diplomacy ends." As to the condition of the material of the army, the arsenals are well stocked with arms of the most approved patterns; the magazines are stored with full supplies of ammunition for small arms and artillery; the depots have abundant quantities of clothing and accoutrements, all in fine condition and available at the shortest notice. He believed that the most effective way of raising such force as would be necessary to an invasion of Cuba would be to increase the numerical force of each company to the standard of 100 men. There are at present 25 regiments of infantry and 15 regiments of cavalry and artillery. With each company numbering 100 men the army would be increased to about 45,000 men instead of about 30,000, as at present. Such an organization would render unnecessary the employment of any officers of the line in addition to those now belonging to the regular army, the present allowance of commissioned officers to a company, would be amply competent to command in the field 100 men. In many of the armies of European nations, for instance, the General remarked, as many as 250 men are led into action by a captain and two lieutenants. The additional men, he thought, might be enlisted for the war, so that they could be discharged upon the cessation of hostilities. By this method of increasing the *personnel* of the army the expense would be much less than to attempt to put in the field an entirely new force. Unquestionably the most speedy mode of raising the necessary troops for immediate aggressive movements would be to call for volunteers—say 50,000 or 100,000. From the tone of public sentiment it looked as if double that number of men could be secured on the shortest notice. Fighting in Cuba would be rather perplexing and embarrassing on account of the large numbers of the native Cubans who, there is the best reason to believe, would be friendly toward the United States, but who would not dare to openly proclaim their sympathies, fearing that, after a sufficient punishment had been administered to the Spanish officials, the army of invasion might be withdrawn and they left to the tender mercies of their harsh rulers. The American soldier is trained to fighting in sections destitute of roads and bridges. This cannot be said of European soldiers. He had no fear that the jungles and fastnesses of Cuba would be any obstacle to the conquering march of an American army.

The General remarked that the case of the Virginius recalled to his mind the incidents of a case arising during the operations of General Jackson in Florida, and which created a great excitement throughout this country and in England, and which was used by the enemies of Jackson many years after, when he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. In 1817, Spain having shown herself unable to repress the smuggling of merchandise and slaves into the United States from Florida, then one of her provinces, the illicit trade being carried on by a band of adventurers of all nations, President Monroe sent an expedition which drove out the adventurers and hoisted the flag of the United States in place of that of Spain, garrisoning Fernandina in trust for the King of Spain. This did not put an end to the improper use of Spanish territory for purposes inimical to the United States. The Florida Seminoles had massered forty troops of the United States and had committed other depredations upon American soil, and the United States was unable to obtain from the Spanish authorities any proper satisfaction. General Jackson was then put in command of the United States troops on the Spanish frontier and invested with full power to conduct operations as he thought best. He inaugurated his campaign by pursuing the offending Indians into Spanish territory, who sought refuge under the guns of the Spanish fortress of St. Mark's. The commandant of the fortress claimed that he was unable to resist their demands. General Jackson at once took possession of the fort, saying that the measure was justified on the principle of self-defence, and must be satisfactory to the King of Spain, as he had failed to conform to his treaty stipulations to prevent depredations on American territory. Jackson's action was unavailingly protested against by the Spanish commander, who was informed that the final adjustment of the difficulty was now to be left to the governments of the two countries. In the commandant's own quarters in the fort was discovered an Englishman named Arbuthnot, and subsequently Jackson captured another Englishman named Ambrister, who had been a lieutenant of British marines and was a nephew of the English Governor of the island of New Providence. Jackson came into the possession of a letter written by Arbuthnot, proving that he and Ambrister were in collusion with the Indians, and through their action he was foiled in his expedition against the town of Billy Bowlegs, the noted Seminole chief. On Jackson's return to St. Marks he brought the two Englishmen before a court martial on the charge of being spies. Arbuthnot was sentenced to be hanged and Ambrister was at first sentenced to be shot, but the Court afterwards adjudged that he should receive fifty stripes. This last decision Jackson reversed and ordered that the original sentence be carried out, and both were executed. This led to great excitement in England and Spain, but no hostile measures were instituted by either government. This proceeding of Jackson was the origin of the famous coffin handbills used to prejudice him before the people when a candidate for their suffrages, but without effect, as the people seemed to like his decisive and emphatic way of resenting insults to his country. It might be added that John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, endorsed what Jackson had done.

In 1872, when General Sherman was travelling in Europe, he sojourned for a short space at Madrid. While in that capital he met a number of the prominent republican leaders of Spain, including Castelar, the present head of the Spanish government. He expresses a high opinion of the personal qualities and of the abilities of Castelar. Castelar, he says, is an orator, a scholar and a writer of acknowledged merit. His republican ideas were far in excess of what might have been looked for in the United States, much less in such a country as that of Spain. Whatever might be the ability of Spain to make amends for the occurrences which have taken place in Cuba, General Sherman was confident of the sincerity of Castelar in any profession he might make.

The Inactivity of the Army Department No Cause for Apprehension—Facilities for Putting an Army in Readiness—Ordering Useless Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The absence of activity in the War Department while the Navy Department is so busy is not, the officials of the former department say, to be taken as any indication that the army will not be ready for service as soon as wanted, if wanted at all. All the force necessary for defence at home and hostilities in Cuba can be raised in a briefer time than would suffice for the assembling of transports to embark the troops. A call of the President for volunteers, accompanied by a War Department order designating the number of troops of each arm wanted and the rendezvous for the regiments and companies accepted, followed by separate instructions to the staff departments as to the arms, equipments, supplies and means of transportation needed for a given force, would virtually be all the machinery used. The railroad and telegraph system of the country would enable the simple details of organization to be carried out with precision and despatch, with the exception of the heavy armaments for the seacoast defences. Everything needed is either already on hand in abundance and ready for service, or could be procured at once by the simple expenditure of the necessary funds. Even the easiest part of the work—the raising of troops—would be made easier by the preservation in some degree of the forms of military organization among those who served on either side during our civil war. Taking into consideration the difference between an army that can be improvised when wanted and a fleet that must be organized by degrees, the military authorities think it would be a censurable waste of money to begin now the collection of supplies and munitions of war or a movement of the regular troops. A war with Spain could not involve many changes among the regulars, who are weak in numbers and placed where they are wanted, and would have to be relieved by volunteers at unnecessary cost and loss of time, if taken away for foreign service.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Continued Activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Work for the Winter Promising—Transports Wanted.

Activity continues to prevail at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, despite the reported desperate efforts being made on the part of the administration to delay action upon the Cuban question until further diplomatic correspondence can be held and the popular voice exhausts itself through sheer fatigue. About 300 men were taken on the pay rolls at the yard yesterday morning, upon the most approved political recommendations, and distributed among the several departments. Fifty machinists came over from Roach's iron works in New York, and were set to work in company with 100 Navy Yard hands on the triple turreted iron ship Roanoke, which vessel is lying alongside the cob dock, in the place lately occupied by the old hulk Delaware. This latter ship being of no use whatever, except to take up valuable space at the docks in the yard, should be broken up. Such, at least, is the opinion of a prominent official. The Colossus and Java should also be broken up. Both of these vessels are on the stocks in the shiphouses, from which they are not likely ever to be launched, having been allowed to rot through the parsimony of backwoods legislators, who "never could see the utility of a navy anyhow," though they had the temerity to sit in the House of Representatives and vote themselves "back pay and sich." These vessels were commenced about the close of the war, and when the appropriation was exhausted Congress would not vote a dollar to complete the work, which had cost upward of $1,000,000. Taking such ships to pieces will give work to hundreds of men during the winter.

The gunboat Gettysburg, Captain Macrickey, laden with ammunition, copper and machinery, arrived at the ordnance dock from Norfolk and Washington yesterday morning. She will return South for stores to-day.

Men are at work night and day upon the Minnesota, Florida and Colorado. On the latter vessel the riggers have made great progress, having her fore and main topmasts in position. The Swatara has been taken into the dock just ahead of the Minnesota, and the lively "click" of metal beneath the weight of hammers on her sides and interior swells the chorus of labor along the busy dock front. About 100 ship carpenters and joiners are at work upon a new sloop-of-war, and have set about half her rib timbers in position. The name of this vessel has not been decided upon, and the prospect of her being engaged in the threatened war is very slender, considering the fact that she will not be ready before July, 1874.

As an indication of the temper of the officers at this station touching the vexed Virginius question, and what Uncle Sam "ought to do about it," it may be interesting to the public to know that Captains Ransom, Mead, McCrea, Erben and Wilson have made application to the Navy Department for commands upon any of the vessels fitting for the Cuban waters. Some of these officers, having recently returned from three years' service at sea, are entitled to enjoy three years' "shore duty," but their patriotic desire to uphold the honor of the flag at this juncture impels them to forego the comforts of shore life.

The government is looking about for steamships among the mercantile marine of New York, Boston and elsewhere, being desirous of using the vessels as transports. Negotiations for the purchase of several are now pending in this city.

Captain Ralph Chandler, the assistant executive of the yard, has been absent from his accustomed post for the past two days upon special and secret service connected with the interests of the navy, which was confided to him by Secretary Robeson during his recent visit to this station. In his absence passes to go through the yard are issued by the gentlemanly secretary, Mr. Hipple.

Officers Detailed for the Franklin, Colorado, Brooklyn and Dictator—Names of the Commanders—Other Assignments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Navy Department is to-day ordering officers to the first class steamers Franklin, at Boston, and the Colorado, at New York; the second class steamer Brooklyn, at Boston, and the iron-clad Dictator, which is soon to be towed from New London, Conn., to New York, all of which vessels will sail soon for Cuban waters. Captain Edward Simpson will command the Franklin, Captain George M. Ransom the Colorado and Captain William T. Truxton the Brooklyn. The commanding officer for the Dictator has not yet been selected.

Commander George Brown and Lieutenant Commander J. Crittenden Watson have been ordered to ordnance duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Ossipee on Her Way to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20, 1873.

The United States steamer Ossipee, from Newport, passed the fort at nine A. M. this morning for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Philadelphia Navy Yard—The Powhatan, Manhattan and Pinta Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1873.

The work goes bravely on and untrammelled by orders and counter orders. The Bureau of Construction are performing wonders at the Navy Yard. The Powhatan is lying out in the stream, and will leave to-morrow or Saturday with the monitor Manhattan. The officers and crew of the latter were very busy all day stowing away stores, &c., and getting in shape for the voyage. The work on the Pinta is nearly completed, and her commander hopes to get away to-morrow evening, or Saturday morning at the latest. A large gang of men are at work calking the decks of the double turret monitor Terror, and the monitor Ajax is still on the dry dock, with mechanics swarming all over her. The Canandaigua lies outside the Terror, having her boilers put in order.

The Boston Navy Yard—Working Day and Night Making Ready the Brooklyn and the Franklin.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

There is increased activity at the Boston Navy Yard to-day, owing to orders received to carry forward the work day and night until the Brooklyn and Franklin are ready for sea. The latter was placed in dock yesterday. The work in all the shops where gaslight can be introduced will be carried on at night.

WAR SONG FOR OUR SAILORS.

Our land, my lads, in golden mist
Is fading on the sea.
High streams aloft by breezes kissed
Our pleiad of the free.
God's glance has filled its stars with light,
It bears no blot or stain.
So shall it float throughout the fight
That humbles bloody Spain.
Stand by your guns, lads!
Our watchword shall spread,
Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued,
Rousing the dead.
The tempest has broken;
Let crime smitten be.
Columbia has spoken,
"Let Cuba be free."

Soon shall we see another shore
Rise beauteous from the flood.
That land a flag is drooping o'er
Of jaundice splashed with blood.
Our broadsides' breath its guilt shall fold—
No more to taint the air—
For when the battle cloud's uprolled
Our banner shall be there.
Stand by your guns, lads!
Our watchword shall spread,
Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued,
Rousing the dead.
The tempest has broken;
Let crime smitten be.
Columbia has spoken,
"Let Cuba be free."

Ram home, my lads! Columbia's heart
Throbs fast with honest pride,
As cleaves our prow the waves apart
With Vengeance for our guide,
That from the womb of tyranny
Shall new-born freedom spring,
And from our shores shall slav'ry flee
On swift-departing wing.
Stand by your guns, lads!
Our watchword shall spread,
Cannon-boomed, thunder-tongued,
Rousing the dead.
The tempest has broken;
Let crime smitten be.
Columbia has spoken,
"Let Cuba be free."

THE BELLICOSE POPULACE.

Still Moving for Mass Meetings and Enraged Against the Spaniards—Rumors of Arrests—Portentous "Bustles."

There were comparatively few new developments or doings anent the war question in New York yesterday. Of course, it was the principal topic of conversation everywhere, although public attention was distracted somewhat by the sensations created by Tweed and Sharkey. People generally alluded to these two latter subjects briefly, reviled Tweed and vituperated the Tombs officers, and then resolved into Committee of the Whole on our relations with Spain. The public mind is, beyond question, impressed more deeply by this outrage in Cuba than by any event since the assassination of President Lincoln. It is now determined, also, that another mass meeting, more completely organized and on a more extensive scale than the last grand success, shall be held about the middle of next week, at Cooper Institute, to give the administration and Congress as well the views of the people, and to assure them that no dickering compromise measures will be concurred in by the people.

GERMAN MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT.

A mass meeting of the German citizens of this city, to protest against the insult to the American flag by the seizure of the Virginius, and to give expression to their feeling against the outrages in Cuba, has been called to take place in the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening. Among the signers of the call are C. Godfrey Gunther, Wm. Radde, Jacob Gross, Anthony Eickhoff, Philip Bessinger, Conrad Schwartzwalder, Joseph Seligman, Geo. W. Sauer, David M. Koehler, General Sigel, J. D. Sewards and Herman Betjers.

The following named gentlemen have promised to speak:—Oswald Ottendorfer, S. S. Cox, ex-Governor Salomon. Dr. Adolphus Brickman, Dr. August Frech, ex-Judge Reinhert and Dr. Philip Merkle.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in Cuban circles that Francisco Bombalier, the principal in what is known as Bombalier's Express in Havana, had been executed in Havana. Bombalier was arrested about a week or ten days since. He has a brother, connected with the Custom House in this city, and his business representatives here are Messrs. Davis, Turner & Co. of 68 Broadway. Upon calling on the latter firm it was found that they had received a communication from Havana, signed by Mr. Bombalier's chief clerk and dated November 15, stating that the gentleman had been arrested, but that he expected to be released in two or three days. This was the latest and only authentic information received concerning the matter.

It was freely stated yesterday among Cubans in New York, who claimed to have received actual information of the fact, that the party of passengers recently arrested at Havana were seized on suspicion of attempting to smuggle into that port correspondence and publications which were required to pass the public censor of the postal department. The fact was that the ladies actually did have about their persons sundry copies of the NEW YORK HERALD, which they wore as bustles, or "paniers," and that the vigilant officials thought the ladies had criminal intent in so doing. It is understood that they have all been discharged from arrest.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association have kindly tendered their services to the Society of the League of the Daughters of Cuba to give a benefit for the relief of the destitute Cubans and the widows and orphans of those massacred from the Virginius, which will take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, December 20. The tickets will be disposed of by the ladies of the society, and can be obtained in the principal hotels and clubs and at the headquarters of the society, No. 57 West Twenty-fourth street.

THE VETERANS

of the war of 1812-'13-'14, on the occasion of their celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British army in 1783, which is to take place at the armory of the Sixth regiment, in East Fifteenth street, on the 25th inst., have decided to adopt resolutions calling upon the United States government to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and to demand satisfaction for the outrage on the Virginius.

THE TORNADO'S MISSION.

The following particulars in reference to the captor of the Virginius will be interesting:—The Tornado, which replaced the Churrmea in the duty of watching the coast between Guantanamo and Cape Cruz, on account of her superior speed to that of the latter mentioned vessel, commenced her task on the 9th of April, under orders from Admiral Tajada, of Havana, who had received information that the Cuban patriots intended to effect a landing at Bariay. The Admiral in ques-

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

ASHANTEE.

Herald Special Report from the Scene of Military Operations on the Gold Coast.

A Severe Battle Fought and Won by the British.

WHITE SOLDIERS IN DEMAND.

The War Inaugurated with a Loss of 47 Killed and Wounded.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received the following despatches from our correspondent in the British capital:—

LONDON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The special HERALD correspondent attached to the staff of Sir Garnet Wolseley has forwarded the following despatch to this office:—

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Oct. 31, 1873.

Sir Garnet Wolseley returned here yesterday from an important reconnoitering expedition to the front.

FORTY THOUSAND ASHANTEES IN THE FIELD.

He reports 40,000 Ashantees encamped at Mampon. An attack was considered hazardous with a handful of marines; but, learning that the Ashantees had withdrawn a separate column toward the Prah, Sir Garnet advanced, arriving the following morning at Abracampra. He made several prisoners. Simultaneously Colonel Festing advanced from Dunquah, a fortified camp on the route to Coomassie.

THE ASHANTEES IN THE BUSH.

He destroyed the Ashantee camp. The Ashantees rallied under the cover of brush and assailed the British forces. The engagement lasted two hours, and the savages were repulsed. The British troops then returned to Dunquah.

They lost 47 wounded, including five officers.

VICTORY.

Sir Garnet considers the affair a victory. The enemy are retreating. White troops are sadly needed.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS."—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Cresswell.*

Apply Phalon's Vitalia Morning and evening, and the original color will be restored to gray hair in three to ten days.

Nourish and preserve hair of every hue by the use of PHALON'S INVIGORATOR, the best hair tonic in existence.

A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

A.—Hernia.—Silver Medal, with Strongest testimonials, awarded by American Institute Fair of 1873 to THE ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 683 Broadway. Holds Rupture easy in every case and soon permanently cures.

Aid to the Fire Department. THE PALMIERI SWIFT-CONNECTING FIRE PIPE COMPANY, office 239 Broadway, room 29 (elevator on Park place). Special Insurance Notice. A reduction of 5c. will be made to parties who adopt the improvement.

Boots and Shoes, Wedding Gaiters, Toilet Slippers, India Rubbers, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Caoutchoucin Applied to Shoes Prevents wet feet. Mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Sold everywhere. S. S. STAFFORD, 418 Pearl street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is, By Far, the best extant; always reliable, perfectly harmless and true to nature. Sold everywhere.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, All Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD IRISH WHISKEY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad street, New York.

Don't Buy An "Elastic Truss" Till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at 744 Broadway.

Havana Lottery.—We Sold the $500,000 in the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,689 Post office, New York.

It Will Relieve the Baby. There is no mistake about it. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

"Money Makes the Mare Go," and KNOX'S Hats are going off with a decided rush. No one can expect to do business in a seedy hat, hence the necessity of an early visit to KNOX'S, at No. 212 Broadway; in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Wigs, Toupees, &c.—G. Rauchfuss, practical wig and toupee maker and importer of human hair, 44 East Twelfth street, near Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY:—

I.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE "INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES,

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY.

By Herbert Spencer, author of "A System of Philosophy," "Descriptive Sociology," &c., &c. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

This forms the fifth volume of the "International Scientific Series," which is intended to embrace a series of popular small works in the most interesting departments of advancing science.

The volumes already issued are:—

I. FORMS OF WATER, in Clouds, Rain, Rivers, Ice and Glaciers. By Professor John Tyndall, LL. D., F. R. S. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.

II. PHYSICS AND POLITICS. By Walter Bagehot. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

III. FLOODS. By Edward Smith, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 75.

IV. MIND AND BODY. The Theories of their Relation. By Alex. Bain, LL. D., Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

II.

FRENCH HOME LIFE.

Reprinted from Blackwood's Magazine.

1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $1 50.

"In republishing these essays on servants, children, furniture, food, manners, language, dress and marriage, in a collected form, the writer hopes that they may serve to show what some of the springs of French home life at this moment are; or, more exactly, what they appear to be to an English looker-on, who has lived for a quarter of a century in France, amid ties and affections which have made that country his second home."—Extract from preface.

III.

THE PENTATEUCH, in its PROGRESSIVE REVELATIONS OF GOD TO MEN.

Designed for both Pastors and People. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth. Price $2 25.

"The modern objections to Genesis, more or less related to true science, have been brought under special examination because they are at present eliciting so much attention. Let all real truth be welcomed and held in honor, whether revealed in the works of God or in his Word. It is knowledge of God we seek, some of which we learn through His works of creation or of providence; more through His revealed Word. It behooves us to dismiss all apprehensions, lest these diverse forms of divine revelation may come into real conflict, and equally all fear lest the Bible should be compelled to recede as science advances."—Extract from preface.

Either of the above, when not to be had in bookstores, sent, post paid, by mail to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

$10 TO $100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LEADS to a fortune.—Book "Secret of Success in Wall Street," free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 30 Wall street.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

Analysis of the Condition of Business as It Now Stands.

A MORE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

Bank Reform from a Bank Standpoint and a Popular Standpoint.

Notwithstanding the various rumors industriously circulated during the past couple of days of failures, embarrassments in banks and other ominous signs of fresh disaster, the general monetary situation continues to show marked improvement in all departments. Some effect was produced on Wednesday by the cumulative reports that were sent abroad of another impending crisis. Statements already contradicted were then repeated only to be again contradicted, and yesterday other seeds of distrust were sown broadcast about the street bearing unmistakable evidence of the source whence they came. These, however, were but lightly regarded, the undoubted proof given by the Bank of England, in its reduction of the bank rate to eight per cent, of a belief in our returning convalescence and remarkable recuperative power serving to neutralize all the efforts of the bears in this respect. There are various reassuring signs in the general situation to warrant this result, and it is freely recognized that the outlook is clearer, better and in many respects more satisfactory. In the first place, the banks, although not condescending yet to publish an official or rather formal statement of their condition, announce themselves as large gainers in the item of legal tenders which go to make up their reserve, while the current money rate

SEEMS TO GIVE ASSURANCE

that this has been accomplished without undue contraction. It would certainly be more satisfactory to the public to know exactly how each bank stands, alike in regard to its deposits and loans and discounts as to its reserve; but while the Bank Examiner neglects to perform his duty in this respect we must only be satisfied with such information as bank officers themselves choose to give. This shows the aggregate condition to be healthily improving, but, with the language of the Clearing House Committee's report in view, permits the existence of grave fear as to the condition of some of them.

THE MEETING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

was an important one, and, although without definite action upon the immediate subject matter in hand—viz., the report of the committee, already published, proposing certain reforms in the present system—was significant in the evidence it presented of a growing disposition on the part of the banks to accept President Grant's suggestion, which is likely to obtain a stronger recommendation in his message from the events of to-day—viz., free banking. In other words, five of the principal banks by their withdrawal from the meeting and one by its absence protested against the movement of the Clearing House Association to establish itself as a supervisory authority in the dealings between the banks and their customers, thus putting on record their acknowledgment of the fact that the people are the best judges of

WHAT CONSTITUTES SOUND BANKING,

and neither the government nor any aggregate number of bank presidents has the right to prescribe rules for the management of a banking business, either in respect to expansion or contraction, any more than to dictate what a newspaper should publish. A free banking system is as much a right of the people as a free press: the former being as essential to financial liberty of action as the latter is to political, social and religious liberty. The meeting was called to order at about one P. M., and remained in session until fifteen minutes past three P. M. All of the banks of the association were represented, excepting the Chemical Bank. A motion was made in the early part of the session to lay the report on the table, which was lost, as was also a motion, which was immediately made thereupon, to postpone action on the report for 60 days. Mr. Vail, representing the Bank of Commerce, then withdrew, and was immediately followed by the representatives of the Grocers', Metropolitan and State of New York. Later the representatives of the Mercantile, Fourth National and Bank of New York retired from the meeting upon the plea of business requiring their return to their respective banks. A motion was then made for the acceptance of the report as a whole, which was lost, whereupon the meeting proceeded to a consideration of the report by separate sections. Sections 1 to 19 were passed over without discussion. Article 20 was

AMENDED

to read:—

No member of the Clearing House Association shall be allowed to redeem the checks of any association, corporation, firm or individual excepting upon regularly incorporated banks located in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, which banks shall be subject to an examination of their condition by a committee of the Clearing House whenever deemed necessary.

Section 3 of article 22 was amended so as to read as follows:—

That it will not receive upon deposit as cash from dealers checks drawn otherwise than upon banks which are members of this association, or upon such regularly incorporated banks as heretofore provided by article 20.

A motion then followed to allow three per cent interest on deposits, which was voted down by a large majority. It will be noticed that this is also in accordance with a suggestion of President Grant. The meeting also evinced much feeling in opposition to the certification of checks—a matter, it may be said, which, when practised without a security to cover the amount of the check, is simply a fraud upon the public, and belongs rather to the control of the courts than of the associated bank presidents.

The meeting adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next.

This same report promises yet to furnish some interesting developments of an instructive, if not sensational, nature. It is at present subjected to some very harsh criticism, and many of the opinions and strictures there put forth with such dogmatic utterance are variously and indignantly canvassed. It has brought into antagonism the views of men willing, anxious and determined to realize all the profits permissible under the national banking system, with those who dread in this realization the extinguishment of the system. In any event, it represents only a family difference, both parties being desirous of perpetuating the present system, while

THE TRUE INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC

calls for a bank reform that shall be national in its character, not a mere reform in national banking. What is wanted is free banking without government aid or interference except to enjoin a proper security for circulation and an honest administration on the part of bank officials—in other words, police supervision only. There is danger of a disagreement among the associated banks upon this report and plan of reorganization, with the possibility of two Clearing houses. This would only embarrass business, work demoralization in bank aims and uses, and bring discredit upon the commercial metropolis. Congress should look to it, when it comes to deal with this feature of the financial problem, that our banking system rest more firmly with the people, on the people, for the people, and grow and flourish as it finds favor with them, meets their wants and requirements, and by honest management challenges their support. The present system is faulty in this respect, that it is half held out, as it were, to the people by the government, a benefit conferred upon them instead of being the simple emanation of a public need. There is much

MATTER FOR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION

on the part of our legislators in this examination of our banking system. For some years back there has been a growing disposition to bring the government into intimate relations with the business of the country by imposing upon it duties which more properly belong to the people themselves. This has grown to such dimensions that it is now seriously asked of government to assume control of the railroads, in the interest of cheap transportation, and the government itself proposes to run opposition to the many well governed, capably managed savings institutions throughout the States, and establish a postal savings bank. We have had one United States Bank, and this ought to be sufficient experience in that line. There can be no doubt of the excellence of the idea of a postal savings bank under certain circumstances. It works admirably, it is said, in England. So it may; but England is differently governed from this country. Under a monarchical system government may assume and exercise without hurt or damage paternal duties which in a republic are

ABHORRENT TO THE SENSE OF INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGNTY,

and can only be relegated to govermental assumption at the sacrifice of so much of freedom. There is danger of Cæsarism in finance, as in all other departments of social life, and it were well that its earliest approaches were encountered with vigorous opposition.

In making a general survey of the monetary situation not the least satisfactory aspect of it, in the sense of recovery, is the gradual reopening of factories and other establishments where much labor is employed. It is noticeable that this resumption of activity in the manufacturing industries is accompanied by a readjustment of the relations between labor and capital. In other words, there has been generally applied among the operatives a new schedule, either in respect to time or wages, which works the same result in both cases. There is a significance in this that deserves not to be overlooked. It is the sign that the time has come when, with the shrinkage in other values, labor must accept a corresponding reduction from the high figures which prevailed during the war, and which have since, with few exceptions, been maintained.

The war sentiment aroused by the Spanish butcheries in Cuba has helped in a considerable degree to restore confidence. Coming at a time when men were largely influenced by their fears, when doubt and distrust existed on all sides, and the situation from day to day dragged its slow length of anticipated evil, the firm language assumed by the government in this new crisis sounded like

A BUGLE CALL,

to which the popular heart responded by closing up the previously disorganized ranks and presenting a solid front to the enemy. It was a distraction, at all events, and broke the dull monotony of gloom that had filled men's minds. In this way it did good, as it brought animation, a fresh purpose and new endeavor to bear where apathy was becoming dangerously prevalent. Present indications would seem to justify the conclusion that we have seen the worst of the panic—that is, in respect to its developing further signs of grave inherent weakness in our financial system. Much distress will, of course, remain to be dealt with as we know best. But of any fresh disaster that would intensify the situation there does not seem to be much room for apprehension. The English market, too, shows signs of recovery from its sympathetic uneasiness with us, and all the indications are that Congress will assemble with the country suffering from grave financial ills, it is true, but patient, hopeful, anxious to discover some means of relief in legislation, yet watchful that such legislation shall be based on sound, conservative principles, calculated to endure the strain of our yearly activities, without danger of undue expansion or contraction at any time.

The stock market throughout yesterday, with intervals of a fractional reaction, was, taking the whole day's operations,

CONFIDENT AND BUOYANT.

Gold took a lower range upon the continued shipments from the other side, and from the tone of the Washington despatches, which still speak expectantly of a pacific solution of our present difficulty with Spain. This was further helped by the positive statement from Washington, on the authority of our Consul at Havana, that only 53 of the people taken on board the Virginius had been executed, and that no executions had taken place since the 8th inst. This information was given as being direct from Santiago de Cuba. It is scarcely necessary to add that the general opinion in respect to this was that it was 53 too many. The difference of feeling which prevailed at the meeting of the Clearing House, together with the secession of some of the papers, contains also

ASSURANCE OF THE BETTER CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

With the whole system of national banking under jealous supervision they would not be likely to quarrel among themselves unless they felt themselves strong enough to stand alone. During the early days of the panic they were glad enough to avail themselves of mutual support for mutual safety. Now that they are willing to disagree the inference is natural that they can afford it. Will not the Comptroller of the Currency, however, instruct the Bank Examiner to do his duty in the premises and let the public know before Congress assembles, how each bank in this city actually stands, and stop these repeated bear rumors respecting their condition?

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was to have been held this afternoon for the further consideration of Mr. A. A. Low's paper in relation to the financial crisis, was postponed until the 28th inst.

THE ALDERMEN.

One of the Commissioners of Charitable Corrections Confirmed—The Comptroller's Quarterly Report and $700,000 Contingency Fund.

A regular session of the Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance presiding. The Clerk of the Board was authorized to appoint two assistants at $1,500 per year. Mr. Van Schaick moved that the Fireless Engine Company be empowered to work their machines on any railroad line above Fourteenth street, subject to the provisions of chapter 14 of the Laws of 1873. The scheme is to replace horses on street railroads, and, although Mr. Morris wanted it referred to a committee, the resolution was rushed through with so much haste that no members had an opportunity to investigate the merits of the thing that is likely to get a foothold in consequence.

The Comptroller submitted his quarterly report, ending October 31, 1873, and Mr. Monheimer moved that 500 copies be printed in document form. He stated that it was very important, as it contained the sums paid to these examiners, Taintor, Alcott and others, and eight or ten detectives. The people wanted to know something about the sums paid to those men. The resolution was carried.

Mr. MORRIS moved to take from the table the Mayor's nominees for Commissioners of Charitable Corrections. The vote stood:—

YEAS—Messrs. Billings, Vance, Cooper, Ottendorfer, Clausen, Morris, Monheimer, Van Schaick and Flanagan.
NAYS—Messrs. Falconer, Kehr, Koch, Lysagh and Reilly.

Mr. MORRIS then moved the confirmation of R. B. Nesbitt as one of the Commissioners.

Mr. KEHR considered the law an infamous encroachment upon the civil rights of the people, in that a parent dare not send a child for a pail of beer without subjecting it to arrest.

Mr. MONHEIMER moved to substitute the name of William Blake for Mr. Nesbitt. This was lost by the following vote—11 nays and 3 yeas, Messrs. Morris, Vance and Billings.

The Board then took a vote on the confirmation of Mr. Nesbitt. It stood yeas 8, nays 6, the affirmative being Messrs. Billings, Vance, Cooper, Flanagan, Kehr, Monheimer, Morris and Van Schaick, and the nominee was declared confirmed.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK asked that the item of "miscellaneous," including Mr. Green's contingencies of $700,000, which at the last meeting had been referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, be referred to the Finance Committee, of which he is chairman.

Mr. MONHEIMER said that the whole trouble was in the Comptroller's request for $700,000 for contingencies. He wanted no compromise with the Comptroller, and said he would not vote for the appropriation unless it was fully explained. A resolution to transfer the matter from the Committee on Repairs and Supplies to the Finance Committee was defeated.

Among the items in the quarterly report of disbursements sent in by the Comptroller are the following payments made in the last quarter:—

Contingencies, Comptroller's office	$5,197
Contingencies, Legislative Department	83
Contingencies, Law Department	9,336
Cleaning streets	295,000
Fire Department	315,000
Fourth avenue improvement	232,973
Interest on city debt	495,090
Lamps and gas	677,821
Maintenance and government of parks	155,327
Charities and Correction	286,441
Police fund	701,088
Salaries, Department of Finance	56,798
Salaries, Public Works	34,101
Salaries, Law Department	17,644
Salaries, Legislative Department	44,614

The total disbursements are, for the three months, $4,695,331.

THE CITY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following payments into the city and county treasury yesterday:—

From taxes of 1873 and water rents	$251,452
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest	16,606
From collection of assessments and interest	2,105
From market rents and fees	369
From water rents	3,912
From permits to tap water pipes	127
From Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office	1,007
From licenses, Mayor's office	46
Total	$275,626

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mayor Havemeyer has issued the following proclamation:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

The exemption of our city during the present year from pestilence, while some of our sister cities have been sorely afflicted, and the numberless bounties and blessings which we have received from a beneficent Creator, call for the grateful recognition of our people in the observance of the 27th inst., set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of this State as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and I would recommend the suspension of all business on that day, and that the liberality of our citizens be extended to the poor and unfortunate among us, to enable them to participate in the enjoyments of this religious festival.

Given under my hand and seal at the Mayor's office, this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 20, 1873.

Mordant Young, supposed to be a Frenchman, was killed at the Lunatic Asylum yesterday by the falling of a scaffold plank. He was 55 years old and had lost the thumb of the left hand. He had been an officer in the Crimean, Italian and American wars, and is supposed to have been hitherto unaccustomed to working as a laborer. He had no effects but a card of a butcher at 138 Forsyth street, New York, with "99 Ridge street" written on the back.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 20, 1873.

The brig Elizabeth Winslow, from Cuba, arrived to-day, bringing the body of a seaman named Strops, who was killed yesterday by a rope striking across his throat, severing the jugular vein.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Patrick Brackett, a laborer, aged 35, at work on the roof of a new building on Washington street, to-day fell from the roof to the cellar, a distance of 80 feet, and was instantly killed.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

An adroit thief snatched the pocketbook of C. Fullinger, an Ohio cattle drover, from the counter of the Marine Bank, in this city, to-day. It contained a check drawn by L. L. Crocker for $6,000, $72 in currency and valuable papers.

THE HARLEM BOILER EXPLOSION.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Inquest—Evidence of the Boy and Man Engineer—The Engineer Barnum Without a Certificate—Contractor Beemer Says He Does Not Know Anything About a Boiler.

The second day's proceedings of the Harlem boiler explosion inquiry were renewed yesterday at eleven o'clock at the Coroner's office, before Coroner Kessler and the jury, whose names have been already published in the HERALD. There was the same array of counsel as on the previous day. The principal facts developed by the evidence were that very few of those who had most to do with the boiler knew anything about the power of steam, and that the contractor's opinion, as given yesterday, was that the cause of the explosion was the defectiveness of the boiler, which defect was not discovered by him until after the explosion.

JOHN C. DAGGETT RECALLED.

The Coroner stated that at the request of some of the jurymen he would recall John C. Daggett. The witness was then cross-examined on several technical points by the foreman of the jury, Mr. Jackson. The witness stated that he had misunderstood the meaning of the question put to him yesterday by the Coroner as to whether he had charge at any time of the boiler which had exploded. He said that his business was to attend to the hoisting engine, but that several times, acting under the instructions of Mr. Barnum, the engineer, he had examined in his absence the water gauges and attended to them. He testified that he never remembered seeing the crack in the boiler spoken of by previous witnesses; if there had been any crack in the boiler he would most likely have seen it; saw no white lead on any part of the boiler; at the time of the explosion the workmen were trying to put rollers under the platform; could not say positively if the boiler stood level or not at the time of the explosion; in the absence of Mr. Barnum witness had charge of the boiler.

TESTIMONY OF A POLICE SERGEANT.

Eugene V. Woodward, sergeant of the Harlem police, related a conversation which he had with an engineer named Wm. Johnson, who had been in the employ of the contractors Coyne & Beemer. He was sent by them to work at the boiler, and he took his son with him, thinking that he could not manage both the hoister and the boiler; he worked one day, and finding it impossible to do so informed his employers. Counsel for the contractors here asked the witness whether he was positive that Johnson referred to the boiler which exploded or the one at 130th street. He said that he could not positively swear that he did.

OFFICER M'KEON EXPLAINS.

Officer McKeon, of the Twelfth precinct, being sworn, stated that he had never held any conversation with the man Martin respecting the boiler. Martin testified yesterday that the officer had spoken with him regarding the condition of the boiler.

PATRICK M'GUIRE EXPLAINS.

Patrick McGuire, of 116th street and Fourth avenue, was next called. The young man Moore yesterday testified that McGuire, accompanied by him, had, some time previous to the accident, made a minute examination of the boiler and pronounced it a dangerous affair. The witness, upon being interrogated, emphatically denied ever having the conversation with Moore. He stated that he had seen the boiler several times, and saw the man Daggett and his son working around the boiler, and always thought the man Daggett was an engineer.

THE BOY ENGINEER.

The next witness called was the boy, William L. Daggett, son of the man Daggett, who attended the hoisting machine. He is an unusually intelligent looking boy, of about 13 years of age. Being sworn, he testified that he had been hired about three weeks previous to the accident to run errands for the engineer, Barnum; I do not remember ever having seen my father feed the fires, or otherwise attend to the boiler, except to look at the steam and water gauges; I do not remember ever having been left alone with the boiler; I have opened the water cocks when Mr. Barnum was absent at his direction; Mr. Barnum was generally in the vicinity of the boiler; I was not present at the time the accident occurred, having been sent on an errand to the blacksmith's shop; about 20 minutes before I left I saw Barnum examine the boiler; I would sometimes receive orders from Mr. Barnum and from the different workmen belonging to the gang; my wages were paid by Mr. Beemer to my father; I do not know the amount which my father received for my services; I received no specific directions from Mr. Barnum regarding what I should do if the cocks should get out of order; Mr. Barnum was nearly always around the boiler; when Mr. Barnum left the boiler which exploded he went to the other boiler, which he also had charge of; I think there was a small crack in the boiler over the door; I did not see it ever covered with white lead or putty; I have sometimes seen little bubbles of water over the crack; I do not remember ever having called the attention of any one to the crack, and supposed they all knew about it.

TESTIMONY OF BARNUM, THE ENGINEER.

John Barnum, who was the engineer in charge of the exploded boiler, and who has been in custody since the accident, was called, and said:—I live in Newark, N. J.; I am an engineer; I have been in that business fifteen years; I am a licensed engineer; I was licensed about two months ago by Mr. Horton, at Police Headquarters; I passed an examination, but I have not the papers; Mr. Horton told me it was all right; he did not send me any license; I was also examined in 1868; I then had a legal paper to enable me to practise my profession; I have not it with me now; I was in the employ of Messrs. Coyne & Beemer when this explosion took place; I was engaged as an engineer; they asked me if I was a licensed engineer and I said I was; I was not required to show any papers; they took my word for it; I was put in charge of one boiler; I worked on it seven weeks; about three weeks ago I took charge of the boiler that exploded; I received orders as to that engine from Mr. Beemer, and I was told to take charge of the boiler; when I took charge I looked at the boiler and found it in a good position as far as I knew; I was placed in charge of two boilers; at the boiler that exploded I sometimes stayed 10 or 15 minutes, and sometimes an hour; Mr. Daggett had orders from me to look after the fire; I attended to the water myself; Mr. Daggett did not, to my knowledge, attend to the water; I did not give the boy orders to attend to the boiler at times; I gave him orders to throw in a little coal; he liked to see the pump work, and I showed it him; I left nobody else in charge of the boiler but Daggett; Mr. Beemer knew that I did not have anybody to take care of the boiler; it exploded about four o'clock; I was at 129th street when the explosion took place; I was walking down toward the boiler; I had seen it about twenty minutes before; I then found everything right; I then pumped her up; I did not give any directions about moving the boiler; I had nothing to do with the moving; the moving of the boiler was perfectly safe if it was filled with water and everything was prepared for moving; there were about 50 lbs. of steam on when I left her; at an extreme pressure it would go up to 80 lbs.; the pump was in good order; there was a good fire; there was a ball, and when it was moved to the end of the level it blew off at 120 lbs.; it didn't slip off; I have not formed any idea as to the cause of the explosion; the owner of the boiler was Mr. John Balmore; there never was any trouble about the engine; Mr. Balmore was not employed by the contractors; the boiler was not inspected by the authorities, that I am aware of; I don't know that it was ever tested.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BEEMER, THE CONTRACTOR.

Mr. Beemer, of the firm of Coyne & Beemer, said that he lived at No. 1 East 127th street; I am a railroad contractor, and engaged on this Fourth avenue improvement; I am sub-contractor under Dillon & Clyde; we commenced the work on the 21st of May, at 124th street; we engage our workmen by the day, and our engagements are verbal; we are careful to have good men; the boiler which exploded was hired by the day from Mr. John Balmore; I don't know anything about boilers myself; I relied upon Mr. Balmore's judgment; I think we hired it on the 7th day of October; Mr. Barnum was the engineer for this and another boiler; I did not give him any specific directions, except that we wanted him to take charge of the boiler and run it, at 126th street; I think it was the 1st of November that Mr. Daggett went on; Mr. Daggett came to do general work for us; I found him a very useful man, who could turn his hand to everything; in reference to the boiler he acted under orders of Mr. Barnum; I did not attend to it much, for I had a great deal of outside work; the boiler would run to 65 pounds; in moving it I have seen it as low as 40 pounds; I am not acquainted with the law as to boilers; witness was crossing the bridge at 120th street, and was thrown over the Italian girl by the concussion; never heard that there was a crack in the boiler; think that it was a second-hand boiler; don't know who made it; since the explosion witness believed the boiler was defective, and that the explosion was caused by its defectiveness: witness, in company with Mr. Balmore, examined the boiler; the defectiveness was caused, he believed, by a crack in the back part of the boiler, which several persons had seen since the accident.

Mr. Coyne corroborated the testimony of his partner, and the inquiry was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

Parties Bailed in the Boiler Explosion Case.

Yesterday afternoon John Barnum, the engineer who was arrested in connection with the recent boiler explosion in Harlem, was admitted to bail at the Coroners' Office in the sum of $10,000, Mr. Clyde, one of the contractors, becoming his bondsman. Mr. Clyde also gave bail in $5,000 and $2,500, respectively, for Mr. John C. Daggett and his son, William L. Daggett, who had charge of the boiler at the time of the explosion. The two latter had been confined in the House of Detention, and the health of the boy has been seriously impaired by his temporary confinement.

A HEAVY DEFALCATION.

An Insurance Officer Speculates With Corporate Funds—$175,000 Missing.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

It seems that when other cities are gradually recovering from the effects of the recent financial panic we here are being plunged still deeper in the mire of distress through the ventilation of criminal negligence or dishonesty on the part of persons entrusted with public and private moneys. The latest financial irregularity—to use a mild term for it—was brought to light this afternoon. The amount involved is fixed at $175,000. The sufferers are the Eureka and Boatmen's Insurance companies, and the person who was instrumental in impairing their resources to this amount is their secretary, Robert Finney.

This gentleman's standing in the community was above that of ordinary business men. He was secretary of the above named insurance companies since their organization, was a member of the Fire Department Commission, and was secretary of the commission appointed by the government to select a site for the new government buildings. The reason of Finney's embarrassment is his love for speculating on money which didn't belong to him. Some months ago he invested heavily in stocks, using funds in his possession belonging to the two insurance companies which he represented in speculation. The great financial panic had a severe effect on stocks, as is generally known, and those held by Mr. Finney didn't escape the astonishing shrinkage which all stocks were subjected to. Pacific Mail he held to a considerable amount. He also operated in the old Linden Lead Company, in the Franklin and Sandy Creek Coal Company, started in 1864 during the great oil excitement, and also held stock in the well-known Ellershausen ironmaking process of five or six years ago.

When he discovered that he was unable to extricate himself from the meshes he had fallen into he made known the facts of the case to the directors of the Eureka and Boatmen's companies. He attempted to conceal nothing, but acknowledged the error he had fallen into and laid all his books and papers before the directors of the companies for examination. He also surrendered all his personal property of every nature, which, it is thought, will realize something like $40,000.

The Eureka Company has called a meeting of its stockholders to be held next week, when the books are to be fully investigated. Sufficient has been ascertained to show that the company is left entirely safe and that the holders of policies are in no wise jeopardized. The Boatmen's Company also issue a call for a meeting of stockholders for the purpose of looking into the matter. Both these organizations are old established, wealthy concerns, and have done a large marine business on Western waters. They will survive this disaster without doubt.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

Yesterday it was discovered that the discount clerk of the Girard National Bank of this city had disappeared. Upon examination the discount books of the institution were found to be correct, but a deficiency of $1,224 87 was found in the receipts for money packages by express. The alleged defaulter was highly thought of by the officials of the bank, who intrusted him with large amounts of money. He has a wife and two children living in the city. His whereabouts is not known. It was reported that he had carried off $10,000. The cashier states that the deficit is only to the amount stated, which will be made good by his sureties and the bank will lose nothing.

PATERSON'S PANIC.

The Good Intentions of the Mayor and Council Towards the Poor Checked by the Lack of Legal Authority in the Charter of the City.

The Aldermanic Committees of Finance and Streets, seeing that people would starve unless something were done immediately, resolved to set 50 men at work yesterday at breaking stones at $1 a day. The resolution became noised about so suddenly that the City Hall was literally besieged with applicants, and although only the most needy cases of married men with large families were attended to, 125 orders were issued for work upon the streets.

As soon as the people found out that these orders were being issued several went to Mayor Townsend and convinced him that there was no authority in the charter for the city to employ men under such circumstances, nor was there any money to pay for it. The Mayor and Aldermen soon found, despite the charitable nature of the movement, that there would be a public clamor against it, and accordingly all the proposed work was stopped, and a public meeting of citizens was called for Monday night, to say whether or not the city should proceed with the proposed employment of the poor. It is estimated that fully 1,000 men could be set to work by the city in this way if the question is settled about the authority to do it and the way to raise the necessary money is clear. It would, no doubt, cost the city about $100,000.

While most of the applicants for city assistance are of the laboring class, many applied yesterday who were intelligent men and really skilful mechanics. Such a thing was never seen in Paterson before. While the government and citizens are quarrelling over the authority and the money many are actually suffering from want, and something must be done soon. There seems to be a want of system in all the plans of relief that have been proposed.

A depot for the distribution of whatever provisions and clothing may be contributed has been established in the Main street Methodist church, but its work is yet limited. It is hoped on all sides that the public meeting on Monday night will result in the perfection of some plan that will put things in systematic shape.

The committee appointed to wait upon the manufacturers to see if they could not reopen their establishments on stock work at nominal wages report considerable encouragement, which may result in getting employment at low wages for a large number. This plan, although much preferable to working in the street, is looked upon with no little disfavor, under the idea that it will establish a precedent in the standard of wages that cannot be overcome, even with the return of better times.

THE WAGES CONFLICT.

Union Printers of Pittsburg Refuse the Newspaper Publishers' Terms—Papers Being "Set Up" by Outside Compositors.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 20, 1873.

The trouble existing between the newspaper publishers and the compositors of the Typographical Union culminated this afternoon. The proprietors demanded of the union a reduction in the price of composition of five cents per 1,000 ems, which the printers refused to accede to. The consequence was that the *Leader* this afternoon made the first move and discharged its force of compositors and put in non-Union men. Thereupon the *Dispatch*, *Commercial*, *Telegraph* and *Chronicle* followed suit, and thus every morning newspaper in the city is to-night being set up by printers disclaiming connection with the Typographical Union.

There is considerable excitement and bitter feeling between the proprietors and the Union compositors, and all approaches to the newspaper offices are guarded by policemen. A number of the morning journals have only a half force of compositors, and are obliged to borrow matter from the evening papers. There is no doubt this action on the part of the newspaper men will have a tendency to injure, if not break down, the Typographical Union here.

FIGHTING FAMINE.

A Charitable Congress Yesterday at the Cooper Institute.

About 40 well known gentlemen, representing the various private and public charitable societies of this city, met yesterday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, in room 24, Cooper Institute, to concert measures by which all such associations may be enabled to co-operate intelligently in relieving the worthy poor during the coming winter. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jackson S. Schultz. Mr. Louis J. Jackson acted as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Schultz briefly but pointedly explained the object of the meeting, after which there ensued a lengthened discussion, in which the subject of public and private charities was canvassed in all its bearings, and in which Mr. Coffin, Mr. Woodman, Mr. Pease, of the Howard Mission; Dorman B. Eaton, the venerable Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. Hall, and Messrs. Laimbeer and Stern, representing the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and other distinguished gentlemen took part. Mr. Laimbeer complained of the difficulty experienced by the Department of Charities and Correction in getting its money from the Comptroller, even after the appropriations had been made. At the close of the discussion Mr. Dorman B. Eaton offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, of which Jackson S. Schultz shall be chairman, and of which the chairman of this meeting shall name the other members, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the present amount of actual want, and to devise and present to a subsequent meeting, to be called by said committee, a plan for the relief of the poor during the coming winter, which plan shall, while preventing fraud upon public benevolence and avoiding invitation to become paupers, insure a wise and adequate protection for the suffering poor.

The following committee to serve with himself as chairman was appointed by Mr. Schultz:—Dorman B. Eaton, Howard Potter, Charles L. Brace, Rev. Dr. John Hall, William Laimbeer and H. A. Hurlbut. The meeting then adjourned to reassemble at the call of the committee.

JAPAN.

American Diplomacy at the Court of the Mikado—Presentation of a New United States Minister—His Majesty's Statement of Friendly Feeling—Educational Progress.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 21, 1873.

On the 8th inst. Mr. Bingham was received by His Imperial Majesty the Mikado, and from that time began his career as United States Minister. There had been some little skirmishing between Mr. Bingham and Mr. De Long as to how and when this interview was to take place. At the audience, when Mr. De Long bade farewell to the Emperor, he referred to his successor in somewhat flattering terms, but when Mr. Bingham handed in his credentials he made no reference whatever to Mr. De Long.

I give the speeches both of the retiring and incoming Ministers, as well as that of the Emperor:—

SPEECH OF MR. DE LONG.

YOUR MAJESTY—Having been relieved from my duty here, I come to bid farewell. In the name of the President, the government and the people of the United States, I beg to announce the earnest and united wishes of all for the health, well being and continued prosperity of Your Majesty and the people of Japan. I beg to assure Your Majesty that it is the most earnest wish and desire of the President of the United States to have ever continued the existing ties of amity which unite that government to Japan in such close relations. I beg to bespeak, in the name of the President and in my own behalf, Your Majesty's confidence and support (so kindly yielded to me in the past), to be bestowed in turn upon the honorable and most distinguished gentleman who will succeed me. His age, his great experience in public life and his long service in the highest circles of the United States government, thoroughly qualify him to meet in council with Your Majesty's Ministers. It is my proud privilege to now state that during the entire period of my service here I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy at the hands of Your Majesty's Ministers; and having received repeated proofs of Imperial favor I turn away with no feelings but those of gratitude and reverence for Your Majesty, respect and esteem for the Ministry and kind regards for the Japanese people.

Venturing for a moment beyond the possibly proper limits of an adieu I beg to say that my government and people, rejoicing at the adoption by Japan of the policy of the Western States, hails with peculiar pride and pleasure the release of Japanese converts to Christianity from their bonds of captivity, and their being allowed to return to their homes and the removal of the edicts against Christian teaching and practices, as a friendly concession to the opinions of those nations in alliance with Your Majesty. The recent action of Your Majesty's government in earnestly joining with Western Powers in their efforts to suppress the "coolie trade;" the recent negotiation of a treaty of peace and amity with China, thus helping to break down his barriers of seclusion, while Your Majesty's noble and distinguished Ambassador led the way to the presence of the Chinese Emperor, and the indicated policy of Your Majesty to compel the barbarian inhabitants of countries adjacent to Japan to treat with kindness and mercy distressed travellers cast upon their shores, all bespeak such a kindred sentiment to that prevailing among nations in the West, that I venture to speak the thanks of the American people to Your Majesty. The action of Your Majesty in sending forth to the nations of the earth the most distinguished councillors, has met at the hands of those nations with such a hearty response that no words of mine are needed to picture the gratitude this action has given to Your Majesty's allies. The sending out of young noblemen as students to learn and bear back with them a correct knowledge of the customs, manners and policy of the Western States also assures all concerned that the time is near when this lovely and picturesque Empire shall be as free for trade, travel and residence to the citizens and subjects of Western States as are those lands to Your Majesty's subjects.

God speed the hour that shall behold a consummation of theses wishes! When it comes, none will rejoice more with Your Majesty than will the American people. While the sure foundations are being laid for these developments I have been permitted to enjoy the confidence and association of Your Majesty's Ministry. I now step on one side to be henceforth no actor in this scene; but through life I shall ever remain a most friendly and interested spectator.

With all due humility I now bid Your Majesty adieu.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY TO MR. DE LONG.

It is with much pleasure that I have heard, on the eve of your departure, the assurances you give me of the good wishes which the President of the United States vouchsafes for the prosperity of this country. I doubt not your successor will meet with the same good will and confidence that have ever been extended to you. It is a source of much gratification to me to know that the intercourse between our Ministers and yourself has never ceased to be mutually agreeable. I fully appreciate the statements you make in praise of certain acts of this government, but which, I apprehend, are possibly overrated; although it has been our constant aim to lead our people toward a higher grade of civilization. I shall never forget your friendly sentiments for our country, and I am pleased to hear that they will remain unchanged after your departure. I sincerely hope that you may ever enjoy the blessings of health—especially during the long voyage that lies before you.

Mr. De Long then introduced as his successor the Hon. John A. Bingham, who addressed His Majesty as follows:—

SPEECH OF MINISTER BINGHAM.

YOUR MAJESTY—Obedient to the instructions of my government and to my own sense of duty as well it shall be my endeavor by good offices to strengthen, so far as I may be able, the friendship now happily subsisting between Your Majesty's government and my own, and to advance the interests of each. It is a pleasure to me to say that I but obey the instruction of the President who has commissioned me when I assure Your Majesty that you have the good will of the President and people of the United States of America, and their best wishes for the prosperity of Your Majesty and the people of Japan. The people whom I represent are not unmindful of the trust and confidence uniformly manifested by Your Majesty's government towards the government and citizens of the United States. Thanking Your Majesty for the distinguished consideration shown me, and sincerely desiring that this growing Empire of the East may continue to advance with the advancing civilization of the age, I have the honor to place in Your Majesty's hands my letter of credence, signed by the President, and authenticated by the great seal of the United States of America.

To which His Majesty returned the customary reply, welcoming the new representative.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

The Polytechnic department of the Imperial College of Jeddo was duly opened by the Mikado in person, on the 9th inst. A new building has recently been erected, and the above department is now separated from the intermediate and lower schools. The classes so far formed in the Polytechnic School are five English, three German and two French.

The proceedings of the opening were quite interesting. The Mikado was accompanied by all the Ministers of State and all the teachers in government employ were in attendance. An address was delivered by Professor Murray in behalf of the teachers to the Mikado, who read a brief reply thanking the teachers for their efforts in the cause of education in Japan. The students then went through some exercises, after which the Mikado took his leave, when the Japanese officials and the foreign teachers sat down to a cold collation.

On the 17th inst. all the officers of the Educational Department, including all the foreign teachers, were invited to a dinner given by His Imperial Majesty.

The Imperial College at To Kio now numbers over 600 scholars, over one-half of which number are studying English.

ERIE CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

Great Quantities of Produce in Danger of Being Frozen In—Efforts to Forward Them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

Hon. G. A. Dayton, Auditor of the Canal Department, to-day received the following despatch, signed by 18 business firms in New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and other places in this State:—

WEST TROY, Nov. 20, 1873.

Hon. G. A. DAYTON, Canal Auditor:—

SIR—Between Utica and this point there are at least 125,000 barrels of apples and 75,000 barrels of potatoes, besides nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain, detained by the sudden closing of the canal. Men, money and all necessary help are at hand to forward the property, and we only ask the active and energetic co-operation of the State officers. We think we have a right to demand this in view of the enormous loss accruing in case of failure to get the property through. The canals are from one to two feet lower, and it is impossible to start superintendents with proper ice-breakers. Will you not give this matter your personal attention and authorize and order superintendents and canal officers to extend all possible assistance to the forwarding interests, and that promptly?

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

To THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF SECTIONS OF THE ERIE CANAL:—

Complaints are here from shippers of inefficiency in the discharge of your duties. You will personally and promptly attend and give all possible assistance to the forwarding interests.

G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, Nov. 20, 1873.

To G. A. DAYTON, Albany:—

Ice has about closed navigation in this section. I am moving all the boats possible. WILLIAM M. DORR.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

The canal froze up here last night. The ice is two inches thick. Four or five hundred boats are frozen in between here and Buffalo, loaded with corn, wheat, oats, apples, potatoes and lumber. But few boats passed here yesterday. The ice breaker was in operation yesterday and is expected here to-day. The prospect for further navigation is rather bad.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BRYAN—POWERS.—On Wednesday evening, November 19, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, LL. D., STEPHEN G. BRYAN to EMMA POWERS, both of New York.

New Haven papers please copy.

BURD—HORTON.—On Wednesday, November 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. B. Ford, EUGENE W. BURD to EMMA L., youngest daughter of Abram Horton, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BURNS—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, November 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, GEORGE H. BURNS to MARY R., daughter of D. T. Williams, Esq., all of this city.

CLOSE—BRANDON.—On Wednesday evening, November 19, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Charles L. Payson, D. EDGAR CLOSE to MARY R., eldest daughter of Alexander Brandon, Esq., all of this city.

DALY—BARKER.—On Wednesday, November 19, by Rev. D. Merrick, S. J., at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in this city, JOSEPH F. DALY to EMMA ROBINSON BARKER, daughter of Mrs. Hamilton W. Robinson, all of this city.

MILLER—GARDNER.—On Wednesday, November 19, by the Rev. J. H. Amies, WILLIAM P. MILLER to J. ELEANOR, daughter of Charles Gardner, Esq., of Greenpoint.

RAMAGE—BRITTON.—On Thursday, November 13, at the Reformed church, Lafayette, N. J., by the Rev. W. R. Duryea, THERON A. RAMAGE, of Newark, to MARY BRITTON, of the former place. No cards.

REINHART—VARET.—On Wednesday, November 19, by the Rev. J. J. Flood, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES S. REINHART to EMILIE N., daughter of Emile Varet, Esq., all of this city.

STOCKWELL—SWEET.—On Wednesday, November 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. R. Nye, LEANDER W. STOCKWELL to FRANCES, daughter of A. M. Sweet, all of Brooklyn.

Died.

ALDEN.—On Thursday, November 20, 1873, HANNAH, the wife of Joseph Alden, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, November 23, at three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Jones street, between Bleecker and Fourth.

ANDERSON.—At Woody Crest, West Morrisania, on Wednesday, November 19, HARRIET SCHUYLER, daughter of the late Smith W. Anderson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 22d inst., at one o'clock P. M. Carriages at Melrose depot on the arrival of the 12:05 P. M. train from Grand Central depot.

BAILE.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, November 19, RICHARD J. BAILE, aged 43 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, A., F. and A. M., of New York, and sister lodges are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, November 24, at twelve o'clock, from his late residence, 222 Mercer street, and from St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of Montgomery and Grove streets, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BARNUM.—Of paralysis, on Wednesday, November 19, at her residence, 438 Fifth avenue, CHARITY, wife of P. T. Barnum, aged 65 years.

Funeral at Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, November 22, at one o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, November 20, of peritonitis, JAMES H. CHURCH, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 461 West Forty-seventh street, on Sunday, 23d inst., at one P. M.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, November 19, RACHEL DUSENBURY, wife of Isaac V. Clark, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, November 21, at one P. M., from her son's residence, J. D. Clark, 417 West Twenty-third street. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday, November 20, ANNIE COLEMAN, a native of Kenmare, county Kerry, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her sister's residence, No. 6 Second avenue, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock.

CURTIS.—On Thursday, November 20, Mrs. SUSAN CURTIS, widow of George Curtis.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Moses Knapp, No. 384 Bleecker street, this (Friday) evening, November 21, at eight o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

DIXON.—On Thursday morning, November 20, ESTELLE, only daughter of Alexander H. and Emma Dixon, aged 4 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, at Tarrytown, on Saturday, at half-past two.

DOWD.—On Thursday, November 20, MICHAEL DOWD.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 154 Degraw street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at two o'clock P. M.

EARLE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, November 19, MARIA, wife of Richard W. Earle, aged 59 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at twelve M., at her late residence, and at half-past twelve o'clock at Rev. J. Y. Debaun's church, Hackensack.

GLYNN.—On Thursday, November 20, MICHAEL JOSEPH, son of M. J. and Ellen Glynn, aged 5 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 82 Hester street, corner Allen, on Saturday, 22d inst., at twelve o'clock.

GOURLAY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, November 19, JAMES GOURLAY, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, November 21, at three o'clock, from his late residence, 306 Fourth street, Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Hibron, Washington county, New York, for interment.

HOFF.—On Wednesday, November 19, DANIEL S. HOFF, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge, F. A. M., Corinthian Chapter, and Manhattan Commandery are respectfully invited to atted the funeral, from the Baptist church, Thirty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Monday, November 24, at eleven A. M.

HOLLENBECK.—On Wednesday, November 19, RACHEL, daughter of Palmer and Catherine Hollenbeck, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, at one o'clock P. M., from No. 326 Bleecker street.

LOVE.—On Thursday, November 20, LOUISA E., wife of Samuel Love.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNKEN.—On Wednesday, November 19, MAGRETHA HUNKEN, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 501 West Thirty-third street, on Friday, November 21, at one o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 20, SAMUEL R. HUNTER, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, November 22, from his late residence, 806 De Kalb avenue, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KEOGH.—On Thursday morning, November 20, at the residence of his parents, 64 Third street, after a short but painful illness, JOHNNIE KEOGH, beloved son of Michael and Eliza Keogh, aged 14 years, 1 month and 13 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LABAGH.—At Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday, November 20, 1873, MARY A. LABAGH, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, 148 Division avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Remains to be taken to East Chester, N. Y.

LAVENDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, November 19, EDDIE, son of Mary and Peter Lavender, aged 2 years, 4 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from 389 Hicks street, Brooklyn, on Friday, November 21, at twelve o'clock.

LINEN.—JAMES LINEN, at the residence of his friend, William Gibson, 22 Beekman place, East Fiftieth street.

Notice of funeral on Saturday morning.

California papers please copy.

MAHON.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, November 20, Miss ANN MAHON, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, 249 Bridge street, on Saturday, November 22, at twelve o'clock.

MENDEL.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, November 20, EMMA MENDEL, wife of Louis Mendel, in her 30th year.

Funeral will take place from the Mission Chapel, 106 North Third street, near Third, on Friday, November 21, at two P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MERRELL.—At Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, November 19, JAMES MERRELL, Secretary of the National Trust Company of New York.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of B. H. Browning, 605 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday, 22d inst., at twelve o'clock M.

METZGER.—On Wednesday, November 19, at his residence, 21 Spring street, after a lingering illness, JACOB METZGER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, November 21, at half-past one o'clock, also the members of the William Tell Lodge, No. 13, Druids, and also the Jefferson Lodge, No. 1, A. O. of G. F.

California papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Richmond, Staten Island, on Thursday, November 20, T. W. CHARLES MOORE, aged 79 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGAVIC.—At Jacksonville, Fla., at the National Hotel, on Thursday, November 13, FRANK E. McGAVIC, of Keokuk, Iowa, aged 25 years and 13 days.

St. Louis papers please copy.

ODELL.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., on Wednesday, November 19, LAWRENCE ODELL, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, November 22, at two o'clock P. M. New Haven train leaves Grand Central Depot, at twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon depot.

POWERS.—On Tuesday, November 18, THOMAS POWERS, aged 48 years.

The members of the F. D., N. Y., also members of Company 22, Volunteer Fire Department, and relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 162 Madison street; from thence, at half-past nine o'clock, to St. Andrew's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at half-past one, this (Friday) afternoon, November 21.

SAFFORD.—In Franklin, N. J., on Wednesday, November 19, CARRIE B., eldest daughter of Henrietta F. and the late John Safford, aged 16 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, Mrs. John Maxwell, 69 First place, Brooklyn, on Friday, November 21, at two o'clock P. M.

SHEEHAN.—The funeral of CORNELIUS SHEEHAN takes place to-day, at one o'clock, from 415 East Twenty-second street.

TALLMAN.—On Thursday morning, November 20, RACHEL TALLMAN, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Union Reformed church, Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Wednesday, November 19, KATE BLOODGOOD, wife of James A. Trowbridge and only daughter of William A. Bloodgood.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock, from the Collegiate church, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

VARIAN.—In Kingsbridge, on Wednesday, November 19, JACOB VARIAN, aged 35 years and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock; interment at Peekskill on Saturday. Train leaves Kingsbridge at 9:36.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A ROW AMONG THE BANKS.

Secession from the Clearing House Association.

THE STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR.

"Fancies" Up and the Clique Unloading.

GOLD FIRM.

Money Steady—Government and Railroad Bonds Strong.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

A meeting of the Clearing House Association took place to-day, for the purpose of considering various questions of reform which had been previously submitted by a committee of nine and embodied in a lengthy report. The meeting cannot be described as strictly harmonious. Several gentlemen, and among them representatives of the Bank of the State of New York, the Bank of Commerce, the Metropolitan, Grocers', Fourth National Mercantile and New York banks, withdrew, signifying by this action a kind of mutiny in camp. Subsequently a vote was taken on the report as a whole, and, as a mere report, it was accepted with amendments, by a vote of 43 yeas and 17 nays. The proceedings will be found more fully described elsewhere. They, however, mean nothing definite, and, from the temper evinced, there is little probability that the resolutions of the committee will find general favor. In fact, there are a few persons who are so inconsiderate as to regard the Clearing House Association as

A MONSTROUS FRAUD

on the public, a sort of close corporation, whose chief object is to conceal the weakness of its individual members and stand by each other like a pile of bricks while publishing to the world with wonderful alacrity its daily gain in greenbacks. We are told to-day, for instance, that the banks hold $31,680,000. But why do not these institutions tell the people the amount of existing liabilities in the shape of loan certificates? Do not the latter amount to $22,000,000? Are they not composed of stocks at inflated prices and mercantile paper on which extensions have been granted and must be renewed next month? Dare the banks, as a body, make known their exact condition? Is there not one which at the present moment owes the Clearing House $3,500,000, and has pledged as securities some that are not worth more than 25 cents on the dollar? Are not other banks in a similar situation? If several of the banks were left to themselves and unsustained by the general credit of the Clearing House Association would they not tumble into ruin and carry with them hundreds of innocent depositors, who are daily wheedled and befooled by the semi-truthful statements daily made, or statements just enough true to secure official sanction. We should like to hear these and other questions answered, and in the answer we should perhaps read the cause of

THE SECESSION

that has taken place to-day. Fraud is like a cork. It will work its way to the surface somehow and sometime; and it is not a subject for wonder that several of our stronger institutions decline to lend the weight of their ballast to hold it down. The true remedy for the existing evil is not in the autocracy of an association of banks which may gloss over a situation in order to protect itself, but in the performance of his duty by a Bank Examiner, who, rising above personal considerations, enforces law. This is all that the public require, and it is for the public that we speak. As an agent and intermediary for the transaction of the ordinary fiscal business of the day the Clearing House undoubtedly fulfils its mission. As an individuality that assumes an irresponsible controlling and directive force, it is contrary to the genius of our institutions.

THE STOCK MARKET.

It is immaterial to the public outside of Wall street that certain gentlemen who were lately "bears" in stocks are now "bulls" on an advance of 10 per cent. So long as there is nothing in the position of affairs to warrant a change stocks may go even higher, and probably will do so if these gentlemen have not already exhausted their purchasing power. The result, however, will be the same. Real values must have their weight for a long time hence, and those who are bold enough to ignore these values in their speculations will come to grief, however successful they may appear for the moment. The history of all preceding commercial panics proves that recovery, even when commenced, is slow and unsteady, and that railroads, express companies and telegraphs all have to bear their proportion of the burden of

A DEPRESSED TRADE.

Now, to admit that the work of recovery had actually begun would not be to admit the probability that any of these different collaterals of trade are able to earn a dividend on their immensely watered capitals within the next twelve or eighteen months. But what are the facts? Have we even commenced a recovery? Has a single suspended mill begun even to think of setting its wheels in motion? Are masters in our Western cities, from Buffalo and Pittsburg to Chicago and St. Louis, yet at their worst? On the contrary, does not every mail bring us additional tidings of the stoppage in part or wholly of machinery, and of new and unexpected complications of banks and bankers, South as well as West? Is it not, therefore, prudent for these Wall street gentlemen to pause in their reckless disregard of well established financial laws before again producing a condition of affairs that may precipitate another panic while we are yet trembling from the effects of the first?

THE RANGE OF PRICES

was irregular, and somewhat obedient to various reports which were industriously circulated. Among others it was stated that a prominent official of a large Western railroad had been found delinquent, though steps would be taken to compel him to make good his default. Undue speculation and the necessity for pledging some of the securities of his company are said to be among the causes of the irreligious departure. A prominent stock firm was also reported to be embarrassed in consequence of its inability to obtain certifications on its checks. The rumor could not be definitely traced. The advance in prices ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent, especially in the fancy stocks, which of late have been the subject of so much speculation. Towards the close, however, there was a break, and the advantage was lost. It is understood that the market is now under the control of a single party, into whose hands the recent clique, satisfied, perhaps, with their handsome profits, have generously unloaded. Doubtless the rest of the street will be glad to follow their example, and patiently await the time when the aforesaid Atlas has bought enough. Western Union rose from 61 to 63 and reacted to 61⅛. New York Central advanced from 88⅝ to 89¼, and Lake Shore from 68⅝ to 70¼, with late dealings at 88 and 69 respectively. Northwest common rose from 40⅞ to 43⅝, later touched 41½ and closed at 42½ a 42¾. The other changes are noted below. The market wound up barely steady in tone.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was steady at 6 a 7 per cent, with exceptional transactions at 1-32 per cent. Commercial rates are unchanged. The foreign exchanges were firmer to-day, especially for sixty days' sterling, which was advanced to 107¼. Sight bills remain at 108¾, the sales of both classes of sterling being about ⅛ a ¼ lower than the nominal rates.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened weak and declined from 109 to 108⅝, but later advanced to 109¼ on reports concerning the Spanish question. The final transactions were at 109 a 109⅛. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-32, 7, 6 and 7 per cent gold. The final rate was 7 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:—

Gold balances	$1,182,373
Currency balances	1,317,605
Gross clearings	49,557,000

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$57,849,346
Currency balances	1,930,274
Gold exchanges	6,696,810
Gold balances	1,250,122

RAILROAD BONDS.

In railroad bonds a less active business was done than usual, and the market presented no new features. The late bids are:—

New York Cen 6's, '83	87	Del, Lack & W 7's con	92
New York Cen 6's, '87	87	Tol & Wab 1st m ex	91¼
New York Cen 6's, r. e.	86	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L D	82
New York Cen 6's, sub.	86	Tol & Wab 2d m	82½
Erie 1st m ex	96½	Tol & Wab equip bds	68⅝
Erie 3d m 7's, '83	93	Tol & Wab cons con	70
Erie 4th m 7's, '80	91½	Han & Naples 1st m	75
Erie 5th m 7's, '88	92½	Gt West 2d m, '93	76
Long Dock bonds	91	Quincy & Tol 1st, '90	82
Hud Riv 7's, 3d m, '75	98	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	80
Alb & Susq 1st bds	97	Galena & Chic 2d m	92
Alb & Susq 2d bds	90	Chi, R I & Pac	100½
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	107	Morris & Essex 1st m	100
Chi, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st	106	Morris & Essex 2d m	96
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	91½	N J Cen 1st m new	100⅝
Mich So & N I s f 7's	97	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	100½
Clev & Tol s f	98	Pitts, Ft W& Chic 2d m	97
Clev, P & A old bds	92½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d m	85
Detroit, M & Tol bds	91½	Clev & Pitts 3d m	94
Lake Shore div bds	86	Clev & Pitts 4th m	83
Lake Shore con c bds	91	Chic & Alton s f	95
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	95	Chic & Alton income	90
Cen Pac gold bds	90½	Ohio & Miss con	80
Union Pac 1st m bds	76⅞	Dub & Sioux City 1st	92
Union Pac l g 7's	69	St Louis & I M 1st m	91¼
Union Pac inc 10's	55	Mil & St P 8's, 1st m, P D	101½
Ill Cen 7 p c, '75	100⅝	Mil & St P 7's, gold, R D	71½
Bell & So Ill 1st m 8's	80	Mil & St P 1st m, La C D	84
Alt & T H 1st m	93	Mil & St P 1st m, I & M D	70½
Alt & T H 2d m pref	82	Mil & St P 2d m, C & M	71
Chic & N W s f	96	Chic & Mil 1st m	91
Chic & N W con bds	86	Joliet & Chic 1st m	102
Chic & N W exten bds	84½	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	78½
Chic & N W 1st m	94	N Y & N H 6's	97
Han & St Jo 8's, conv	74	Bost, H & E 1st m	24¾
Del, Lack & W 1st m	99	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	69¾
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97½		

The following were the sales at the Board:—New York Central sixes, 1883, 87; Long Dock bonds, 91; Michigan Central eights, 107; Central Pacific State aid bonds, 97; Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage, 77 a 76⅞ a 76½; Union Pacific income, 55; Alton and Terre Haute income, 68; Chicago and Northwestern Extension, 85; Great Western first mortgage, 1888, 91; Great Western second mortgage, 76; Morris and Essex second mortgage, 96; New Jersey Southern first mortgage, 40; Lake Shore consolidated, coupon, before call, 92; St. Louis and Iron Mountain second mortgage, 71½; Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, 99; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central first mortgage, 78½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western second mortage, 98; Toledo and Wabash first mortgage, St. Louis division, 82; Erie first mortgage, 99; Ohio and Mississippi convertible sinking fund, 88; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western convertible, 96⅞; Ohio and Mississippi second mortgage, 71 a 70½.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at close of business to-day in Washington were:—Currency, $2,000,000; coin, $81,330,000; certificates, $29,000,000; outstanding legal tenders, $362,730,000—an increase of $70,000. The Assistant Treasurer to-day paid out $105,000 on account of interest and $205,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $278,361. The sum of £55,000 in specie was received at the Assay Office in New York to-day.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm and in good demand:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 113¾ a 114¼; do. do., do., coupon, 114 a 114½; do. five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 108½ a 109; do., 1864, do., 109¼ a 109¾; do., 1865, do., 109¾ a 110½; do. do., do., new, 112½ a 112⅝; do., 1867, coupon, 114 a 114½; do., 1868, do., 113½; do. ten-forties, registered, 107½ a 108; do., coupon, 107½; do. fives, 1881, coupon, 109¼ a 109½; six per cent bonds, Pacific Railroad, 109¾ a 109⅞.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

London advices report consols strong and American securities irregular. Erie was active and fluctuated rapidly between 36 and 37½, and closed at the highest point. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced this morning to 8 per cent. Money at the London Stock Exchange on government securities was quoted at 6 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 6½ per cent, or 1½ per cent below the Bank of England rate. Three thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day by the steamship Oceanic. The steamship Australian also took $3,000 from Liverpool for Portland. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £637,000 during the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £162,000. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes at Paris closed, 58 francs 15 centimes. The following are the late quotations:—4:15 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾ a 92⅞; for the account, 93. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865s (old), 92⅞; ten-forties, 91; Erie Railway shares, 37½.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

were dull, the sales amounting to only $23,000. Tennessees sold at 71¼ to 71½, and Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue at 84. The latest bids are:—Missouri sixes, 86½; Missouri sixes, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 83¾; Missouri sixes, Asylum or University, 83; Tennessee sixes, old, 71; Tennessee sixes, new, 71¼; Virginia sixes, consolidated, 50; South Carolina sixes, 19½; Arkansas sevens, Little Rock and Fort Scott issue, 16; Arkansas sevens, Memphis and Little Rock, 16; Arkansas sevens, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans, 16; Arkansas sevens, Mississippi, Ohio and Red River, 16; Arkansas sevens, Arkansas Central Railroad, 16; Texas tens, 1876, 80.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N.Y.C. and H. R. stock con.	88⅜	89¼	88
Harlem	111	111⅛	110½
Erie	44	44	43¾
Lake Shore	68⅝	70¼	68⅝
Wabash	40⅞	42½	40¾
Northwestern	40⅞	43⅝	40¾
Northwestern preferred	64	64½	64
Rock Island	89	89¼	88
Fort Wayne	86	86	86
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30⅝	31½	30½
Mil. and St. Paul pref	54½	54¾	54
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	25¾	24⅝
Union Pacific	21	21¼	20½
C., C. and I. C.	20	21¾	19⅝
Pittsburg	79¼	79¼	79¼
Western Union	61¼	63	61
Pacific Mail	27¾	28½	27¾

In Philadelphia stocks were reported firm. Quotations are as follows:—Pennsylvania sixes, 107½; Reading Railroad, 52½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¼.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Nov. 20—10:15 A. M.

$3000	U S 6's, c, '81	114	$15000	U S 5-20, c, '67	113¾
10000	US 5-20, r, '64	108¾	10000	US 5-20, c, '68	113¾
10000	do	108½	15000	U S 5's, c, '81	109½

10 A. M.—Before Call.

700 shs	West Un Tel	61¼	400 shs	L S & M S RR	69⅜
500	do s3	61	200	do s3	69⅛
1300	do	61⅜	900	do	69¼
3400	do	61½	300	do b3	69¼
400	do	61⅝	100	Un Pac RR	20¾
100	do	61¾	1500	do	21
100	do	61⅞	700	do	20⅞
100	do	62	200	do b3	21
500	do	61⅞	500	do	21
400	do	61¾	200	do c	21
300	do	61⅝	1200	do	21¼
200	do	61½	200	do	21⅛
200	do	61⅝	500	do	20⅞
500	do	61¾	1200	do	21
800	do	61⅞	300	do	21⅛
1300	do	62	400	do c	21
500	do	62⅛	1700	do	21
600	do s3	62	200	Chi & N W RR pf	64
400	do	62⅛	400	Chi & N W RR	40⅞
3300	do	62	100	do	41
600	do	61⅞	100	do	40⅞
400	do	62	100	do b3	41
100	do	62⅜	500	do	41
200	do	62¼	300	Mil & St Paul RR	30⅝
400	do	62⅜	200	do	30¾
400	do	62¼	100	do s3	30½
200	do	62⅛	100	do	30½
200	do	62	400	do	30⅝
200	do	62⅛	400	do	30¾
500	Pac M SS Co	27¾	100	do	30⅞
300	do	28¼	300	do b3	31
25	do	28	100	do	30¾
100	Chi & R I RR	89	200	do s3	30⅝
100	do	89	100	do	30⅝
500	do	88¼	100	do	30½
500	N Y Cen & H R RR	88⅛	100	do	30⅝
600	do	88⅜	300	Mil & St P RR pf	54½
300	do	88½	100	do	54¾
1500	do	88⅝	100	Tol & Wab RR	40⅞
400	do	88⅞	200	do	41
300	do	88¾	100	do	41¼
400	do c	88⅝	100	do c	41
1000	do	88⅝	100	do	41½
1100	do	88¾	400	do	41¼
100	do	88⅞	100	do	41
500	do	88¾	200	do	41⅛
400	do	88⅝	100	do b3	41⅛
900	Erie RR	44	500	do	41
200	Del, L & W RR	91	100	do b3	41
100	Han & St Jo RR	22½	100	do b3	41⅛
500	L S & M S RR	68⅝	100	Ohio & Miss RR	24¾
1200	do	68⅞	800	do	24⅞
1000	do	68⅞	200	do	25
100	do b3	69	100	do b3	25
100	do c	68⅞	100	do	24⅞
100	do	68⅞	500	do	24¾
100	do	68⅞	600	do	24⅝
400	do	68⅞	300	do b3	24¾
600	do	69	100	do c	24⅝
100	do	69⅛	100	do	24¾
600	do	69¼	100	do	24⅝
500	do	69⅛	200	do	24¾
600	do	69	100	C, C & I C RR	20
200	do s3	69	100	do	19¾
100	do	69⅛	50	do	20¼
700	do	69¼	100	do b3	20
100	do s3	69¼	400	do	20
100	do b3	69½	200	do	19⅞

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$12000	Tenn 6's, old	71½	50 shs	N Y C & H R RR	88½
8000	Tenn 6's, new	71¼	100	do c	88½
3000	Mo 6's, H & St J is	84	100	Harlem RR b c	110
5000	N Y Cen 6's, '83	87	5	Panama RR	85
3000	Long Dock bds	91	19	do	87
500	Mich Cen 8's	107	100	do b c	85
6000	C P State aid	97	50	Chi & R I RR b c	88⅝
4000	Un Pac RR 1st m	77	100	do	88¾
3000	do	76⅞	100	do	88½
1000	do b c	76½	200	do s3	88½
11000	Un Pac 10's, inc	55	500	do	89
5000	Alt & T H inc	68	200	Un Pac RR b c s3	20⅞
2000	Chic & N W ex b	85	500	do	20⅞
10000	Gt West 1st m, '88	91	500	do	21
13000	Gest West 2d m	76	300	do	20⅞
5000	Morris & Es 2d m	96	200	do	20¾
3000	N J South 1st	40	100	do b3	20⅞
10000	Ohio & M con s f	88½	50	do	21
2000	L Shore con c b c	92	300	Clev & Pitts guar	79¼
2000	St L & I M 2d	71½	19	Mich Cen RR	78
6000	Mich South s f	99	100	Del, L & W RR	91
2000	C, C & I C, 1st	78½	200	do	91¼
3000	West Un Tel 7's	88½	200	L S & M S RR bc	69⅜
5000	Del & H r, '91 b c	100	300	do	69¼
1000	D, L & W 2d m	98	100	do	69⅜
1000	T W 1st & St L D	82	800	do	69½
10 shs	Bank of Com	110	1100	do	69⅝
20	Park Bank	120	800	do	69¾
10	Fourth Nat B'k	91⅛	500	do	69⅞
250	Phoenix Bank b c	90	100	do b3	69⅞
6	Del & H Canal Co	106	100	do c	69⅞
100	do b c b3	106	500	do	69¾
100	Con Coal	44	200	do	69⅝
100	do b c	44	1100	do	69½
100	Mar L & M b c	5⅛	500	do	69⅜
100	do	5½	100	do c	69⅜
15	Amer Ex Co	57¾	500	do	69¼
235	do	57	100	do c	69¼
35	do	57½	300	do	69⅜
40	U S Ex Co b c	58¼	300	do	69½
10	Adams Ex b c	83	200	do	69⅜
100	West Un Tel b c	61⅜	200	Chi & N W RR pf b c	64½
200	do	61⅝	200	do	64
100	do	61½	100	Chi & N W RR b3	40¾
200	do	61⅝	100	do b c	40⅞
100	do	61¾	500	do	41
1400	do	63	200	do b60	41¾
500	do	61⅞	100	do	41⅛
300	do	62	200	do	41
200	do	62¼	100	do	41⅛
400	do	62¼	100	Mil & St P RR b c	30½
100	do c	62⅜	100	do	30¾
300	do	62⅜	100	do c	30⅞
400	do	62½	300	do	30⅞
1400	do	62⅝	100	do	30¾
1600	do	62¾	100	do b3	31
100	do c	62¾	200	do	31
500	do	64	100	do	31⅛
800	do	62⅞	400	Mil & St P RR pf b c	54¾
400	do	63	200	do b30	55¼
200	do	62¾	100	do	51½
100	do	62½	200	Tol & W RR b c s3	41
200	do	62¼	200	do	41
200	do	62⅜	200	do	41⅛
1000	do	62¼	130	do	41
400	do	62⅛	200	do s3	41
1100	do	62	100	do	40¾
300	do	61⅞	200	do	41
200	do	61¾	200	do	40⅞
300	do	61⅞	100	do c	40¾
100	do	62	100	do	41¼
200	do c	61⅞	5	P, Ft W & C guar	86
100	do	62	20	do	87
25	do	61½	100	Chic & Alt RR	92
200	do	62⅛	100	Morris & Es RR	89
100	do	62¼	39	do	90
500	do	62	100	C, C & I RR b c	67
1500	do	61⅞	35	N Y, N H & H RR	124½
25	Pac M SS Co	28	5	do	125
25	do b c	28½	30	do b c	124¼
200	do	28¾	100	St L, K C & N pf	28¼
100	do	28	100	do	28
200	do	28⅛	200	do b3	28
100	N Y C & H R RR b c	88⅝	10	Joliet & Chic RR	85
100	do	88½	100	Pac RR of Mo b c	28
300	do	88⅝	200	Ohio & Miss RR b c	24⅞
100	do c	88¾	500	do c	25
200	do	88¾	500	do	25
400	do	88⅞	1100	do	25⅛
300	do	89	700	do	25
500	do	89⅛	100	do c	25¼
300	do	89¼	200	do	25¾
100	do	89⅛	200	do	25½
400	do s3	89	100	Ohio & M RR pf	58
600	do	89	300	C, C & I C RR b c c	19⅞
200	do	88⅞	100	do b30	20
100	do	88¾	300	Han & St Jo R b c c	23
200	do	88⅝	200	do	23¼
100	do	88½	100	do	23
200	do	88½			

12:15 to 2:15 P. M.

$4000	US 6's, r, '81	113¼	$1000	US 5-20, c, '65	109½
5000	do	114	3000	US 5-20 r, '65, n	111¾
7000	US 6's, c, '81 c	114⅛	5000	do b c	111¾
1000	US 5-20, r, 62	108¼	5000	do	111½
2000	U S 6's, cur	110	2000	US 5-20, r, '65, n	112¼
10000	do b c	109¾	5000	do b c	112⅛
1000	US 5-20, c, '62	108½	5000	U S 5-20, r, '67	113
4000	U S 5's, c, '81	109¼	1000	do	113⅛
20000	do b c	109½	22500	US 5-20, c, '67 c	113¾
10000	U S 5-20, r, '65	109	15000	do	114
1000	do b c	108¾	4000	US 10-40, c	107⅞

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

100 shs	West Un Tel c	61⅞	200 shs	Un Pac RR	20¾
1200	do	62	200	do	20⅞
600	do	62⅛	600	do s3	20⅞
100	do c	62⅛	1300	do	20¾
600	do	62¼	100	do c	20⅞
300	do	62⅜	200	do	20⅞
400	do	62½	100	do b3	21
800	do	62⅝	700	do	21
600	do	62¾	1000	do	21⅛
1000	do	62½	400	do	21⅛
1200	do	62⅜	200	Del, L & W RR	91½
700	do	62¼	50	do	91¼
100	do c	62⅛	100	Han & St Jo RR	23
100	do c	62¼	50	do	22¾
300	do	62⅛	200	Chi & N W RR	41¼
100	do c	62½	100	do	41⅜
600	do	62⅜	200	do	41⅜
100	do s3	62¼	100	do s3	41½
400	do	62½	100	do	41⅝
300	do	62⅝	100	do b3	41¾
500	do	62¾	100	do	41¾
1500	do	62⅞	300	do	41⅞
6	Del & H Canal Co	106½	700	do	42
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	64	600	do	42½
300	Pac Mail SS Co	28⅛	200	do	42⅜
100	do	28	400	do	42½
100	Harlem RR	111	100	do	42⅝
50	Chi & R I RR	88¾	100	do	42½
200	do	89	200	do	42¾
200	do	89¼	200	do	42⅞
100	do	89	300	do	43
100	N Y C & H R RR	88⅝	100	do	43¼
500	do	88¾	100	do	43⅝
1200	do	88⅞	100	do	43¼
100	do s10	88⅝	100	do	43⅜
300	do	88¾	100	do	43⅝
300	do	88⅝	100	do	43½
200	do s3	88⅝	400	Tol & W RR	41¼
300	do s10	88½	100	do b3	41¼
800	do	88¾	100	do	41⅛
200	do	88⅞	200	do	41¼
200	do b3	89	500	do	41½
900	do	89⅛	100	do s3	41⅝
100	Mil & St P RR b3	31⅛	600	do	41¾
1000	do	31⅛	100	do	42
100	do b10	31¼	300	do	42¼
700	do	31½	400	do	42½
10	do	31	100	do	42
400	L S & M S RR	69¼	100	Ohio & Miss RR	25¼
500	do	69⅛	100	do	25⅜
100	do s3	69¼	100	do	25⅛
700	do	69⅜	100	do	25¼
700	do	69½	300	do	25⅜
200	do	69⅞	200	do	25½
600	do	69¾	100	do	25⅝
400	do	69½	500	do	25¾
200	do	69⅜	300	do b3	25¾
100	do	69½	100	do	25⅝
300	do	69¾	100	do	25½
200	do	69⅞	100	do	25⅜
400	do	70	100	C, C & I C RR b3	19⅞
300	do	70⅛	300	do	19⅞
300	do	70¼	100	do	20
100	do b3	70⅛	200	do s3	20¼
700	do	70	200	do	20⅛
100	Panama RR	85			

Second Board—1 P. M.

$1000	Missouri 6's	87	100 shs	N Y C & H R RR	88½
1000	N Y S 7's, b l, r	103⅞	500	do	88⅝
3000	do	104	500	do	88¾
10000	Ohio 6's, 1881 b c	102	400	Un Pac RR b c	21⅛
5000	Erie 1st m	99	100	do s3	21
1000	Un Pac RR 1st m	77	100	do	21
3000	do	76¾	100	do	20⅞
5000	U Pac 10's, inc	55	100	L S & M S RR b c b3	70⅛
2000	do	55½	200	do	70
4000	Ohio & M con s f	88	100	do	69⅞
1000	Del, L & W conbcc	96⅞	100	do	69¾
5000	O & Miss 2d	71	200	do	69⅝
5000	do	70½	200	do	69½
3000	Del & H, r, '91	100	500	do	69⅜
5000	do b c	100	100	Chi & NW RR	43½
5000	Mich Cen 7's	92	100	do b c	43¼
1000	Chi & N W con	88	200	do	43
3000	Mor & Es 2d m	96¼	300	do	43⅛
5 shs	Fourth Nat B'k	92	100	do	43
40	D & H Canal Co	106	200	do	42⅝
24	do b c	105½	5	Chi & NW RR pf	64
200	Con Coal of Md b c	44½	100	do b c	64⅝
500	West Un Tel b c	62⅞	200	do	64½
1500	do	63	50	N J Cen RR b c c	92½
300	do	62¾	100	Chi & R I RR c	89
400	do	62⅝	100	do b c	89
100	do	62½	200	Mil & St P RR b c	31¼
400	do	62⅝	200	do	31⅛
200	do b3	62¾	100	Mil & St P RR pf	54½
100	do	62½	100	Tol & W RR b c	42
200	do	62⅜	100	do	41⅞
400	do	62¼	500	do	41¾
100	do	62⅛	100	do	41⅝
900	do	62	16	P, Ft W & C guar	87½
1100	do	62⅛	100	Del, L & W RR	91⅜
700	do	62¼	100	Ohio & M RR b c	25⅝
100	do c	62⅛	300	do	25⅜
100	Erie RR b c	44	200	do	25¼
200	Pac M SS Co b c	28	50	Ohio & M RR pf	60
400	do	28⅜	100	Han & St Jo RR	23½
200	do	28⅛	100	do b c	23
100	do	28⅛	200	H & St Jo RR pf b c	30
100	N Y C & H R RR b c	89	100	Pac RR of Mo b c	28
200	do	88⅞	100	do	27½
100	do	88¾	100	C, C & I C RR b c	20
100	do	88⅝	15	Alb & Sus RR b c	85

2:30 to 3 P. M.

100 shs	West Un Tel	62¼	2600 shs	L S & M S RR	69
700	do	62½	200	Chi & N W RR	42¾
1300	do	62⅝	100	do c	42¾
600	do	62½	300	do	43
500	do	62⅝	700	do	43¼
700	do	62¼	200	do	43⅛
700	do	62⅛	100	do	43
1400	do	62	100	do	42¾
700	do	61⅞	100	do s3	42
500	do	62	100	do	41¾
300	do	61⅞	200	do	42
500	do	61¾	200	Chi & R I RR	88⅝
800	do	61⅝	100	do	88¼
1200	do	61½	100	do	88
1000	do	61⅜	200	do	88¼
200	do	61	200	Tol & W RR	41⅜
200	do	61⅛	100	do	41¾
200	do	61¼	100	do	41⅞
100	do s3	61¼	200	do	42
500	do	61⅜	100	do	42⅛
300	do	61⅜	200	do	42¼
200	do	61½	200	do	42⅛
1400	do	61⅜	100	do s3	42
200	do	61¼	100	do b3	42
700	Un Pac RR	21	100	do	41⅞
300	do	20⅞	400	do c	41⅝
600	do	20¾	300	do	41½
200	do	20⅝	300	do	41⅜
2500	do	20½	100	do	41⅛
200	do b3	20⅞	300	do	41
200	N Y C & H R RR	88⅞	400	Mil & St P RR	31⅜
1600	do	89	200	do	31¼
300	do	88⅞	100	do	31⅛
800	do	88¾	300	do	31
100	do s3	88¾	1100	do	30¾
400	do	88⅝	100	Ohio & Miss RR b3	25½
700	do	88½	400	do	25¼
100	do	88⅜	100	do	25⅛
900	do	88¼	100	do	25¼
1100	do	88⅛	100	do b4	25⅛
1000	do	88	300	do	25
100	do	88¼	400	do	24⅞
500	do	88½	600	do	25
500	do	88⅝	300	C, C & I C RR	20¼
200	do	88½	200	do	20⅜
400	do	88⅜	200	do	20½
1200	Harlem RR	111	800	do b3	21
200	do	110⅞	100	do	21⅛
200	do	110½	500	do	21¾
300	L S & M S RR	69¾	300	do	21¼
100	do	69⅝	100	do	21⅜
1400	do	69¾	600	do	21½
700	do	69⅞	200	do	21⅜
1200	do	69¾	200	do	21½
100	do u r	69⅝	200	do	21¼
100	do s3	69⅝	200	do	20⅞
700	do	69½	100	do	20½
400	do	69⅜	200	do	20⅜
400	do	69¼	300	do	20⅝
1400	do	69⅛			

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Un Tel	61¼	a	61⅜	Del, L & West.	91⅛	a	91¾
Quicksilver	20	a	23	Chi & N W	42½	a	42¾
Quicksilver pf	25	a	30	Chi & N W pref.	62	a	64
Adams Express	81½	a	82½	New Jer Cen	92	a	93
Wells-Fargo Ex	63	a	64	Chicago & R I	88¼	a	88½
Am Mer Un Ex.	57½	a	58½	Mil & St Paul	30¾	a	30⅞
U S Express	57½	a	58	Mil & St Paul pf	54	a	54½
Pacific Mail	27¾	a	28¼	Toledo & Wab	41	a	41¼
New York Cen.	88¼	a	88⅜	Ohio & Miss	24⅞	a	25
Erie	43½	a	44½	Han & St Jo	22½	a	23
Harlem	110	a	111	Han & St Jo pf.	29½	a	31
Lake Shore	68⅞	a	69	C, C & I C	20½	a	20¾
Union Pacific	20½	a	20⅝				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Firmer for "Spot" and Steady for "Futures"—Flour Active and Firmer—Wheat Quiet But Firmer—Corn Firmer—Oats Higher—Freights Steady—Pork Dull—Lard Steady—Groceries Unchanged—Petroleum Dull—Naval Stores Quiet But About Steady—Whiskey Easier.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20—6 P. M.

The markets were generally steady under a fair inquiry. On 'Change some excitement was caused by advices of the freezing of the Erie Canal and the consequent suspension of navigation; but the markets at the close were dull and scarcely any higher, neither flour, wheat, corn nor oats being saleable at much of an advance on yesterday's quotations. Whiskey was firmer. Barley was higher. Pork was nominal and lard was easy, but without decided change. Groceries were generally quiet, but not quotably changed in value. Petroleum was dull and unchanged. Naval stores were quiet and about steady. Cotton was firmer for "spot" lots, but about steady for forward delivery.

COTTON on the spot ruled firmer, under a fair demand, chiefly from exporters, and closed at an advance of about 3-16c. a ¼c. per lb., as indicated in the revised quotations appended. Futures were generally neglected, the leading exception being January contracts, which were largely dealt in at about former prices. The whole market closed about steady, if anything slightly favoring buyers. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Good ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Strict good ordinary	14 9-16	14 11-16	14⅞	14⅞
Low middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good middling	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝

—The quotations are based on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	1,121	463	1,584
Consumption	461	32	493
Total	1,582	495	2,077

—Included in the above are 261 bales to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after three o'clock—December, 100 at 15c.; January, 200 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 9-32c., 100 at 15 7-32c., 100 at 15 5-32c., 700 at 15 3-16c.; February 100 at 15 9-16c.; March, 600 at 15⅞. Total, 2,100 bales. To-day, up to three P. M.—November, 200 at 14 27-32c.; December, 300 at 15c., 1,100 at 15 1-16c., 100 at 15⅛c., 600 at 15 5-32c., 200 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 1-16c.; January, 100 at 15⅛c., 400 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15⅛c., 600 at 15 3-16c., 300 at 15 7-32c., 200 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15⅛c., 300 at 15 9-32c., 200 at 15 11-32c., 800 at 15 5-16c., 100 at 15 11-32c., 400 at 15 5-16c., 300 at 15 11-32c., 200 at 15 5-16c., 100 at 15 11-32c., 500 at 15 13-32c., 200 at 15 7-16c., 300 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15 7-16c., 400 at 15 13-32c., 1,300 at 15 11-32c., 100 at 15 5-16c.; February, 100 at 15 11-16c., 1,000 at 15 23-32c., 200 at 15 25-32c., 600 at 15⅞c.; March, 300 at 16c., 100 at 16⅛c., 200 at 16 1-16c. Total, 12,300 bales. Grand total, 16,700 bales. The receipts at the various ports were as follows:—Galveston, 2,106 bales; New Orleans, 4,843; Mobile, 1,836; Savannah, 4,449; Charleston, 1,979; Wilmington, 109; Norfolk, 2,012; Baltimore, 164; New York, 842; Boston, 68. Total, 18,408 bales. This day last week, 17,376 bales. This day last year, 23,027 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were quoted as follows:—To Havre, by steam, 1⅛c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Hamburg, by steam, 5½ marks per 100 lbs., equal to 1⅛c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Bremen, by steam, 1⅛c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Liverpool, ⅝d. a 11-16d. by steam; ½d. a 9-16d. by sail.

COFFEE.—The market remained dull for all descriptions. We have only to report sales of 467 bags Rio, ex Bride, at 19½. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 19c. a 19½c.; fair do., 19⅞c. a 20c.; good do., 21c. a 21½c.; prime do., 21¾c. a 22c.; extreme range for lots, 19c. a 22c., gold, per lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Java, government bags, 25c. a 26c.; grass mats, 26c. a 27½c.; Singapore, 22c. a 23c.; Maracaibo, 22c. a 24½c.; Laguayra, 22c. a 23c.; Jamaica, 20c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, 19c. a 19½c.; Porto Rico, 20c. a 22½c.; Costa Rica, 20c. a 22½c.; Mexican, 21½c. a 22½c.; Savanilla, 22c. a 23½c.; Curacoa, 20½c. a 22c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 15,546 bbls.; wheat, 208,422 bushels; corn, 165,345 do.; corn meal, 1,100 bbls. and 160 bags; oats, 79,298 bushels; barley, 19,205 do. The flour market was active and firmer, the demand being in good part for shipping and trade brands. The sales since last report foot up 39,000 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal sold to the extent of 500 bbls., at $3 75 for Golden Star, $3 90 a $4 for Brandywine, $3 75 for Jersey. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00	a	$5 00
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 75
Extra State	6 25	a	6 75
Choice State	6 75	a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 75
Extra Western	6 25	a	6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 75	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 00	a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 60	a	7 00
Family	7 50	a	8 50
St. Louis, low extra	6 00	a	6 50
St. Louis, straight extra	6 75	a	7 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 50	a	8 50
St. Louis, choice family	8 50	a	10 50
California		Nominal.	
Rye flour	4 35	a	6 00
Southern No. 2	4 50	a	5 00
Southern, superfine	5 00	a	5 75
Southern, extra	6 50	a	8 00
Southern, family	8 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 40	a	3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 35	a	3 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Caloric	3 45	a	3 50
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was excited and unsettled by advices of the premature closing of the Erie Canal by ice, but closed dull at about 1c. advance. The sales were about 45,000 bushels at $1 42 for No. 3 spring, $1 42 a $1 45 for No. 2 Chicago and Iowa, in store; $1 47 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat; $1 65 for white Canada, in bond; $1 75 for white Genesee. Corn was firmer, but closed dull at 69c. The sales were about 51,000 bushels, at 68½c. a 69½c. a 70c. for mixed, in store and afloat, including high mixed: 71c. a 72c. for yellow, 70c. for common white, and 75c. a 78c. for good to choice do. Oats were excited and higher at the opening, but closed dull and easier. The sales foot up about 81,000 bushels at 55c. a 56c. for mixed, 57c. a 60c. for white, closing at 55c. a 58c. for mixed and white. Rye—The market continued dull and nominal; quoted at 93c. a 98c. for State and Western. Barley was firmer with sales of 16,000 bushels, at $1 70 for up lake Canada, and $1 35 for two rowed State.

FREIGHTS.—Business was only moderate in berth freights, with rates not materially changed. Vessels for charter were in demand, with rates ruling easier, particularly for vessels adapted to the grain trade. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 40,000 bushels of grain at 14d., 400 boxes cheese at 70s., 400 bales cotton at ⅝d. a 11-16d.; and, by sail, 500 bbls. flour at 4s. 3d., 24,000 bushels grain at 12½d. a 13d., 100 bales cotton at ½d. a 9-16d. To London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. flour at 4s. 3d. To Leeds, by steam, via Bristol, 20 tons leather at 110s. To Bristol, by sail, 20 tons grease at 50s. The charters embrace:—An Italian bark, hence to Cork for orders, 2,700 quarters grain at 9s.; a British bark, hence same voyage, 2,800 quarters grain, at 9s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Hamburg, 3,200 bbls. refined petroleum, at 6s. 9d.; an American brig, 503 tons, hence to Antwerp, general cargo, at current rates; a British brig, 139 tons, hence to St. John, N. F., and back, general cargo, on private terms; a British bark, 555 tons, from Leghorn to New York, marble and general cargo, on private terms.

MOLASSES.—The market exhibited no change, remaining dull and values to a great extent nominal. We quote:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 16c. a 17c.; do. clayed, 18c. a 22c.; do. muscovado refining, 19c. a 23c.; do. grocery, 25c. a 30c.; Porto Rico, 24c. a 50c.; English Islands, 26c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 65c. a 72c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine was moderately active, but closed a shade easier at 40½c. a 41c.; sales were reported of 100 bbls. of Southern at 41c., 200 New York bbls. at 42c. and 250 New York bbls. at 42½c. Rosin was quiet and steady; strained quoted at $2 65 a $2 75 for common to good. We have only to note a sale of 500 bbls. of ordinary strained at $2 70. The finer grades were quoted nominally as before. Tar and pitch were neglected and nominally unchanged in value.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was dull and entirely nominal. In the absence of sales we quote:—12¾c. a 13c. for balance of month, and 13c. for December delivery. Crude in bulk was quiet and steady at 5c. Sales 2,000 bbls. spot at that price. Cases were inactive and quoted at 18½c. a 18¾c. Naphtha quoted nominally at 8½c. a 9c. The Philadelphia market was neglected and values entirely nominal. Refined quoted at 13c. for balance of month or December delivery. At the oil producing points the market was dull and easy at the following figures:—Oil City, $1; Petroleum Centre, 90c.; Tideoute, 85c. a 87½c.; Titusville, $1 a $1 05; Parker's, 87½c. Later we heard of sales in New York of 3,000 bbls. of refined, for December, at 13c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 1,338 bbls.; beef, 217 packages; cut meats, 3,685 do.; lard, 730 bbls. and tierces and 12 kegs. The market for mess pork remained quiet. We have only to note sales of 500 bbls. of new mess, for December, at $14, and 250 bbls. of prime mess at $15. Bacon—The market was quiet and easier. Long clear, on the spot, quoted at 7½c. a 7⅝c., with small sales at these prices, and for forward delivery the sales were:—250 boxes of short clear, for December and January delivery, at 7⅜c.; and 400 boxes of long and short clear, for January, at 7⅜c. Dressed hogs were firm; quoted at 5½c. a 7c. for heavy to light. Beef—The market continued moderately active, with prices ruling steady. Lots were placed to the amount of 550 packages at prices within the ranges of $8 a $10 for plain mess bbls., $12 a $14 for extra do. bbls., $18 nominally for new prime mess, tierces, and $22 a $24 for do. India do. tierces. Beef hams were neglected; quoted at from $18 a $22 for common to prime. Sales 250 bbls. on private terms. Cut meats met with a moderate demand and prices remained about the same. We heard of sales of 800 smoked shoulders at 7⅛c. a 7¼c., 800 smoked hams at 11c., 500 pickled hams at 8½c., 400 do. at 9¼c., and 2,000 lbs. of pickled bellies at 8⅛c. Lard—The market for Western was firmer, but quiet in consequence. Quoted at 7 11-16c. a 7¾c. for spot or month. We heard of sales of 400 tierces spot at 7 11-16c. a 7¾c., 750 tierces for December at 7 11-16c., 1,500 tierces for February at 8c. City lard sold to the extent of 200 tierces at 7⅝c.

RICE.—The demand for Carolina was fair, in a distributing way, and the market was a trifle firmer, owing to favorable advices from the South. Foreign was quiet and unchanged. The sales foot up 40 tierces of Carolina at 6¾c. a 7½c. and 125 bags of Rangoon at 6¼c. a 6⅝c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw sugar was moderately active, but continued weak, although prices were not quotably changed. We heard of sales footing up 1,500 hhds. of common to good refining muscovado at from 7c. a 7⅝c. Refined sugar was not essentially changed in value and only in moderate demand. Messrs. Wait, Creighton & Morrison, in their circular of this date, sum up as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation) November 1, 1873	73,441	44,730	312,798	3,095
Receipts since November 1	15,344	13,838	38,813	3,063
Totals	88,785	58,568	351,611	6,158
Sales since November 1	23,241	16,004	23,927	451
Stock this day, November 20, 1873	65,544	43,564	327,784	5,707
Comparing with stock November 21, 1872	19,907	34,987	26,847	1,176
Comparing with stock November 23, 1871	35,453	9,787	234,476	3,721
Comparing with stock November 23, 1870	35,349	92,315	362,634	686

—We quote:—Cuba—Refining, interior to common, 6½c. a 7c.; fair to good fair, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; good to prime, 7½c. a 7⅝c.; grocery, fair to good, 7⅞c. a 8c.; prime to choice, 8⅛c. a 8¼c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 8¾c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 5½c. a 6⅞c.; melado, 4c. a 5½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 6½c. a 7⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 7½c. a 8c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅛c. a 8½c.; do., 16 to 18, 9c. a 9½c.; do., 19 to 20, 9¾c. a 10c.; white, 9¾c. a 10½c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 6½c. a 7⅜c.; grocery, fair to choice, 7⅞c. a 8⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6¼c. a 7⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 7¾c. a 8¼c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 6⅝c. a 7⅛c.

STEARINE continued quiet. Sales 37,000 lbs. of prime city at 8c.

TALLOW was quiet, but firm. We have only to report sales of 40,000 lbs. of Western at 7½c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 593 bbls. The market was firm at the opening, but subsequently closed easier. Sales 450 bbls. at 95c. for 400 bbls. and 50 bbls. at 94½c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Cotton weak at fair demand; good ordinary, 13⅜c.; ordinary, 11⅝c. Net receipts, 2,106 bales. Exports coastwise, 100. Sales, 550. Stock, 34,122.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1873.

Cotton firm, offerings light; middlings, 15c. Net receipts, 4,843 bales; gross, 5,539. Exports coastwise, 300. Sales, 2,500; last evening, 3,500. Stock, 111,865.

MOBILE, Nov. 20, 1873.

Cotton quiet and steady; middlings, 14½c.; low middlings, 14c.; strict good ordinary, 13½c. Net receipts, 1,836 bales. Exports—To France, 441; coastwise, 675. Sales, 900; last evening, 500. Stock, 27,046.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20, 1873.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 14⅝c. Net receipts, 4,449 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,731; coastwise, 501. Sales, 1,658. Stock, 94,716.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine quiet at 36½c. Rosin quiet at $2 30 for strained. Crude turpentine, no sales. Tar steady at $2 25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20, 1873.

Lake and rail imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 11,500 bbls.; wheat, 76,122 bushels; corn, 76,563 do.; oats, 37,208 do.; barley, 4,520 do.; peas, 350 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 14,975 bushels; corn, 16,569 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 36,055 bushels; corn, 23,930 do.; oats, 22,400 do.; barley, 1,200 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 13c.; corn, 11c.; oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Western ground spring, $6 75 a $7 25; bakers', $7 25 a $8 25; amber, $7 75 a $8 25; white, $8 75 a $9 25. Wheat dull; no sales made public; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 spring, $1 36; do. No. 2 spring, $1 28; Chicago No. 2, $1 20; red winter, $1 45 a $1 50; white Michigan, $1 65 a $1 70. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2, at 51c.; 2,000 do. at at 51½c., 1,000 do., at 52c.; 2,000 do., at 53c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western held at 42c. a 43c. Barley quiet; Chicago No. 2 sold at $1 25; Canada, at $1 42 a $1 46; two-rowed State, $1 20 a $1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20, 1873.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 58; No. 3 do., $1 45; amber Michigan, cash, $1 43 a $1 44; December, $1 44 a $1 44½; No. 2 red, cash, $1 36 a $1 36½; December, $1 43. Corn active and higher; high mixed, cash, 49½c.; December, 49½c. a 50c.; January, 51½c. a 51½c.; new, cash, 46½c.; January, 47½c.; low mixed, 48½c. a 49c. Oats firm, at 42c. for No. 1; 42c., cash, for No. 2; 40½c. for January. Clover seeds, $4 60. Dressed hogs, $4 80. Receipts—2,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 do. corn, 4,000 do. oats. Shipments—17,000 bushels wheat, 11,000 do. corn, 1,000 do. oats.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20, 1873.

Flour advanced 25c. on all grades; sales 2,100 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 50 for amber winter, $9 25 for white do., $9 75 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 45. Corn firm; sales 1,500 bushels at 60c. and 13,600 do. high mixed Toledo at 60c., afloat. Barley dull; sales 9,000 bushels up lake Canada at $1 52, and 2,000 do. Bay Quinte at $1 53. Corn meal—$1 20 for bolted and $1 15 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $17 a $18; shipstuffs, $19; middlings, $20 a $22 per ton. Canal freights unsettled and nominally higher. Railroad freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—17,700 bushels wheat, 57,400 do. barley, 2,500 do. peas, 540,000 feet of lumber. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 22,000 bushels wheat, 18,200 do. corn and 19,300 do. barley.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1873.

Flour steady. Wheat excited; prices higher for cash; sales of No. 2 spring at $1 02½ a $1 05; closed at $1 04½, cash: rejected, 93c.; No. 1 spring, $1 10 a $1 11. Corn firm and in fair demand at 39c. a 39½c. for No. 2 mixed, closing at 39c. a 39½c., cash or December; 40½c. a 40¼c. January; high mixed, 39½c. a 40c.; rejected, 37½c. a 38c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 31½c. a 32c. for No. 2, closing at 31½c. Rye in good demand at 64½c. a 65c. for No. 2. Barley in good demand at $1 30 a $1 33 for No. 2 fall; 91c. for No. 3 spring; rejected, 71c. a 73c. Provisions firm and higher. Pork sold at $11 87½ a $12, cash or December; $12 25 bid January; $12 25 bid February. Meats ⅛c. a ¼c. higher all around. Lard firm at $7 10 a $7 15. Whiskey sold at 89c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. flour, 53,000 bushels wheat, 26,000 do. corn, 21,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye and 12,000 do. barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. flour, 66,000 bushels wheat, 73,000 do. corn, 22,000 do. oats, 1,500 do. rye and 20,000 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 20—12:30 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds, 1867's, 96⅛; ten-forties, 91¼; new fives, 91⅝. Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. Consols for money, 92¾ a 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞ a 93. 2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. 3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 36⅝. 4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 37⅛. 4:15 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾ a 92⅞; for the account, 93. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865's, old, 92⅞; ten-forties, 91. Erie Railway shares, 37¼. 5 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 37½.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, Nov. 20—3 P. M.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 58f. 20c. 4 P. M.—French rentes, 58f. 15c. 5 P. M.—French rentes, 58f. 7½c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—5 P. M.—Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., November and December, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8⅛d. Of the sales to-day 4,100 bales were American. Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.; do., nothing below low middlings, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d. Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, deliverable December, at 8⅛d. The market is quiet. Middling uplands, 8⅜d. a 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅝d. a 8⅞d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. A telegram from London, under date 3:30 P. M., reports:—Cotton is quoted as follows:—Middling uplands, 8⅜d. a 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—Evening.—Lard, 39s. 9d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—Evening.—Linseed oil, £32 per ton. Spirits petroleum, 11d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Nov. 20—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 31s. 3d. a 31s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 40s. 6d. a 40s. 9d. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 12½d. a 12¾d. per gallon.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADway.—Stocks bought and sold on commission, On margin or for investment; privileges negotiated; circular explaining privileges, with references, mailed to any address.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway, room 10. References—Hon. John J. Cisco, Robert H. Lowery, Esq., Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

ANDERSON'S, 180 BROADWAY.—MONEY LOANED immediately on bond and mortgage; wanted, mortgages, Brooklyn, New Jersey, &c.; bonds, stocks and securities negotiated; advances on merchandise and collaterals.

A.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 1857 COMPELLED the sale at 25 cents on the dollar of large amounts of railroad bonds, that afterwards became good for their face. Many such securities, thrown upon the open market by the present crisis, are to be had at 25 cents on the dollar, and will be equally good. Particulars on application, by letter or otherwise. WILLIAM WARD, 22 Broad street.

A FIRST CLASS MORTGAGE FOR $60,000 ON IMproved property worth $160,000, to exchange for good Stocks or Bonds at prices before panic. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

A FIRST CLASS FIRST PURCHASE MONEY MORTgage ($14,000); property near New York; sold $30,000; due in eight months; liberal discount; guaranteed by a No. 1 party in this city. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

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MANUFACTURERS, WITH ESTABLISHED BUSIness of sterling character, wishing to increase their capital $10,000 to $50,000 or dispose of an interest, can find opportunity by applying to BRINCKERHOFF & FRAZER, Brokers in Manufacturing Stocks, 48 Broad st.

NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Long Dock Company's Mortgage Bonds falling due December 1 next will be paid, on and after that date, at the treasury of the Erie Railway Company, Twenty third street, corner Eighth avenue. W. P. SHEARMAN, Treasurer Long Dock Company.

NOTICE.—The Coupons of the Fifth Mortgage Bonds New York and Erie Railroad falling due December 1 next will be paid, on and after that date, at the offices of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau street. W. P. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SEVEN PER CENT BONDS. Brooklyn seven per cent Bonds; also other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent, at low rates for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine street, New York. N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over 21 years.

NEW YORK CITY SEVEN PER CENT WATER Stock, due in 1900, for sale cheap, by DANIEL A. MORAN, 40 Wall street.

STOCK PRIVILEGES! STOCK PRIVILEGES!—ALL contracts negotiated are signed by members of New York Stock Exchange or responsible firms; no privilege negotiated for less than 100 shares for $100. LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, Brokers, 74 Broadway.

PUTS AND CALLS.—NOW THAT THE FLUCTUAtions in stocks are so violent, is the time to have an interest in the market. Many are deterred, thinking that their capital is insufficient. Under a new system sums of $10 to $100 can be invested in a manner as to limit the liability to this amount, while the profits likely to accrue are in nowise diminished. 32-page explanatory pamphlet, mailed for stamp. Stocks bought on margins, or for investment. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York.

PERSONS HAVING NORTH PACIFIC BONDS TO sell or exchange, will do well to apply by note to box 86 French's Hotel.

WANTED—$2,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGE IN MOUNT Vernon, Westchester county; cost present owner $5,500. Address M. G., 27 East 132d street.

WANTED—BONDS OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad for first Mortgage of $1,250 and Real Estate near the city. Address PACIFIC, box 182 Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—$6,000, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON improved property in this city worth $20,000. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $5,000 TO $10,000 FOR 90 days or longer, at option of the lender; good security and interest given. Address CAPITAL, box 139 Herald office.

$2,000 TO $25,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST Mortgage on unimproved Property in Brooklyn or New York. Principals only call on SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

$3,600. $15,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in New York or Westchester, or will purchase mortgage. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$5,000. $2,800, $2,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTgage in New York city; also $1,500 to loan in New Jersey. Address REAL ESTATE, box 127 Herald office.

$10,000 AND TWO SUMS OF $5,000 EACH TO loan on first class city improved real estate; no bonus required; term of years. C. E. MILLS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$16,000 FIRST MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—ONE year to run; security first class; terms very liberal. Apply for information to S. J. GOODENOUGH, 111 Broadway, room A.

$17,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for three years on first class city improved Property, in sums of $10,000 and $7,000. C. E. HAYDEN, 47 William street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON First and Second Mortgages, city property; small sums on personal securities, 30 to 90 days. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 168 Broadway.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in large and small sums, on city Property; Second mortgages cashed. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1873.

No. 99. Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. Fort—Error to the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was an action to recover for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the son of the defendant in error, by the loss of an arm while working in a machine shop of the company, by reason of its negligence. The allegation was that the boy, a lad of 16, was ordered by the superintendent of certain machinery to ascend by a ladder to a shaft for the purpose of adjusting a belt, and that while performing this order, which was not within the boy's contract of service, the injury was received. The defence was that the superintendent and lad were fellow servants in the employ of the company, and that the injury was received while in a common service, the superintendent being a careful and skilful person. The Court instructed the jury that if the work which the son was ordered to do was not within his contract of service, then the superintendent, in ordering it, if within the scope of his authority, must be taken to represent the company, and if the act of authority was wrongful and negligent, the company would be liable for the damages caused, and the principle that the master is not liable for the neglect of a co-employé in the same service has no application to the case. The verdict, under the direction of the Court, was for the plaintiff in the court below, and the company bring the case here, contending that there was no liability in the case under well settled rules. The rule, in the absence of statutory authority, as settled both in England and America, is that the master is not liable to his servant for injuries accruing to him by reason of the negligence of a fellow servant engaged in a common employment, except where the master has been guilty of negligence in hiring an unskilful and careless servant, or in continuing an unskilful hand after ascertaining that he is such, or when the master has knowingly provided defective material or machinery for use, or continues such in use after ascertaining their defective character. A. J. Poppleton for plaintiff in error; Redick & Briggs for defendant.

No. 101. Star of Hope vs. Church et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for California.—The libel in this case alleged the shipment by the Star of Hope, at New York, of nuts and shelled almonds, under an agreement for storage in the after cabin, and averred that they were actually stored in the hold, in violation of the contract, and became damaged in consequence. An amended libel alleged a custom to carry such goods in the cabin. Under a general denial in the answer two questions arose—was there a contract to carry in the stateroom, and was there a custom, in the absence of a contract, to so carry such shipments? The contract for storage claimed was contained in the receipts attached to the bills of lading, and was not expressed in those papers. Evidence of the custom of the trade was admitted, and the custom claimed being established to the satisfaction of the Court the decree was for the shippers. It is here mentioned that the only contract binding the parties is the bill of lading, and no such contract appearing in the bill in this case parole evidence of custom could not be admitted to vary them. The contract being in writing that alone must govern, and there is nothing whatever in the point as to the custom of carrying between decks. To entitle to such carriage the custom, as shown, required the contract to be in the bill of lading. C. Donohue for appellant; C. E. Whitehead for appellee.

No. 102. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. Folson—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.—This was a recovery on a policy of marine insurance issued by the company upon the schooner B. F. Folsom when about to depart on a voyage from Boston to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres in January, 1869. The decision below raises the following questions for review:—Does a marine policy of insurance for one year from a certain date cover a total loss of the vessel insured which occurs after such date, but before the delivery of the policy, where the latter does not contain the words, "lost or not lost?" Is it the duty of the captain and part owner to communicate by the quickest usual means of communication the loss of the vessel to the other owners, and does the omission to do so render void a policy of insurance issued after such loss might by such means have been communicated? May concealment of the fact be proved by the insurers as a defence under the plea of *non-assumpsit* in an action on the policy? Is there a presumption in such a case in favor of the insured that he has communicated to the insurer all the material facts or that he is ignorant of a material fact which, it is shown, might have been known to him? Is it error for a Judge who tries a cause without a jury (under stipulations waving one) to refuse to make special findings of fact under the act of March 3, 1863? The first of these questions is undecided by any adjudged case. J. C. Carter for plaintiff in error; C. A. Seward and C. M. DaCosta for defendant.

No. 108. Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Francisco—Error to the Circuit Court for California.—This was an action on a contract of insurance upon the life of plaintiff's husband. No policy was issued, as the assured died 24 hours after the application was made, and before the policy could be made out and delivered, of acute hepatitis, as testified to by his physician. The physician also testified that he had attended deceased for a considerable time (three or four years), and had occasionally prescribed for torpid liver, colic and indigestion. The company showed negative answers by deceased to several questions relating to the parts affected by the diseases stated by his physicians, which, as was claimed, amounted to a denial that he suffered from any trouble in those parts. Evidence was then adduced by the plaintiff to show that her husband was seldom sick, and then only for a day or so at a time, and that he was regarded by his friends and acquaintances—as one of them testified—as a healthy man. The Court left the question to the jury to determine whether there had been concealment and fraud practised by the deceased in making answer to the company's questions, and the verdict was for the plaintiff. It is here urged that there was error in the refusal to instruct the jury that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, and that other errors were committed in the rulings. J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for company, Boyle & Barber and C. W. Kendall for defendant.

THE CLAIMANT FOR THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Edward Gillen Seeks to Carry the Office of Finance by Storm—He is Repulsed with Loss.

Mr. Edward Gillen, who claims that he was elected to the Comptrollership last year by his own and two other votes, as the law requires that the Comptroller be elected, made his appearance at the Department of Finance yesterday with war in his eye.

He insisted on being admitted to the Comptroller's private office, and on getting possession of the books and papers of the office as the duly elected Comptroller. His demand was of course not complied with and he became demonstrative. It became necessary to send for a policeman to remove him, and Officer Davis, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, who is detailed to the County Court House, was called in and took charge of the Comptroller in embryo.

Mr. Gillen was taken to the Tombs Police Court, before Judge Bixby. On being searched, a six-chamber revolver was found on his person.

He promised not to disturb the Department of Finance again and he was discharged with a caution. He pleaded hard for his pistol, on the ground that he had once been a policeman, and it was given to him on condition that he should take it home.

REAL ESTATE.

The real estate market continues to show but few signs of activity, while prices are still firmly maintained. Subjoined is a report of the only sale at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY WM. KENNELLY.

1 three story Ohio stone house and lease of lot north side 56th st., 214 feet east 1st av., lot 20x94; 20 years' lease, dated June 13, 1870; ground rent $240 per annum; Terence Farley $7,740

ON TO CUBA!!

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

War Vessels Ready To Go—The Merchant Marine To Be Availed Of—England Not Yet to Move Her Navy—Additional Argument Showing the Virginius To Be a United States Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Powhatan will tow the monitor Manhattan to Key West from Philadelphia to-morrow. The Ossipee is all ready to tow the Mahopac from Norfolk on Saturday. The government has purchased the tug boat Despatch, said to be the swiftest boat in the United States, and has offiered her to-day as a despatch boat.

THE MERCHANT MARINE TO BE USED.

The records of the merchant marine, so far as transports and gunboats are concerned, have been overhauled according to their registers, and the owners of those vessels thought best adapted for that purpose have been requested to place them at the disposal of the government at the earliest moment. The United States steamer Tuscarora, which has been for the last five months engaged in the waters of the Pacific Ocean in making soundings for telegraphic purposes, to-day landed all of her sounding apparatus at the Mare Island Navy Yard and commenced taking on board her armament, under instructions that there should be no delay.

THE TUSCARORA.

Commander Belknap telegraphed that it would not require more than forty-eight hours to carry out instructions of the department. The destination of the Tuscarora is the East India squadron. She is directed to report to Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic squadron, who will execute the despatches sent to him confidentially.

ENGLAND TO REMAIN INACTIVE.

The British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, to-day received a despatch from his government to the effect that it was not the purpose of the government to make any disposition of its naval forces until there was fuller evidence of the need of a demand upon the part of Great Britain to protect the interests of its subjects.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SALE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

The present Comptroller of the Currency, when Deputy Comptroller, in May, 1867, sent to New Orleans to investigate a supposed defalcation in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Upon investigation he found a deficiency of $1,100,000 at this office. The previous Assistant Treasurer had been the President of the First National Bank of New Orleans, and the relations of the bank and the Treasury were not altogether legitimate. The bank was taken possession of by the Comptroller, for the purpose of collecting a personal check of the former Assistant Treasurer upon the bank, and the collection of the check exhausted all of the available funds of the bank, which was found to be insolvent. The previous Assistant Treasurer acknowledged to the Comptroller that the large defalcation in the office of the Assistant Treasurer had occurred under his administration, and he turned over to the Comptroller a schedule of his property, consisting of his interest in the Carrollton Railroad, his private mansion in Canal street, his sugar plantation, shares in the Variety Theatre, his check on the bank for more than $300,000, the steamer Virgin and other assets—in all estimated by him to amount to more than $1,500,000. The steamer Virgin was left by him in the hands of the Collector of the Port of New Orleans, who is now Governor of Louisiana, and the vessel was subsequently brought to Washington and was sold here under decree of the United States Court by order of the Treasury Department. There is, therefore, no doubt about the nationality of the vessel. If the government acquires a title to any property, whether by reason of default in payment of taxes or forfeiture under the Registry laws, the purchaser of the property is entitled to the full protection of the United States government, and our government is pledged to this view.

Land Decisions Confirmed.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that no more than one quarter section can be entered by one individual under the act of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber.

The Secretary has also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond, requiring parties to pay the fee of $10 for an additional entry under the Soldiers' Homestead act of March 3, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional entry to appear in person at the local office and make necessary application and affidavit.

Illness of Admiral Smith.

Rear Admiral Joe Smith, of the United States Navy, and father of our Monitor flotilla in the late war with the South, is now lying dangerously ill at his residence here. None but the immediate members of his family are allowed to see him.

Mr. W. H. Powell, the painter of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie," is awaiting his convalesence to paint a portrait of him for the Navy Department.

The Remains of Mrs. Stanton.

The remains of Mrs. Stanton, the widow of Secretary Stanton, were brought to Washington to-day and deposited in Oak Hill Cemetery with those of her husband.

WE SHALL SEE TO THIS NOW.—"WHEN THE PRESENT RELATION OF COLONIES CEASES THEY ARE TO BECOME INDEPENDENT POWERS, EXERCISING THE RIGHT OF CHOICE AND OF SELF-CONTROL IN THE DETERMINATION OF THEIR FUTURE CONDITION AND RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS."—*President Grant's First Inaugural.*

THE BOSTON ELECTION.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

At the Republican Municipal Convention, held this evening, Samuel C. Caleb received the nomination for Mayor and Joseph Smith for Street Commissioner. These two gentlemen have now received their nominations from all parties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 20, 1873.

The Republican State Committee met here to-night and fixed the time and places for holding the State, Senatorial and county conventions. The State Convention will be held in this city on January 7, at eleven o'clock A. M. The meeting was very fully attended.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 20, 1873.

The government having offered the assistance of the steamer Napoleon, a few of the ice-bound schooners will attempt to get out, but most of them have decided to lay up.

A number of barges in tow succeeded in reaching here from Montreal. Among their freight was 1,700 barrels of flour for the lower ports, which will have to remain here. The price of flour on the coast is already advancing, and will likely reach an enormous figure, unless supplies are got down.

The sudden accumulation of ice on the river has almost closed navigation, and will entail serious loss.

"YES, I HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY. THERE IS CUBA—POOR, STRUGGLING CUBA. I WANT YOU TO STAND BY THE CUBANS. CUBA MUST BE FREE. HER TYRANNICAL ENEMY MUST BE CRUSHED. CUBA MUST NOT ONLY BE FREE, BUT ALL HER SISTER ISLANDS. THIS REPUBLIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT. I AM PASSING AWAY, BUT YOU MUST LOOK AFTER THIS. WE HAVE BEEN TOGETHER; NOW YOU MUST LOOK TO THIS."—*Dying Words of General Rawlins to Secretary Creswell.*

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Plucked from the Burning," together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication.

TERMS:—Single Subscription, $2; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; single copies, five cents each. A limited number of Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Representative Manufacturers in Council Concerning the Interests of the Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Association was held to-day in this city, Samuel J. Reeves, President, in the chair. Owing to the fact that very short notice was given the meeting was not so largely attended as would have been the case under more favorable circumstances. Among those who were present were Messrs. Samuel J. Reeves, of the Phœnix Iron Company, Phœnixville, Pa.; R. H. Lambern, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Philadelphia; E. B. Pratt, of the Buffalo Iron and Nail Company, Buffalo; Hon. D. J. Morrell, of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, Pa.; J. B. Moorehead, of the Mercer Furnaces, Conshohocken, Pa.; James Park, Jr., of Pittsburg; James J. Bennett, of Pittsburg; F. W. Noble, of Detroit, Mich.; R. C. Hannah, of Chicago; Charles Wheeler, of Baltimore; William H. Morris, of Morris, Wheeler & Co., Philadelphia; Joseph Wharton, Bethlehem Iron Company, Pennsylvania; Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon Furnaces, Lebanon, Pa.; Dr. C. S. Wurtz, Cambria Iron Company, Pennsylvania, and John H. Brown, of John H. Brown & Co., Wayne Iron and Steel Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

The President's address occupied half an hour in delivering, and embraced a large number of topics, completely reviewing the business of the association and the condition of the iron trade. Touching the question of iron shipbuilding, he maintained that it was the duty of Congress to protect our shipping interests from the attacks of free-traders, expressing his dissatisfaction with the resolution recently passed by the National Board of Trade, sitting at Chicago, in which they expressed their belief that the time had come when Congress should allow foreign built ships to be registered by the United States. He asserted that America can supply as cheap and build as good ships as England or Scotland.

In referring to our relations with Europe in the supply of iron and steel, he said we have passed the point of dependence. We are now independent of the whole world. We have skill, we have ores, coal and capital. If there is no adverse legislation by Congress, we will be able from this time forth to supply our own demand for iron and steel of every description, and to export these articles to our neighbors. We now make all kinds of pig iron except spiegeleisen, and we will ultimately be enabled to dispense with its importation. An agent for the sale of railroad iron in New York city has acknowledged that his business in this country for the sale of English iron and steel rails is at an end if our tariff laws remain as they now are. Commission men of that city are no longer opponents of the sale of American rails, for they are seeking agencies under home establishments in order to continue the business. The proposed visit to America of the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute was very pleasantly referred to. He hoped the association would welcome the visitors warmly, and endeavor by all the means in their power to give them a proper impression of the greatness of the iron industry of the country.

The Secretary, Mr James M. Swank, read a short business report, after which his annual report was submitted to the association.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr Charles Wheeler, was read. It shows a satisfactory financial condition.

STEEL RAILS.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, referring to the President's address, said:—"Our supply of steel rails is now equal to the demand, and we will be able to control our own markets hereafter if prices in England do not so greatly recede that her manufacturers will be able to ship steel rails to this country. In view of this possible event protection must still be continued. He also said that it was a matter of deep significance that the English government aimed, through their consular system, to acquaint themselves thoroughly with our progress in iron making. They even sent the Second Secretary of the Legation at Washington on an extended tour throughout the country to observe the effect upon our industries of the recent panic."

The following officers were elected for the present year:—

President, S. J. Reeves; Vice Presidents, A. S. Hewitt, E. B. Ward, S. M. Felton, James D. Bennett and James Park, Jr.; Treasurer, Charles Wheeler; Secretary, James M. Swank.

Executive Committee—S. J. Reeves, A. S. Hewitt, C. S. Kauffman, J. B. Moorhead, James Park, Jr., Percival Roberts, James J. Bennett, Robert H. Lamborn, Alfred Hunt, E. Y. Townsend, Charles Wheeler, Charles Stewart Wurts, A. B. Stone and Edward Harrison.

Messrs. James Park, Jr., James J. Bennett, F. W. Noble and Joseph Wharton made short addresses upon the condition of the trade and the financial outlook.

Mr. Park, Jr., also spoke of the necessity of uniformity of duties collected on iron and steel at the various ports of entry.

Mr. James J. Bennett, from the committee, reported as a sentiment a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions ascribe the general prosperity of the iron interests to tariff protection, assert that present embarrassments do not result from the action of iron manufacturers, and that the adoption of wise financial measures by Congress will enable our people to supply all iron and steel for home use and rival older nations in the world's markets; condemn the reduction of 10 per cent in duties under the law of June 6, 1872; advocate free banking and an adequate supply of currency, with requisite provision for flexibility; urge uniformity of the tariff construction throughout the Union; credit the growth of American shipbuilding to the Registry law, expressing the belief that, under its protection, with our manufacturing improvements, we will be enabled to capture the carrying trade of the country, inland and foreign, greatly to our prosperity in peace and strength in war, and expressing the belief that free trade in ships would lead only to national loss; condemn the power given to a single creditor to force a debtor into bankruptcy against his interests and that of his creditors generally; also welcome to this country a delegation from the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain.

Mr. Bennett moved that when this association adjourn it shall adjourn to meet in Philadelphia the first Wednesday in February, 1874, and that other iron associations be requested, through their secretaries, to meet with us in joint convention on the following day. Adopted.

The association then adjourned.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Paris	Nov. 22	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Italy	Nov. 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Baltic	Nov. 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Parthia	Nov. 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Hansa	Nov. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
India	Nov. 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Cuba	Nov. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Caledonia	Nov. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Silesia	Nov. 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Canada	Nov. 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Celtic	Nov. 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Brooklyn	Nov. 29	Liverpool	15 Broadway
St Laurent	Nov. 29	Havre	58 Broadway
Pennsylvania	Nov. 29	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Samaria	Nov. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Australia	Nov. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	Nov. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Abyssinia	Dec. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Olympia	Dec. 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Dec. 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Goethe	Dec. 9	Hamburg	113 Broadway
Virginia	Dec. 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pereire	Dec. 13	Havre	58 Broadway

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	6 53	Gov. Island....eve	9 21
Sun sets	4 38	Sandy Hook....eve	8 36
Moon sets......eve	5 37	Hell Gate......eve	11 06

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT FROM LONDON.

Arrivals of Vessels from and Departures for the United States.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis:—

LONDON, Nov 20, 1873.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool Nov 20, ship Chusan (Br), Roy, from Boston.

Arrived at Gravesend Nov 20, bark Alice Roy (Br), Douglass, from New York for London.

Arrived at Scilly Nov 20, bark Demetra (Ger), Klammer, from New York for Stettin.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool Nov 19, ships Queen of the East (Br), Glegg, for Pensacola; St Joseph, Colley, for New Orleans; 20th, steamships Oceanic (Br), Kiddle, for New York; Austrian (Br), Ritchie, for Portland.

Sailed from Deal Nov 20, bark Fenwick (Br), Gormley (from London), for Philadelphia; brig Hans Gude (Nor), Mergard (from do), for New York.

Sailed from the Clyde Nov 20, ship Bruce (Br), for Pensacola.

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Denmark (Br), Sumner, London—F W J Hurst.
Steamship Holsatia (Ger), Barends, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo, &c—Samana Bay Co.
Steamship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana—F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah—W R Garrison.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—J W Quintard & Co.
Steamship Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.
Ship City of Berlin (Br), Warden, London—Henderson Bros.
Bark Eroe (Ital), Mergethen, Gloucester, E—John C Seager.
Bark Armonia (Ital), Maggio, Cork or Falmouth for orders—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Antoine Casaline (Ital), Olivari, Belfast—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, Belfast—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Ferreri (Ital), Cafiero, Marseilles—Jas Henry.
Bark Chief, Harding, Gibraltar and Genoa—Slocovich & Co.
Brig Albatros (Nor), Turgelsen, Rotterdam—Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Don Quixote, Munroe, Beyrout and Alexandria—Hand & Swan.
Brig Red Rose (Br), Allen, Volo (Turkey)—George F Bulley.
Brig Daisy, McCarty, Malaga—Hand & Swan.
Brig Oliver (Br), Weeks, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Schr R E Yates, Yates, Kingston, Ja—Leaycraft & Co.
Schr Caledonia (Br), Layton, Windsor, NS—Crandall Bros.
Schr Dexter, Erricksen, Norfolk—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr W H Van Name, Holmes, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Jefferson Borden, Patterson, Calais—Walsh, Field & Way.
Schr Hero, Baker, Salem—R W Ropes & Co.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer A C Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia—James Hand.
Steamer Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia—W Kirkpatrick.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

US steamer Gettysburg, McRitchie, Norfolk.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool Nov 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse and 135 passengers to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Australia (Br), Hedderwick, Glasgow Nov 8 and Moville 9th, with mdse and 172 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov 16, lat 45 27, lon 54 56, passed schr Northern Chief, of Halifax, NS, bound to Jersey, E; same day, a British steamer, brigantine rigged, bound west, white funnel; 17th, lat 42 46, lon 63 19, National steamer, bound east; same day, lat 42 46, lon 60 19, an American ship, bound west.

Steamship Rotterdam (Dutch), Hus, Rotterdam Oct 30 via Plymouth, E, Nov 6, with mdse and 178 passengers, to Burlage & Co. Nov 18, lat 40 41, lon 66 58, experienced a severe gale, commencing at S, veering around to SW, lasting 12 hours. Nov 15, lat 53 39, lon 44 54, spoke bark Helen Mar (of Whitehaven), steering E.

Steamship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Oct 26, Bahia 30th, Pernambuco Nov 1, Para 6th and St Thomas 13th, with mdse and passengers to Wm R Garrison. 17th and 18th inst, southward of the Gulf Stream, experienced a heavy gale from S to W, carrying away forespencer boom and gaff, mainspencer boom and gaff, and fore and aft sails; shipped several heavy seas.

Steamship City of Galveston, Evans, New Orleans Nov 12 and the bar 13th, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark George Suppicich (Ger), Dade, Liverpool 50 days, with coal to Busk & Jevons; vessel to C Tobias & Co. 17th, off Fire Island, had a violent gale, commencing at NE and veering to W, lasting 12 hours; was driven 60 miles south.

Brig Water Lily, Wright, Laguayra 31 days, via Cienfuegos 21 days, in ballast to G N Smith. Nov 10, off Alligator Shoal, spoke bark P C Warwick (Br), from Aspinwall for New York.

Schr Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Milk River, Ja, 20 days, with logwood, &c, Laycraft & Co; vessel to Ives, Beecher & Co; headstrong NE and NW winds throughout. 17th, 30 miles SE of the Highlands experienced a heavy gale, commencing at E, veering to NE, lasting about 14 hours, during which lost deckload of logwood; been 6 days N of Hatteras.

Schr Henry Middleton, Brower, Cape Haytien 14 days, with logwood to R Murray, Jr; vessel to I R Staples. From lat 30 had strong W and E gales.

Schr Hattie Lou, Sherer, Virginia.
Schr Jesse Carll, Underhill, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.
Brig Princeton, Lavard, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr H T Townsend, Clark, Windsor, NS, for New York, 10 days, with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr John Snow, Colton, Shulee, NS, for New York, 29 days, with spiling to Wilson Godfrey.
Schr G V Richards (Br), Robinson, St John, NB, for New York, 9 days, with lumber to Peniston & Co.
Schr Jason, Dyer, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Thos Hix, Murphy, Portland for New York, with plaster to order.
Schr J S McLellan, Brown, Portland for New York, with lumber.
Schr Idaho, Jameson, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.
Schr L W Wheeler, Lewis, Salem for New York.
Schr Adair F Bonney, Kendall, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Price, Newlove, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.
Schr E English, Parker, Providence for New York.
Schr Caroline Wallace, Calais for New York, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Wm E Barnes, Yott, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr Eddie F Treat, Hodgdon, Bath for New York, with lath to John Boynton & Son.
Schr Cabinet, Westhall, New Haven for New York.
Schr G Stancliff, Graham, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Mary Mead, Parker, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Angier, Besse, Wareham for New York, with nails to Parker, Mills & Co.
Schr Ponder, Thrasher, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr War Steed, Phinney, Rockport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr E Flower, Hubbard, Hartford for New York.
Schr Louisa Francis, Winchester, New Bedford for New York, with box boards to Edmond Macey.
Schr Alpine, Marshall, Bangor for New York, with lumber to McCall & Benson.
Schr Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket for New York, with fish to order.
Schr Charles E Smith, Remsen, Boston for New York.
Schr James K Polk, Buckley, Westport for New York.
Schr George E Prescott, McGee, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.
Schr M O Wells, Lord, Greenport for New York.
Schr John A Lewis, Hopkins, Fairhaven for New York.
Schr Ellen H Gott, Ridley, Rockport for New York.
Schr Wm N Gesner, Egbert, Providence for New York.
Schr B Gifford, Dunn, Providence for New York.
Schr Mary Doane, Snow, Nantucket for Virginia.
Schr Blackstone, Wixon, Providence for New York.
Schr S B Hart, Burgess, Boston for New York.
Schr Mary M Wilson, Providence for New York.
Schr Liberty, Smith, Norwich for New York.
Schr Artist, Bliven, Cohasset for New York.
Schr Sarah R Thomas, Arnold, Haddam for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Equal, Titus, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Onrust, Duncan, Newport for New York.
Schr Breeze, Bartlett, Hartford for Trenton.
Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, Wareham for New York.
Schr Lewis Jayne, Cole, Hartford for New York.
Schr W C Atwater, Petty, New Haven for New York.
Schr E Diverty, Hand, Providence for New York.
Schr Marcena Munson, Dayton, New Haven for New York.
Schr Alfred D Huddell, Long, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York, with stone to order.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New York for New Bedford.
Brig Whitaker, Colton, New York for Boston.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Loring, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Chase, Peck, New York for Boston.
Schr Gloucester, Ward, New York for New Haven.
Schr John Mayo, Bragg, New York for Boston.
Schr Union, Doliver, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr Plow Boy, Elliott, Albany for Providence.
Schr Hattie A. Butler, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Mary Natt, Parker, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr D Kahn, Carroll, New York for Boston.
Schr Niger, Thompson, New York for Newport.
Schr Balloon, Nickerson, New York for Boston.
Schr Southern Cross, Priest, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Abbie S Cutler, Smith, New York for Boston.
Schr Helen Mar, Harman, Hoboken for New London.
Schr John E Dailey, Long, Charleston, SC, for Thomaston.
Schr Henry G Fay, Philbrook, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr John W Rumsey, Brown, Baltimore for Somerset.
Schr Colonel Eddy, McBean, Hoboken for Portland.
Schr Addie Murchie, Metcalf, Port Johnson for Boston.

BELOW.

Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S C Loud & Co.

SAILED.

Steamships Denmark (Br), for London; Holsatia (Ger), Hamburg; City of Havana, Havana; Tybee, St Domingo, &c; Accapulco, Aspinwall; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Georgia, Charleston; Wyanoke, Richmond, &c; Richmond, Norfolk; North Point, Philadelphia; barks Pallas (Br), Belize; Jane Young (Br), Liverpool; Magnus Lagaboter (Nor), Cork; Amadine (Br), London; Stella (Br), St Johns, NF; Olivia Davis, Sydney, NSW; Amykos (Nor), Cork; brigs Sophia (Br), Aux Cayes; Salina Stanford (Ital), Naples; Pouvert, Cadiz; schr Palma, Jacksonville.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP VIKING, from Montreal, before reported sunk in Sydney harbor, has been condemned by a board of survey.

SHIP JIREH PERRY, Owen, at San Francisco 10th inst, reports Sept 29, during a gale, was run into by ship St George, doing considerable damage. Oct 29, had a short but severe SE gale, during which lost waist boat, boat davits, &c.

SHIP ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Swed), Altin, at Pensacola Nov 19 from Bristol, E, reports having seen on the 9th, lat 27 09, lon 80 10, a vessel of about 600 or 700 tons, capsized. About five feet of her was above water, but there was nothing to indicate her name or character; was newly metalled.

BARK FLORI M HULBURT (of Richmond, Me), Dudley, from Boston Nov 15 for Galveston, went ashore 18th on Nantucket Bar. The vessel and cargo will be saved. The crew are safe.

BARK ANDES, which went ashore at West Chop in the gale on Monday, loaded with coal, is being lightered, and about all of the cargo will probably have to be taken out before she can be got off.

BARK HERBERT GRAHAM (Br), from Newport for Valparaiso, was destroyed by fire Sept 23 in Magellan Straits. A boat, with three men, was picked up October 9 by the packet Cusco and brought to Montevideo. The other boat, with captain and remainder of crew, separated from the other October 6, and steered for Sandy Point.

BARK MONNEQUASH (Br), from Fernandina for Montevideo, before reported put into Rio Janeiro leaky, arrived Oct 21.

BRIG HERTHA (Dutch), from Congo River for Rotterdam, with cargo of palm oil, &c, put into St Thomas Nov 8, leaky, and was discharging on the 13th.

BRIG BEN YOUNG, of Machias, loaded with lumber, is ashore at West Quoddy, Me. The damage to her is not ascertained.

BRIG WINOGENE (Br), from Philadelphia for Galveston, ashore at Lewes, Del, was expected to be got off at high tide on the 20th.

SCHR WILD HUNTER, Esterbrook, of St John, NB, from Shulee, NS, with piling, for Boston, is ashore at West Quoddy, Me.

SCHR ALMA (Br), Captain Lohnes, from La Have, NS, for Boston and loaded with lumber, while riding at anchor just inside of Eastern Point, Cape Ann, on Monday night last, parted both chains and drifted rapidly before the gale. An attempt was made to run into Salem harbor, but she was driven towards Beverly, and she finally struck in soft mud. The tide took her off and drifted toward Essex bridge, which connects Beverly with Salem, and finally grounded near the Salem end of the bridge. She sustained no serious damage and can be easily got off.

SCHR OCEAN QUEEN, Parker, from Bangor, of and for Gloucester, dragged her anchor during a gale Nov 18, at Rockland, Me, and drifted foul of schr Joseph Farwell, the latter breaking in the Ocean Queen's bulwarks on the port bow, causing her to leak. A boat from the shore went to her assistance at 9 o'clock and she was brought in. The Joseph Farwell suffered no serious damage.

SCHR S T ROBBINS, ashore west of Watch Hill, has not been got off yet, and the storm has interfered much with operations. The extreme high tide floated her off of her blockings Tuesday night, leaving her in a worse position than before. Mr Breed, the contractor, came up Tuesday morning to await more favorable weather while the captain has left for home to consult the owners.

SCHR UNION, of Rockland, Capt Eames, with a cargo of flour, went ashore at Norman's Woe, near Gloucester, in the storm of Tuesday morning, went to pieces and is a total loss. Only four bbls of flour, a few sails and some rigging were saved in a damaged condition.

SCHR WALTER THOMAS, of Rockland, was passed in Vineyard Sound to-day in tow of a schr bound west. She had evidently been run into, as she had lost bowsprit and foremast, and her bow was badly stove.

SCHR CARRIE E WOODBURY, from —— for Norfolk, was ashore on Bulkhead Bar at 2 P M on the 20th.

SCHR RAINBOW, of Marblehead, which went ashore on River Head Beach, Marblehead, during the gale of 17th, was got off 18th and towed into the Harbor.

SCHR KENDUSKEAG, Wyatt, at Philadelphia 19th from Providence, lost an anchor and 35 fathoms of chain off the Brown during the gale of 17th inst.

SCHRS A Denike and Hattie N Cone, both bound to Baltimore, are among the schooners before reported damaged by collision in the lower harbor of Lewes, Del, during the gale of Nov 17.

FISHING SCHR EXCELSIOR, of Gloucester, which was sunk at her anchorage in Marblehead harbor during the gale of November 17, was owned by George Marchant, Jr, and others. The vessel was valued at $1000; insured for $875 in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance office. She had just returned from a pollocking trip, anchored in Marblehead harbor Monday night and dragged her anchor and ran into the schr Zephyr, breaking the bow of the latter and punching a hole in the Excelsior so large that she filled and sunk immediately. The crew escaped and reached land in safety. The Excelsior had on board 3000 pounds of pollock and 600 pounds of cod. She lies about 500 yards from shore, with one mast just rising.

FISHING SCHR MARY C, of Gloucester, went ashore at Grand Rapids during a gale Oct 18. Two men were washed overboard and drowned.

FISHING SCHR ROBERT RAIKES, of Provincetown, supposed wrecked at Nahant, Mass, was commanded by Capt Hatfield. All hands are thought to be lost.

STEAMER CHAS CHAMBERLAINE, bound from New York to New Orleans, which put into Norfolk last week for repairs, was ready and was to sail 19th for her destination.

A large wood boat, from St John, NB, loaded with lumber, for Boston, is ashore at Campobello, opposite Lubec.

The Salem Custom House boat, Excelsior, was run into by the schr Angola, which had dragged her anchors. The rail of the Excelsior was carried away and she has lost a part of her stanchions, and was otherwise slightly damaged.

BREMEN, Nov 4—Advices from Varde state that wreckage has drifted up all along the coast from Oseby to Bjereegard, principally to the N of Nymindegab; also provision casks marked "Thalia," and various bales and packages—the marks, contents and numbers of which correspond with the manifest of the Thalia.

BOSTON, Nov 20—Schr West Dennis (Crowell), from Boston for Philadelphia; got ashore on Great Point Rip, and was pulled off to-day and towed up to Vineyard Sound by the steamer Island Home.

EASTPORT, Me, Nov 20—The schr George Forrest, of St John, laden with coal, went ashore on West Quoddy yesterday. The vessel, with her cargo, will be a total loss.

FALMOUTH—The Alpha, Back, from Santander for New York (iron ore), has put in here leaky, and with loss of maintopsailyard sails, and bulwarks.

7th—The bark Fear Not (of Memel), from New York for Elsinore, sent on shore to-day, by pilot cutter from off this port, the crews of two Norwegian barks abandoned at sea; the first the Hirundo, of Arendal, Harlen, from New York for Queenstown (before reported by cable), which sprung a leak the night of her leaving New York, and was abandoned on the third day after; the second bark, the 17 Maj (of Krageroe), Falchenberg, from St John, NB (deals), for Liverpool, abandoned Nov 3 in lat 47 26 N, lon 20 30 W, having been struck by a sea and waterlogged; both crews saved and received at the Sailors' Home.

GREAT YARMOUTH, Nov 6—The Caterina P, Pozzo, from Bremen for New York, reported Nov 2 as in the roads leaky, has since been towed to the quay, where the pumps are kept going day and night; the vessel was ashore Nov 1 on the Outer Garbett, and in collision on the following day with two French fishing smacks.

HALIFAX, NS, Nov 20—The schr Active, from Fortune, N. J., for Halifax, with a cargo of dry fish, is ashore on the coast. She is a total loss. The crew were saved.

LICATA—The American brig Robert Dillon, from Alexandria, slipped anchors and chains and went to sea this morning on account of the weather.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov 18—A fishing smack was sunk in the dock near the foot of Federal street, and several wherries and gondolas were sunk along the shore. The pilot boat Phaselus broke her stern fasts, and swinging around, broke her bowsprit, causing a damage of about $150.

NEW HAVEN, Nov 18—The charred hulk of steamer Isaac P. Smith is being removed by the Steamboat Company, at an expense of about $40 per day. She lies in the channel, and is at present an obstruction to navigation.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Nov 20—The schr Charles Upton, of Ellsworth, after getting ashore twice on the rocks in this harbor, has been towed to Newcastle badly damaged. Her cargo of lumber was mostly lost.

QUEBEC, Nov 20—One of the ships before reported ashore at St Anne is the Wolf Cove, which was loading at Riviere Ouelle and broke from her moorings. The other is supposed to be the Amour.

Two large ships dismasted were seen yesterday opposite St Roche; one was on the Fer de Cheval and another on the Bature. No boats could be seen. Another ship is reported sunk in the Traverse. There are no tidings of the crew.

PM—The brig Protem (Br), from Montreal for Plymouth, E, with a cargo of phosphate, went ashore at St Denis Point. The vessel is a total loss. The crew were saved.

A brig is reported ashore at Cape Davie, and a ship sunk in the Traverse, the masts of which are only visible.

The bark Argentina (Br), loading at Matane, has been driven ashore.

The ship St Kervin (Br), loading at Riviere Ouelle, is reported leaky. The crew refuse to proceed in her.

A number of tugboats, with barges and schooners in tow for Montreal, had to return on account of the large quantity of ice.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 13—The bark Flor del Mar (Br), has been resold for $4,250. The lumber has been sold at $13 per M.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, for courtesies.

BRIG WALTHAM, before reported picked up derelict, and taken into Beaufort, SC, was sold at that port Nov 3, by R M Wallace, US Marshal, under decree of the Admiralty Court. The railroad crossties, which constituted her entire cargo when found, was sold to J McCrea, of Port Royal, at 22 cents each, there being 3862 in number. The brig was also sold to the same purchaser for $600. The sails and anchors brought $358.

The following vessels are reported by Messrs Vaughn Bros & Co, shipbrokers, Liverpool, as having been sold during the month of October, 1873:—Ship Roseneath, 622 tons, built at Quebec in 1873, rating 9 A, at £650; ship Clans Hefty, 828 tons, built at Bath, Me, in 1848, rating 5-6 A 2 1, metalled in 1870, at £5 per ton; ship Racer, 742 tons, built at Mystic, Conn, in 1860, rating A1 A L, metalled in 1870, at $4,000; ship Eddystone, 1,085 tons, built at Newburyport in 1855, rating A1 A L, metalled in 1872, at £5,750; ship Rochester, 824 tons, built at Bath, Me, in 1856, rating 5-6 A 1 1, metalled in 1871, at £5,000; Muriel, 232 tons, built at PE Island in 1873, rating 9 A, at £2,400; ship Merchant, 1168 tons, built at East Boston in 1862, rating 5-6 A1 1, metalled in 1872, at £7600; ship Industry, 1106 tons, built at Medford in 1858, rating 3-3 A1 1, metalled in 1871, £8000; ship Pocahontas, 1196 tons, built at Bath, Me, in 1855, rating A1½, metalled in 1871, at £6750; bark Porto Rico, 454 tons, built at Amesbury, Mass, in 1855, rating A1 1 (German), at £2500; brig Chas A Hoard, 220 tons, built at Yarmouth, NS, in 1866, rating A1½, at £1050; bark Egbert, 283 tons, built at Yarmouth in 1863, rating 14 A1, metalled in 1872, at £2900; brig Rival, 177 tons, built at Prince Edwards Island in 1868, at £1400; bark Panama, 590 tons, built at River John, NS, in 1867, rating A1 A L, metalled in 1872, at £3500; ship Augusta, 1326 tons, built at Newburyport in 1866, rating 3-3 L 1 1, metalled in 1871, at £13500, and resold for £14100; bark Emma Ives, 620 tons, built in Nova Scotia in 1870, rating 7 A1, metalled in 1871, at £9 13s 6d per ton.

LAUNCHED—At East Boston, 19th inst, from the yard of Abiel Gove, the fine three-masted schr Rebecca J Moulton, of the following dimensions:—Length of keel, 138 feet; length over all, 152 feet; breadth of beam, 32½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; between decks, 7 feet; 750 tons, carpenters' tonnage. Is built of the best materials and in the best manner, and is owned by the builder, Kilham, Loud & Co, Baker & Humphrey, of Boston; Howard M Baker & Co, of New York, and Capt H F Atwood, of Orleans, who will command her.

At Columbia Falls, Me, 25th ult, from the yard of John H Crandon, a three-masted schr called Eagle Rock, 597 tons, double deck, 127 feet keel, 32 feet beam, 9½ feet hold, 5½ feet between decks. She is intended for general freighting business, and is owned by the builder, parties in New York, Boston, and Vineyard Haven, and will be commanded by Captain Wilson G Hammond, of Vineyard Haven, who is part owner.

At Damariscotta recently, a ship of 1400 tons, named Robert Dixon, owned in Newcastle and Damariscotta, and to be commanded by Capt Frank Smithwick.

A new three deck ship of 3000 tons, built and owned by Isaac Taylor, on the same model as the Northern Light, was successfully launched at Quincy, Mass, 20th inst.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given that in the gale on the night of the 17th inst, the Handkerchief Light Vessel No 4 parted her moorings, and is now off her station. She will be returned as soon as possible to her station.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G H PERKINS,
Lighthouse Inspector Second District.

Boston, Nov 19, 1873.

Whalemen.

Arrived at San Francisco Nov 12, bark Sea Breeze, Weeks, 25 days from Arctic Ocean, with 4000 bbls wh oil, 2000 lbs bone, 1000 do ivory.

Arrived at do Nov 18, bark Louisa, Nye, with 1100 bbls oil. The Louisa reports Oct 23, in the Arctic, bark Mount Wallaston, Mitchell, NB, 550 bbls oil; Arnolda, Bouldry, do, 600 do do; Active, Campbell, do, 750 do do; Illinois, Frazer, do, 800 do do; Oct 7, outside, bark Arctic, of Honolulu, with 3 wns. The despatch states that bark Coral, Marvin, of NB, was not in the Arctic this season.

A letter from Capt Long, of ship Josephine of NB, reports her in St Lawrence Bay Oct 16, with 1150 bbls oil.

Spoken.

Ship Ericsson, Marcy, from New York for San Francisco, Sept 28, lat 25 40 N, lon 35 W.

Foreign Ports.

AMOY, Oct 4—In port bark Conqueror (Br), Davidson, for New York.

AUX CAYES, Nov 8—In port schr Isaac Oliver, Pannell, from New York, just arrived.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 4—Arrived, barks Saml B Spring, Small, Portland, (and sailed 16th for St Nicolas).

Arrived Oct 6, barks Colin E McNeil, Baker, New York; Fanny Lewis (Br), Hurd, Fernandina; 8th, ship City of Boston, Ulmer, Boston; bark Modesta (Br), Lanfare, Brunswick, Ga; Falmouth (Br), Brown, do; 11th, New Republic (Br), Reynolds, St Marys, Ga; Alpina (Br), Penery, St John, NB; 12th, Courage (Ger), Schmidt, Brunswick, Ga; 14th, Andrew Lovitt (Br), Olson, Montreal; 17th, Philena, Chase, St Nicolas (and all remained in port 18th).

Sailed Oct 1, barks Stormy Petrel (Br), Dwyer, Savannah; 2d, Tidal Wave (Br), Halcrow, do; 4th, Rosetta McNeil, Sproul, New Orleans; brig Belle Prescott, Waterhouse, Boston; 9th, ship Mystic Belle, Burnham, St Thomas; 11th, barks Ophelia M Hume, Hume, Rio Negro, to load; Valero (Br), St Thomas for orders; 17th, Emma Parker (Br), Stanley, do do.

BARBADOS, Nov 1—Arrived, schr Only Son, Meader, Philadelphia (and sailed 6th for Turks Islands); 4th, bark Montezuma, Hammond, New York (and sailed 8th for Maranham).

Sailed Nov 7, bark Thos Small (Ger), Dillwitz, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed Oct 11, brig Harry, Keen, Pensacola.

In port Nov 10, brigs Home, Ginn, from Liverpool, NS, arrived 2d; Manson, Gilkey, from New York, arrived 3d; schrs John Douglass, Parker, from Bangor, Me, arrived 5th; W F Cushing, Cook, from Philadelphia, arrived 8th; C A Farnsworth, Benson, from Norfolk, arrived 2d.

CALCUTTA, Nov 6—In port, ships Pembroke Castle (Br), British Nation (Br), and Robert Lees (Br), all chartered to load for New York.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Nov 5—In port schr Ricardo Barros, for Mayaguez, PR, to load for New York.

CARDENAS, Nov 11—Arrived, bark J W Barss (Br), Barker, Liverpool.

DEMARARA, Oct 18—Arrived, brigs H M Morris (Br), Munroe, Baltimore (and sailed 27th on her return); 22d, Chesapeake (Br), Doe, do (and sailed 31st to return.)

Sailed, Oct 30, schr L F Warren, Johnson, New York.

In port Nov 6, bark Gazelle, Decker, from New York, arrived 3d; brigs La Cayenne (Br), Barker, from do, arrived 3d; Alice Tarlton, Tucker, from Boston, arrived 3d; Lulan (Br), Long, for do; John Boyd (Br), Crowell, from Norfolk, arrived 3d; Adelaide (Br), Inness, from Baltimore, arrived 4th; L & W Armstrong, from New Haven, arrived 6th; schrs C H Cooke, Bird, from Norfolk, arrived 4th; Annie Bell, Elkins, from New Haven, arrived Oct 31; Hortensia, from New York, arrived 5th.

FOOCHOW, Sept 30—In port ship Nightingale (Br), Cutler, for Shanghae.

HONG KONG, Oct 8—Arrived, steamship Lord of the Isles (Br), Blow, San Francisco.

Sailed Oct 3, bark Limerick Lass, Yeaton, Singapore; 6th, ship Sapphire, Bursley, San Francisco.

In port Oct 11, ships Lady Blessington, Williams, for San Francisco; Melrose, Neill, for do; Charger, Creelman, and Puritan, Doane, unc; barks Johan Smidt (Ger), Hagermann, for New York; Tuck Sing, Marshall, from Newchwang, arrived Sept 29; Adella, Simpson, unc; Mary Belle Roberts, Trask, for Iloilo, repg.

HAVANA, Nov 12—Cleared, brig Hattie M Bain, Thestrup, north of Hatteras; schr Ada Barker, Dobbin, Apalachicola.

Arrived 20th, steamship City of Merida, Timmerman, New York via Nassau.

Sailed 13th, steamship Frankfurt (Ger), Bulow (from New Orleans), Bremen.

HALIFAX, NS, Nov 16—Arrived, schr Janette T Hubbard (Br), Miller, New York.

JACMEL, Nov 5—Arrived, schr J M Morales, Eldridge, Jacksonville.

In port 10th, schr Lucretia, Heath, from New York, arrived 4th.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 1—Arrived, schr Martha M Heath, Nichols, New York.

Sailed Oct 31, schr Fred Smith, Smith, Falmouth, Ja; Nov 2, bark Lucy (Br), Grundell, New Orleans; schrs Ocean Pearl, Blanchard, Port Leman; 3d, Edith L Steere, Hughes, Pensacola via Montego Bay, Ja.

In port, Nov 8, bark Eunomia (Br), for Charleston; brigs Charlotte Buck, Blohm, for New Orleans; Mary Celeste, Tuthill, from New York, arrived Oct 31; Adeline Richardson, Crowley, from do, arrived 3d, for do; schrs Geo B Somes, Pray, from Demerara, arrived Oct 31, unc; Village Belle, from Inagua, arrived Nov. 4, for Bahamas.

MALAGA, Oct 29—Cleared, brigs S P Smith, Dodge, New York; Alice M Putnam, Rogers, Boston.

MANILA, Sept 24—Sailed, ships Camilla, Crocker, New York; Wylo (Br), Browne, do.

In port Sept 24, ships Bunker Hill, Davies, for Boston; Old Dominion, Morse; Elsinore, Clark; Republic, McGilvery; Sacramento, Lane, and Oxford (Br), Beaver, for New York; Southern Cross, Hughes, from Samarang, arrived 9th, unc; Jah Una, Weaver, for London.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct 1—Arrived, barks John Mathues (Br), Roberts, Boston (and sailed 5th for Buenos Ayres); 4th, Poseidon (Nor), Knudson, Montreal (and sailed 13th for Buenos Ayres); 7th, brig Ella (Br), Fulton, Fernandina (and sailed 8th for Buenos Ayres); 10th, bark Musca (Ger), Riese, Montreal (and sailed 11th for Rosario); 11th, ship Mystic Belle, Burnham, Buenos Ayres (and sailed 14th for St Thomas).

Sailed Oct 5, barks Courser, Marsden, Buenos Ayres; Village Queen (Br), Homer, and Gauntlet (Br), McKenzie, West Indies; brig Dudley, Gamage (from Baltimore), Paysandu; 7th, ship Belle Morse, Gregory, Callao; 8th, bark Nalesund (Ger), Savannah; brig Oromocto (Br), McAllister, New York; 10th, barks Fannie, Carver, Buenos Ayres; 11th, Kate Agnes (Br), St John, NB; 14th, Silver Cloud (Br), San Francisco; Marion (Br), Barbados; brig Cornelia Gertruida (Dutch), New York.

In port Oct 18, ships Hattie E Tapley, Tapley, from Cardiff, arrived 6th, disg; Cyclone, King, unc; barks Reunion, Emerson, from Boston, arrived 7th, for Buenos Ayres; Chas C Leary, Baker, from Pascagoula, arrived 11th; Eliza Oulton (Br), O'Brien, from Brunswick, arrived 7th, disg; Orono (Br), Graham, from Montreal, arrived 8th, for Buenos Ayres; Brunswick, True, from Portland; Contest (Br), McVey, from St Marys, Ga, arrived 10th, disg; Bessie Simpson (Br), Gibbs, from Calais, arrived 10th, do; Jeanie (Br), Hines, from New York, arrived 11th, do; Nashwank (Br), Leblanc, from Brunswick, arrived 11th; Cavour (Br), Nielsen, from Montreal, arrived 12th; Mary Killam (Br), Butler, from Lepreaux, arrived 14th; Odd (Nor), Gundersen, from Three Rivers, arrived 16th, disg; Olive Branch, ——, and Pekin, Seymour, unc; brigs Walter Smith, Smith, for New York; Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, from do, arrived 6th; Dei Gratia (Br), Montrose, from Annapolis, NS, arrived 5th, disg; Amanda (Br), Dart, from St John, NB, arrived 7th, disg.

MAYAGUEZ, Nov 4—Sailed, brig Saxon (Br), Boston; 6th, schr Mary D Leach, New York; 9th, Chas H Hodgdon, Bristol, RI.

In port Nov 10, brig Emily (Br), from New York via Arroyo, arrived 8th, disg; schrs E K Dresser, from Porto Plata, arrived 1st, wtg; Luisita, from New York via St Johns, PR, arrived 3d, do.

MATANZAS, Nov 10—Arrived, brig Anita Owen, Pettengill, Troon.

Sailed 10th, barks Elverton, Benson, Baltimore; Pauline (Br), Dreyer, New Orleans; schr Lizzie Webster (Br), Lee, north of Hatteras.

MONTREAL, Nov 17—Cleared, steamship Corinthian (Br), Scott, Glasgow.

PARA, Nov 6—In port steamship Merrimack, Weir, from New York for Rio Janeiro.

PORT SPAIN, Oct 10—Arrived, bark Paramount, Holt, Boston (and sailed 22d for Nassau); 21st, brig Spring Bird (Br), Thomas, New York (and sailed 27th for Maracaibo); Nov 1, Wm McKean (Br), Eaton, Baltimore; 3d, schrs Edna Harwood, Harwood, do; Altoona, St Marys, Ga; 5th, Bennington, Edwards, Philadelphia.

In port Nov 8, bark Atlantic, Dickerson, from New York, arrived 3d, for do via Martinique.

Sailed Oct 13, brig Frontier (Br), Blaisdell, Navassa.

POINT A PITRE, Oct 31—Arrived, bark J A Brown, Greenish, Boston (and sailed Nov 5 for Basse Terre); Nov 2, schr Pedro, Bahrs, Jacksonville.

In port Nov 7, bark Warrior (Br), Brisco, for Pensacola; schr Princess Beatrice (Br), Simmons, from and for New York, arrived Oct 30.

Also in port 7th, the Nouvelle Pallas (foreign), for Charleston.

PONCE, Nov 10—In port, brig Morning Light, for New York, ldg; schr Lucy Lee, Holmes, from Baltimore, arrived Oct 31, wtg.

QUEBEC, Nov 17—Cleared, steamship Memphis (Br), for Liverpool.

RIO GRANDE, Oct 18—In port brigs Jennie A Cheney, Arey, for Boston, ldg; Ellla (Br), Poole, for New York, do; Gladiateur (Br), Lennon, from Richmond, Va, arrived 17th.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct 24—Arrived, brig Maria (Ger), Von Helms, New York; schrs Ocean Bride (Br), Dolton, St Johns; Century, Moignan, New Carlisle; Eagle (Br), Searle, Gaspee; 25th, bark Amizade (Port), Mello, New York.

Arrived previous to Oct 29, ship Gray Eagle, Coffin, Baltimore.

Sailed Oct 11, barks Estella, Loring, Savannah; 16th, Kathleen (Br), Hayes, Charleston; 17th, brig Chowan, McFarland, Baltimore; 23d, bark Lord Nelson (Br), Blyth, New York via Barbados; 24th, brig Mississippi (Ital), Figori, New Orleans.

In port Oct 26, ships Emerald Isle, Blanchard, from Guanape for Hamburg (cleared 22d, having repaired); Sylvanus Blanchard, McAlevy, from Cardiff for Callao, repairing; Elizabeth Cushing, Colby, from Cardiff, disg; Moonlight, Waterhouse, from Hull, arrived 22d (since reported on fire and scuttled); barks Cricket, Kean, from Baltimore; Monnequash (Br), Griffin, from Fernandina for Montevideo, arrived 21st, leaky; Priscilla, Fraser, for Savannah (cleared 22d); Annie W Weston, Winsor, from Liverpool, arrived 16th, disg; brigs J M Wiswell, Glover, from Greenock, arrived 20th; Bogota, Marsins, from Montevideo for Baltimore; Etta Whittemore, Wright, from Buenos Ayres, arrived 22d; Mary Rice, Weaver, from Baltimore, arrived 22d; Kremlin, Wyman, from Machias, arrived 24th; schr Lamoine, King, from Pensacola, arrived 25th; and the above arrivals.

SHANGHAE, Sept 28—Sailed, schr Clara, Hakodadi; Oct 1, bark Rebecca Goddard, Manson, Ningpo.

In port Sept 27, ships Harlaw (Br), Phillips, and Mikado (Br), Liberty, for New York; Annie M Smull, Parker; Eldorado, Whiting; Mary Whitney, Cutter; Midnight, Kendrick, and Sea Serpent, White, unc; bark S D Carleton, Tapley, do; Adele, Wills, from Foochow, arrived 22d.

SANTOS, Oct 7—Sailed, schr Margaret Hain (Br), New York.

ST PIERRE, Mart, Oct 23—Arrived, brig Danl Trowbridge, Rice, New York (and sailed 30th to return); Jas Ratchford (Br), Crane, do (and sailed Nov 5 for Carthagena); Nov 6, Virginia, Johnston, do.

ST THOMAS, Nov 5—Arrived, barks Lepanto, Smith, Montevideo (and sailed 8th for Turks Islands and New York); Mary Rideout (Br), Tucker, Barbados (and sailed 8th for do and New York); brigs Annie W Goddard (Br), Johnson, Montevideo (and sailed 7th for do and Boston); Carrie Bertha, Masters, Pernambuco (and sailed 8th for Inagua and New York); 12th, bark Windsor (Br), Gardner, Montevideo (and sailed 13th for Turks Islands and Boston); brig Nereus (Br), Kerr, Pernambuco (and sailed 13th for Baltimore); 13th, schr Gerent (Br), Santos.

Sailed 6th, brigs Jura (Br), Wolfe, Turks Islands and New York; Geo W Halls (Br), Michener, do do; San Carlos, Atherton, do and Gloucester, Mass, for orders; Clytie, Dow, do and New York; 8th, Clara J Adams, McFadden, do and United States.

TAMPICO, Sept 28—Sailed, brig Harry Virden, Collins, Falmouth, E, for orders.

YOKOHAMA, Oct 15—Sailed, bark Morro Castle, Jewett, New York.

In port Oct 22, ship Endeavor, Warland, unc; barks Clausina (Br), Rickaby, for New York, ldg; Jas S Stone, Phinney, from Kobe, arrived 19th, unc.

WHAMPOA, Oct 11—In port ship Ringleader, Thatcher, for New York, ldg; bark Falcon (Br), Dunn, for do do.

[PER STEAMSHIP CUBA.]

ANTWERP, Nov 4—Arrived, Mindet, Ingebrethsen, New York.

Sailed 5th, Landbo, Olsen, Savannah.

Arrived at Flushing, Constantia, Strauss, New York.

BRISTOL (Pill), Nov 6—Arrived, Architect, Duddridge, St John, NB.

BARROW, Nov 6—Sailed, Insulan, Christiansen, New York.

BRAKE, Oct 28—Sailed, Hebe, Giesecke, Charleston; Nov 2, Minerva, Ramin, Wilmington, NC; Ludwig, Schultz, do.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct 7—Sailed previous, Lafleve, Burell, San Francisco.

CARDIFF, Nov 5—Entered out, Lynet, Bjeick, for New Orleans.

CETTE, Nov 2—Arrived, Lily, Lawrence, New York; Tasso, Trapani, do.

CASTELLAMARE, Oct 31—Arrived, Kate, Blampied, New York.

DEAL, Nov 6—Arrived, Empress, Westberg, New York for London (and proceeded); 17th, Harold, Dinsmore, Antwerp for Sandy Hook; Rjukan, Hansen, Hull for Pensacola (and both anchored); Nordstjernen, Faust, and Ilos, Everson, London for do (and anchored).

Off, at anchor, 6th, Sabra Moses, Goudy, from Antwerp for Savannah.

DUBLIN, Nov 6—Cleared, Monsoon, Svensen, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Nov 6—Arrived, Zedora, Evans, New York.

GLASGOW, Nov 5—Sailed, Dorothea, Wilmington, NC.

GENOA, Nov 3—Arrived, Island City, Smith, New York.

HERNOSAND, Oct 29—Cleared, Alpha, Ekman, America.

HAMBURG, Nov 5—Sailed, Ernst, Kraft, Philadelphia; Solande, Samuelsen, New York; Arnou, Grundesen, Wilmington, NC.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 4th, Frisia (s), Meyer, New York; 5th, Condor, Lemcke, Wilmington, NC.

HELVOET, Nov 5—Arrived, Alice C, Dix, New York; King Oscar, Jensen, do.

Sailed 5th, Darine, Wilsich, New York; Mimi P, Thian, do.

HAVRE, Nov 5—Arrived, Prudhoe, Peterson, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov 4—Arrived, Samaria (s), Billinge, New York.

Sailed 6th, Albion, Larsen, New Orleans; Impulse, Robertson, Darien; Metsola, Wikander (not Metola, Turner), Baltimore; Tecumseh, Bennett, Rangoon; Martha, Zachariasen, New Orleans.

Cleared 6th, Norma, Boman, Baltimore.

Entered out 6th—Lalia, W Gondy, for Baltimore; Yosemite, Lowe, San Francisco; Imperial, Taylor, New York; Onni, Jensen, New Orleans.

Sailed from Holyhead 6th—Viking, Hansen (from Greenock), Wilmington, N C.

LONDON, Nov 6—Arrived, Aristides, Olsen, Philadelphia; 7th, Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, New York (and entered out to return).

Sailed from Gravesend 6th, Elphinstone, for Pensacola.

LANCASTER, Nov 5—Sailed, Harmona, Hansen, Pensacola.

MARGATE, Nov 6—Anchored in the Roads, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, from London for New York.

NEWRY, Nov 4—Arrived, Pasqualesia, Vivian, New York.

Sailed 6th, Carrie Purington, Whittemore, Cardiff.

PORTLAND, Nov 6—Sailed, Washington, Wolser, from Philadelphia for Stettin.

Off the Start 6th, H L Richardson, Anderson, from Shields for Key West.

PLYMOUTH, Nov 6—Arrived, Obilie, Millinovich, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov 6—Arrived, Sampo, Steinman, Baltimore; 7th, Sebastian Bach, Bapstead, San Francisco.

Sailed 6th, Star, Vianello, Antwerp; Jumna, Fraser, Lynn.

ROUEN, Nov 3—Arrived, Marie Fannie, Randich, New York.

SWANSEA, Nov 6—Sailed, S A Blaisdell, Matthews, Havana.

SCILLY, Nov 6—Sailed, C O Wetmore, Starkey (from Iquique), Dunkirk.

TEXEL, Nov 5—Arrived, Maggie L Carvill, McIntosh, Baltimore.

TRIESTE, Oct 31—Arrived, Francesca, Todaro, Philadelphia; L C Madeira, Moslander, do.

Sailed 31st, Sidonia (s), Henderson, New York.

ZIERIKZEE, Nov 5—Arrived, Helene, Samuelson, New York for Rotterdam.

American Ports.

ASTORIA, O, Nov 12—Arrived, bark Alloa (Br), Ferrico, Callao.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 18—Arrived, schrs Rachel Seaman, Washington; Jone Emson, —— for Georgetown.

BOSTON, Nov 19—Arrived, schr Marion (Br), Ruggles, Fajardo, PR.

20th—Arrived, steamships Lord Clive (Br), Urquhart, Liverpool; Leopard, Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, New York; Glaucus, Bearse, do; schrs Thos B Stone, Alexandria; Joseph W Allen, Philadelphia; Herbert Manton, Hoboken.

Cleared—Steamships Seminole, Snow, Savannah; Neptune, Baker, New York; brigs Daisy Boynton, Appleby, Liverpool, E; Navarino, Blood, Port Spain; J Howland, Keene, Baltimore; Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Portland; schrs Timothy Field, Leland, Manzanillo; Ralph M Hayward, Doane, Baltimore; Lucy D, Hall, Philadelphia; Agnes R Bacon, do.

BALTIMORE, Nov 20—Arrived, steamers Gulf Stream, Whitehurst, New Orleans via Havana and Key West; Geo Appold, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; F W Brune, Foster, New York; schr Rodney Parker, Parker, New Haven.

Cleared—Steamer Fanny Cadwalader, Foster, New York; barks Aurelia, Brooks, Cork or Falmouth; Coringa (Br), Watson, Bremen; Sappho (Br), Hughes, Dublin; schr Rodney Parker, Parker, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Frances, San Andreas.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Nov 13—Cleared, schr G L Bradley, Chipman, Matanzas.

BANGOR, Nov 18—Cleared, brig Walter Howes, Cummings, Havana; schr Lilly B French, Gulliver, Wilmington.

BATH, Nov 18—Arrived, schrs L S Knowles, Gardiner for Philadelphia; H H Fisk, Wixon, do for do; George Amos, York, Gardiner for New York.

CHARLESTON, Nov 19—Sailed (not arrived), steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, New York; Mercedita, Marshman, Boston; schr W L Burroughs, Nichols, Liverpool.

20th—Arrived, steamship Alice (Br), Ellis, New York via Tybee; bark Chili (Br), McLeod, London via New York.

Sailed—Steamships Vicksburg, Rudolph (from Port au Prince), New York; South Carolina, Becket, do.

CASTINE, Nov 13—Arrived, schrs Venilia, New York; 14th, Ganges, Jordan, do (will proceed to Bangor to load as soon as discharged).

DARIEN, Ga, Nov 13—Arrived, barks Howard (Br), O'Neil, Belfast; Panama (Br), Gillen, Sligo; 14th, schr Alruna, Mitchell, Orataro.

Cleared 13th, ship Henrietta (Nor), Hobby, Sharpness; schrs Potomac, Eldridge, Providence; J P Wyman, Urann, Baltimore; Lucy Collins, Collins, do; 15th, bark Joutsen (Rus), Eklund, Lisbon; brig Willie (Br), Trefry, Yarmouth.

DANVERS, Nov 17—Arrived, schrs Lizzie D Small, Tice; Julia A Crawford, Young, and Sallie Evans, Willetts, Philadelphia; Flavilla, Paine, New York.

EDGARTOWN, Nov 19—Sailed, schrs Duroc, Bangor; W H Thorndike, Cushman, Boston; Neptune's Bride, Grierson, do; E Waterman, Nantucket; Augusta Wilson, Floyd, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov 20—Passed out, ships Gen Butler, for San Francisco; Protector, for Cork; barks Lincoln, for Liverpool; Waldo, for Cork; Sigus (?), for Queenstown; Jens Brandi, for do; brigs Romance, for Navassa; Gazelle, for Rio Janeiro; schr Mary Collins, for the West Indies.

Sailed—Bark Brothers, for Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, Nov 17—Arrived, schr Florence Deane, Phillips, Georgetown.

Sailed 18th, schrs I H Borden, Dodge, New York; 19th, S E Nash, Nash, do; Mist, Muncey, Trenton.

GALVESTON, Nov 13—Arrived, brig Emelio (Ital), Casareggio, Rio Janeiro.

GEORGETOWN, SC, Nov 10—Arrived, bark C E McGilvery, Wallnut, Charleston; schr L Babcock, Lee, Wilmington, Del.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 17—Arrived, steamship Juniata, Catharine, Philadelphia via Havana.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov 18—Arrived, schr R B Smith, Nickerson, Mattapoisett for New York.

19th—Sailed, schrs W D Marvel, Keith, Georgetown, DC; Marcena Monson, Dayton, Philadelphia; T H W White, Smith, do; Chas E Smith, Hanson, do.

NEWPORT, Nov 18, PM—Arrived, schrs Thomas P Cooper, Sleeper, Apponaug for New York; Isaac H Borden, Dodge, Fall River for do; Artist, Forrester, Somerset for do; Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence for do (and all sailed 19th).

19th, AM—Sailed, schrs Prescott Hazletine, McDonald, St Helena Sound for Wood's Hole; Aldana Rokes, Rhodes, Baltimore for Boston; Francis C Smith, Keene, New York for do.

PM—Sailed, tug U S Grant, Marshall, Providence for New York; schrs Alabama, Salby, Clark's Island for do; Nellie Bell, Stall, Bangor for do; War Stead, Phinney, Rockport for do; Idaho, Jameson, Rockland for do; Louisa Francis, Winchester, and Rienzi, Cobleigh, from New Bedford for do; Ann Elizabeth, Allen, Harwich for do; Charlie Cobb, Ames, Rockland, for do; Paragon, Darby, Belfast for do; T S McLellan, Farr, Portland for do; Henrietta, Smith, Gardiner, for do; Alpine, Marshall, Bangor for do; Artist Clement, Pocasset for do; John Miller, Parker, —— for do; Eddie T Treat, Hogdon, Bath for Tarrytown, NY; Eugene, Young, Thomaston for New York; Benj Strong, Hinke, Bangor for do; American Eagle, Brown, Beach Landing for do; Challenge, Hart, St George, Me, for do; J K Howard (Br), Rouke, St John, NB, for Philadelphia; J Ponder, Brown, Rockport for New York; L S Porter, Eldridge, Dennis for do; Elizabeth B, Hogan, Providence for do; Waltan, Gott, Bangor for do; Wm Thompson, Kelley, Harwich for Norfolk; Lenora, Spofford, Rockland for New York; Caroline Grant, Powers, Boston for do; Restless, Haskell, Salem for do; Pushaw, Hart, Tenants' Harbor for Virginia; Equal, Titus, Rockland for New York; Lake, Rogers, do for do; Almonac, McClure, do for do.

NARRAGANSETT, Nov 19—Arrived in Dutch Island Harbor 18th, schrs Starlight, Jones, from Georgetown for Portland; Statesman, Wilcox, Windsor, NS, for Philadelphia; Jason, Sawyer, Machias for New York (and the two last sailed 19th).

At anchor 18th off South Ferry, brig Princeton, from Fall River for Philadelphia.

NORWICH, Nov 19—Sailed, schr Jenny Rogers, New York.

NEW LONDON, Nov 19—Arrived, schr R H Daley, Hoboken for Norwich.

Sailed—Schrs Elwood Burton, Alexandria; M J Predmore, New York.

PENSACOLA, Nov 13—Arrived, ships Abraham Lincoln (Swed), Altin, Bristol; Faedenslandet (Nor), Hjelm, Liverpool; 14th, bark Cavalier (Br), Tyrell, Hull; brig Redwood, Leavor, Havana.

Sailed 13th, bark Evening Star (Br), Stockdale, Cardiff; 14th, ship Halden (Nor), Jakobsen, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 20—Arrived, schrs Phil Kiernan, Smith, New York; Carl D Lathrop (new), McAllen, Hillsboro, NB; Nullato, Small, St John, NB; Mary Jane, Foxwell, St Mary's River; Charles Moore, Russell, Boston. Below, schrs Annie Tibbetts, from Taunton; Maggie D Marston, from Fernandina; E F Menney, from Portland.

Cleared—Steamship Abbottsford (Br), Liverpool; barks Aaron Goudy (Br), Levoll, London; Argo (Ger), Jackens, Bremen; Millie Bain (Br), Cook, Cork or Falmouth for orders; brig S V Merrick, Lippincott, Matanzas; schrs J R Baird, Mayhew, Key West; Mattie A Franklin, Griffin, New Orleans; Thomas G Smith, Bacon; Wm Buck, Miller; Mary D Ireland, Fisher, and F H Odiorne, Crowell, Boston; Golden Eagle, Howes, Providence; Glenwood, Dickerson, Pawtucket; Anna Myrick, Smith, Lynn; Ann S Brown, Crowell, East Cambridge; Charles Moore, Russell, Newburyport.

Sailed—Steamship Abbottsford (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool.

LEWES, Del, Nov 20—Ship Madura and others went to sea 19th.

Arrived 19th, schr Allie H Belden, from Brashear City for Portsmouth.

PORTLAND, Nov 18—Arrived, schr Jos Fish, Hupper, Bath for New York.

Cleared—Schrs T Benedict, Crockett, Port Johnson; A E Babcock, Lee, Philadelphia; Speedwell, Drisco, Ellsworth, to load for Cuba.

20th—Sailed, steamer Hibernian (Br), Archer (from Liverpool), for Baltimore.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Nov 19—Sailed, schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, Nov 19—Sailed, steamer Mary, Crocker, Philadelphia; schrs Anna M Nash, Nickerson, Virginia; Calvin P Harris, Evans, Georgetown, DC; Adaline Townsend, Risley, do; George H Mills, Tillotson, do; A F Kindberg, Thomas, Philadelphia; Reading Railroad No 34, Adams, do; Surge, Warwick, do; Pointer, Thrasher, New York via Bristol; Oregon, Wilson, do; Elias Ross, Buckaloe, New York; H B Diverty, Nickerson, do; Worden & Evans, Thomas, do; Julia Ann, Howell, do; Eliza Hamilton, Cole, do.

PAWTUCKET, Nov 19—Sailed, schrs Samuel Carlton, Burke, Philadelphia; B F Woolsey, Terrill, and Joseph Potts, Davis, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 12—Cleared, ships Geo M Adams, Manson, Liverpool; Top Gallant, Phillips, Honolulu and Enderbury's Island; bark Anna (Ger), Bohlmann, Cork.

Sailed—Barks Patmos, Nichols, Liverpool via Magdalena Bay; Stormy Petrel (Br), Read, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Nov 20—Cleared, steamships Winstead (Br), White, Reval; Herman Livingston, Mallory, New York; bark Brothers, Thurston, Baltimore; schr Lady Bannerman, Roberts, Nassau.

SULLIVAN, Me, Nov 15—Sailed, schrs C S Dyer, Foster, New York; 18th, Howard Macomber, Williams, New York.

SALEM, Nov 19—Sailed, brig Tula (from Mayaguez), Newburyport; schrs Elvie Davis, Westcott, and Marietta Tilton, Nash, Philadelphia; Angola, Belatty, Elizabethport; and others bound S and E.

STONINGTON, Nov 18—Arrived, schr Thomas Potter, Handy, New York for New Bedford (and sailed 19th).

19th—Arrived, schrs Charmer, Noyes, and Robert Palmer, Daboll, Alexandria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov 19—Arrived, schrs Wm L Elkins, Philadelphia for Boston; Winslow Morse, New York for Bath; Duroc, Edgartown for New York.

Sailed—Steamers Gen Whitney and Neptune; brigs Kaluna and Leona; schrs B F Lowell, Red Rover, Stella Lee, Charles E Morrison, Fanny Flint, Onward, France, Albion, Henry Whitney, R Leach, Exetor, Charles F Heyer, Mary Cobb, Pioneer, Flora King, Abbie S Oakes, Majestic.

20th—Arrived, brig Hattie E Whyler, Philadelphia for Portland (In the gale of the 17th she shifted her cargo and lost a mainsail); schrs A F Battie, do for Boston; Aldana, Rokes, Baltimore for do; Two Sisters, Port Johnson for do; Albert Treat, Weehawken for do; Carrie Jones, Francis C Smith and Mary B Smith, New York for do; Furback, Virginia for do; Nathaniel Eaves, do for Portland; G W Rawley, and Addie M Bird, Philadelphia for do; Sophie, Elizabethport for do; Starlight, Georgetown for do; Bedabet, Rondout for do; Maggie Todd, Philadelphia for do; Lizzie Carr, do for Baltimore; Mary Lymburner, Brunswick, Ga, for Bangor; Olive Hayward, New York for do; Mary Anne McCann, Port Johnson for Salem; Freedom, New York for St John, NB; Starlight, Port Johnson for Newburyport.

Sailed—Schr Sarah E Snow.

WILMINGTON, NC, Nov 18—Arrived, schr Lucia Murchison, Jones, New York.

Cleared—Bark Burgermeister Kerstein (Ger), Ehrenreich, Liverpool; brigs Joshua King (Br), Smith, Amsterdam; Jacinta (Br), Flemming, Cape Haytien.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BETHESDA'S TRIUMPHS—MEDICAL TESTMONY.—Three score years and ten restored to health.—Dr. A. H. Heath, No. 200 Broadway, New York:—Dear Sir—You will, no doubt, remember when I first called to confer with you regarding my condition. I told you I had exhausted my own experience of a fifty years' practice as a physician, and drunk of all the mineral and spring waters, and had the advice of the most eminent medical talent in our country. I told you my disease had been pronounced to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with enlarged prostate gland, inflammation and catarrh of the bladder, sandy deposits in the urine, torpidity of the liver, indigestion, constipation, nervous prostration and incontinence of urine. With your removal of the complications and the wonderful BETHESDA SPRING WATER my cure was so rapid I feel it a duty to acknowledge the fact publicly. Respectfully yours, GEORGE W. BEAL, M. D., St Marks avenue, Brooklyn.

THE COURTS.

Court Officials After Their Pay—Suit for Malicious Arrest—The Butler Will Case.

Castellano [illegible] Guiseppi, Comisette Francesco, [illegible] Vergovaredi Guiseppi and Ca- D'Ovan Giacomo, [illegible] yesterday held by Commis- menti Antonino, were [illegible] the action of the Italian sioner Osborn to await [illegible] mutinied and refused Consul on a charge of having [illegible] bark Mio Cugino. to do duty on board the Italian [illegible]er of Frederick

A question arising in the matter [illegible]rday in the Pfaff, a bankrupt, was decided yes[illegible] [illegible]latchford, United States District Court, by Judge B[illegible] [illegible]rshal, on certificate from Register Dayton. The M[illegible] on as messenger, claimed $65 40 as commission moneys taken possession of by him under the warrant. The Register decides that the Marshal is entitled to the commission, and Judge Blatchford sustains this view.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Marine Court Officer After Money.

Before Judge Barrett.

Application was made in this Court yesterday for a mandamus directing the Comptroller to pay $836 claimed to be due by Samuel Jackson for services as officer of the Marine Court. Mr. U. C. Dennison, who made the application, stated that the claimant had been legally appointed such officer; that he performed the services for which he claimed payment; that by an act of the last Legislature the same could be paid out of the appropriation of last year. Mr. Andrews, Assistant Counsel to the Corporation, insisted that he was fully paid for all the time he performed any services.

Judge Barrett took the papers.

Foley's Last Injunction Against Green.

This case was put down for a peremptory hearing yesterday. Mr. Foley appeared with his counsel, S. R. Dyett, and they were in readiness for their part of the fight. Ex-Judge Beebe, who appeared for the Comptroller, pleaded inability to go on through illness, and the matter was postponed till next Monday.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Garthe vs. Goldstein.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice, &c.

Voorhies et al. vs. Olmsted et al.—Case and amendments settled. (See memorandum.)

Jackson vs. New York, Oswego and Midland Railroad Company.—Default opened and defendants permitted to interpose an answer within five days upon payment of the costs on entering judgment and $10 costs of opposing this motion; judgment and execution to stand as security.

Baker et al. vs. Millard.—Motion granted. Let the order be settled upon one day's notice.

Shipsey vs. Margins.—Memorandum for counsel.

Farnham et al. vs. Hamilton.—Motion denied without costs. (See memorandum.)

Knowles vs. Berrian.—Motion granted.

Downey vs. Crowley and Others.—Motion granted.

Brooklyn Trust Company vs. Shoope.—Motion granted.

Garthe vs. Goldstein.—Motion granted.

Kelly, Jr., vs. Union Trust Company.—Order granted modifying injunction and allowing company to act as trustee and mortgagee.

Ames vs. Redlich et al.—Motion granted. Original motion set down for 24th inst.

Lynass vs. Lynass.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.—Order for judgment.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to consolidate denied, without costs.

McDermott vs. Grindle and Others.—Motion granted.

Davis, Receiver, vs. McOmber and Others (three cases).—The defendant may take a commission if he chooses, but the motion to stay the trial is denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.

Suit for Malicious Arrest.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

Joseph U. Fagnan vs. Charles Knox.—This case, the trial of which has been going on before a jury for the past 10 days, is brought by the plaintiff to recover of Charles Knox damages in in the sum of $20,000 for having, on the 3d day of July, 1872, maliciously and without probable cause had the plaintiff arrested upon a charge of embezzlement. The evidence shows that the plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendant for a period of 23 years, and for a long time as confidential clerk; that during the last three years of that time the defendant would apply to the plaintiff for loans of small sums of money, which amounted in the aggregate to about $2,500. The plaintiff says that he kept a memorandum book in which he entered these different loans, and that when he had an opportunity would deduct from the amount charged in the petty cash book against him the sum which he had loaned to the defendant. During the latter part of the month of February, 1872, plaintiff was confined to his house by illness, and when he returned to the store learned that a bookkeeper had been engaged in his place, whose salary was smaller than that which had been paid him. No explanation for this change was given plaintiff. He remained in the employ of the defendant until April 11, when the bookkeeper who had taken his place told him that the defendant had instructed him to have plaintiff's accounts made up. Not being well, and wishing to leave for home, plaintiff replied that he would make up his accounts the next day. On the following day the defendant called upon plaintiff at his residence and in the course of the interview, which, the plaintiff says, was conducted with apparent friendship on the part of defendant, the defendant requested plaintiff to let him have his memorandum book, as he wished to compare it with the ledger. Plaintiff did so, and subsequently demanded it of Knox, who denied that he had ever heard of or seen it. Defendant, by threats, succeeded in inducing plaintiff and his wife to convey to him two houses in Brooklyn, worth, free of encumbrances, the sum of $3,000, defendant giving them a general release. Fagnan then went into the employ of Messrs. Dunlap & Co., hatters, in this city. On the 3d day of July, 1872, Knox made an affidavit, upon which plaintiff was arrested, charged with embezzling from his employer the sum of $2,500, and held to bail in the sum of $3,000 by Justice Cox. Defendant then went before the Grand Jury, then in session, which body failed to indict the plaintiff and dismissed the charge. It appears that the succeeding Grand Jury indicted the plaintiff for embezzlement and grand larceny, and on the 14th day of October, 1872, plaintiff was acquitted by a jury at the General Sessions, they not leaving their seats. John D. Townsend and John W. Weed for plaintiff; ex-Recorder Smith and J. B. Bullock for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Fairchild and Others vs. Smith et al.—Order of reference to assess damages.

Schecker vs. Stevens.—Order striking out answer and for judgment.

Yeatman vs. De Bow.—Default opened on terms.

Chase vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and Others.—The plaintiff's points have not been handed up.

Betts vs. Scranton.—Order of reference.

Stroub vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; Schmid vs. Arquimbous; Ritter vs. Phillips; Smith vs. Van Arsdale; Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company.—Orders granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Bernstein vs. McConnell.—Referee's report confirmed and motion to vacate attachment denied, with $10 costs. The referee's costs must be taxed as disbursements in the action.

Taylor vs. Magen.—Demurrer sustained. (See opinion with Mr. Warburton, stenographer of Part I.)

By Judge Rowland.

Koehler vs. Doe.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Zershowsky vs. Butler.—Motion denied, without costs.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The Butler Will Case—$100,000 Involved.

Before Surrogate Robert C. Hutchings.

The Butler will case was again before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. The will of Richard R. Butler, giving all his property to his mother, is contested by her son, brother of the deceased, William Butler. As it stands it presents a nice family broil. The testator in his lifetime claimed to be a partner of William B. Clarke, the banker. As such he diverted a large amount of money, as alleged, from the firm, which Clarke claimed he had no authority to do—that he was not a member of the firm—and Clarke had Butler arrested for embezzlement, and Butler, not finding bail, was confined in Ludlow Street Jail some two months.

It is claimed by the contestant that during his imprisonment he became addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, was constantly drunk and that his mind became affected and permanently impaired, and that he was, when released, physically and mentally a mere wreck, and incompetent for the performance of any business, much less of disposing, by will, of a large property. Subsequently and while the deceased was still imprisoned, an arrangement was come to with Mr. Clarke by which Butler was discharged from prison, whereupon he went to live with his mother, which he had not previously done, and while there, it is claimed, that while under the undue influence of his mother the will in question was made in her favor. A mass of testimony has been presented in proof of the enervating habits of the deceased—the change in his conduct and pursuits, tending to show his legal incapacity to make a will. From the evidence it appeared that he was taken south by his mother, and that while away his dissipated habits grew stronger, and that he returned in a worse mental and physical condition than when he left; that soon after his return home from the South he went to Europe where he died, leaving behind him the will which is now contested. The case for the proponent is, of course, based upon a denial and refutation, if the latter can be established, of the charge of legal incompetency of the testator and of the allegations upon which it is sought to upset the will. For the contestant Samuel G. Courtney; for the proponent R. F. Dunning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Charge to the Grand Jury—Remarks of the City Judge on the Escape of Sharkey.

Before Judge Sutherland.

The Grand Jury were charged yesterday morning by His Honor the City Judge. After calling their attention to the statutes which the law requires the presiding Judge to enumerate, His Honor, in conclusion, said:—"I see by the papers that a noto[illegible] criminal escaped, under singular circumstances, from the Tombs yesterday, WILLIAM J. SHARKEY, who had be[en] convicted of murder. Of course we do not know w[hose] fault it was. It may have been a thing that coul[d] not be guarded against. It may have been the fault of somebody. So far as you feel it to be your duty to look into that it appears to me a proper thing for you to investigate the circumstances under which such a thing could occur. It certainly must be looked upon as a great evil and a great calamity that a man convicted of murder—and you all know the notoriety of the case and the circumstances of the alleged murder—should escape under those circumstances."

The Grand Jury then retired.

A Dishonest Servant Girl Sent to the State Prison.

Johanna Curtin, who was charged with stealing jewelry and clothing on the 30th of October, valued at $60, the property of Mrs. Henry Hunt, in whose employ she was as a domestic, pleaded guilty. She was sent to the State Prison for two years.

William Lawless, a youth, pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, the charge being that on the 13th of October he stole a gold locket from Edward Tipping. Two years and six months in the State Prison was the sentence.

Acquittals.

Richard J. Fulham, who was charged with stabbing Michael Barry on the 29th of October, with a knife, was tried and acquitted, he having satisfied the jury that he committed the act in self-defence.

Mary Jane Green, a waiter girl in a Chatham street concert saloon, was found not guilty of stealing a silver watch from August Woldt, a sailor.

Patrick Stack was placed on trial charged with stealing a carpet bag, containing clothing and $40 in money, on the 4th inst., from Patrick Kane. It appeared that they were passengers on a steamer from Providence, and that while wandering through the city they went to a pier to inquire about European steamers. While Kane, who was a bright-looking Irish youth, was within the gate Stack remained outside. They missed each other, and the prisoner left the bag in a cigar store near the pier, returning there in the morning, hoping to find him. In the meantime the boy, supposing that Stack meant to steal it, procured the services of a detective, and as they were walking along West street Stack came up and tapped Kane on the shoulder, and took him to the cigar store, where the carpet bag was found. The clothing was left, but the money was gone. Stack told his story in such a simple and artless way that the jury believed him and rendered a verdict of not guilty. As the complainant had worked hard for the money the jury subscribed $32 and gave it to the youth.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Short causes—Nos. 1338, 1340, 1284, 1526, 2256, 2692½, 2636, 952, 2078, 2634, 1772, 1453, 2808, 2834, 2846, 2900, 3012, 3022, 3024, 3046, 2552½, 2606, 2806, 2898, 2912, 2964, 3058, 3104, 3120, 1424½, 2146, 2326, 2344, 2666, 2732, 2932, 2944, 2986, 3000, 3002, 3102, 3114, 3118.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 7, 8, 32, 33, 39, 69, 80, 84, 97, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 120, 121, 123, 124, 129, 130, 131, 132, 142, 151, 153, 160, 161, 185.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—No. 1309, 661, 343½, 379, 69, 583, 595, 705, 61, 1231, 639, 759, 767, 781, 155½, 713. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 772, 390½, 820, 278, 804, 1321, 732, 658, 766, 740, 566, 748, 754, 750, 716, 822, 464.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Non-jury cases only.—Nos. 2660, 1086, 2794, 3308. Part 2.—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 2937, 2793, 3547, 2843, 2426, 2473, 2931, 2947, 2979, 2981, 3013, 3015, 2981. Part 3.—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 3608, 1652, 2701, 2745, 3415, 3347, 3432, 3535, 3616, 3058, 3060, 3062, 3064, 3066, 3068.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. Patrick Callaghan and Michael Doyle, robberies; Same vs. James Sheppard, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Henry Weibrecht, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Martha McCutchen, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. William Lounsberry, George Chilvers and James J. Boyle, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. John Sullivan, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary A. Dunn, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Saunders; larceny and attempt to induce perjury; Same vs. Patrick Corroy, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Bankruptcy Business.

Before Judge Benedict.

George N. Nash has filed a petition against the Southside Railroad Company, with the view of recovering the amount of a promissory note for $5,000, given on the 23d of April last by the company. It is alleged by the petitioner that there are other notes of the company now past due, which are yet unpaid. Counsel for the company has demurred, and argument will be heard next week.

A petition has been filed by John Francis against A. R. Samuells, proprietor of the Park Theatre, who is charged with failing to meet promissory notes to the amount of $559. An injunction has been issued against Mr. Samuells and an order requiring him to show cause next Monday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Lucette Meyers Declared a Liar and Discharged.

Before Judge Barnard.

Lucette Meyers, the detained witness in the Goodrich murder case, was discharged from custody yesterday. She has made so many statements concerning the affair, some to the effect that she knew all about the murder, and others denying any knowledge of it whatever, that the District Attorney has come to the conclusion that she is unworthy of belief. Mr. Britton stated to the Court yesterday that the woman had been brought to him by the Superintendent of Police some time since with the assertion that she would leave this vicinity if she were not locked up She pretended to know a great deal about the case and had made a very remarkable statement, which, however, he did not believe. Then she had made so many contradictory statements that she would be useless as a witness, for the simple reason that no jury would believe her. He himself did not believe a word she said, save her last statement, that she was entirely ignorant concerning the case. Mr. Britton therefore asked to have her discharged.

Judge Barnard directed that an order discharging her from custody be entered. This was done and Lucette was again a free woman. She left the court room with a smile of satisfaction.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Tappen.

Partridge vs. Tucker.—The motion to strike out allegation is denied, with leave to plaintiff to recover $10 costs.

S. W. Woodland vs. Jobbern.—The motion to serve amended pleadings is granted.

J. D. Poole vs. Charles H. Snedeker.—The motion for an alternative mandamus is granted.

Shutterworth vs. Winter.—Plaintiff to have motion. Costs only.

E. S. McDonald vs. M. S. Thompson.—The injunction is refused on the ground that plaintiff had ample opportunity to contest the claim before the Surrogate's Auditor, and omitted and refused so to do; $10 costs to defendant.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

The Spencer Divorce Suit.

Before Judge Neilson.

The trial of the suit of Thomas T. Spencer vs. Caroline Spencer for an absolute divorce, on the ground of adultery, was concluded early yesterday morning. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. They stood eight for plaintiff and four for defendant.

The trial of this suit occupied two days, but created comparatively little interest outside of those acquainted with the parties engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer occupied a high social position on the "Hill," and this little affair has created quite a scandal in the circles in which they were wont to move. One of the parties with whom it was charged Mrs. Spencer was too intimate is Mr. John M. Wilder, the organist of Dr. Cuyler's church, but Mr. Wilder emphatically denied, under oath, that his relations with the lady were of an improper character.

A motion for a new trial has been granted, and the case will be retried next month.

The Perils of a Plasterer.

James Jeffery, a plasterer, was employed by Thomas Watson, a boss, to work on the new armory of the Twenty-third regiment, on Clermont avenue. On the 25th of June last, while Jeffery was at work, the scaffolding upon which he stood suddenly gave way and he fell to the floor, sustaining a fracture of an ankle. Yesterday he sued Watson, alleging that the scaffold was carelessly and improperly constructed. Watson's defence was contributive carelessness.

The jury gave the plaintiff $400 damages.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Assaulting a Woman.

Before Judge McCue.

Jane Morris' complaint was that Peter McBride assaulted her with his fists and a club, and she therefore demanded $1,000 damages. McBride pleaded self-defence. The jury gave Jane a verdict of $25.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Nov. 20, 1873.

Court of Appeals day calendar for Nov. 21:—Nos. 79, 281, 288, 72, 77, 30, 100.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

A mammoth shoe factory is to be established at Noblesville, Ind.

There are a great many Danish and Norwegian laborers working in the pineries of Michigan for their board. The lumber business is flat.

Nine blast furnaces in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio, have blown out and six remain in operation.

The fall in the prices of dry goods is of course very acceptable to the laboring classes, but a slight reduction in the prices of provisions, particularly in butter, would help them materially just at this time.

The Phœnix Iron Works, at Phœnixville, Pa., have reduced the wages of their workmen from five to twenty-five per cent.

The Woodruff Iron Works, at Hartford, Conn., employ 125 men, and are running full time on full wages, with no prospect of reduction in either.

The icemen of Coxsackie, on the Hudson River, have been cut down to $1 50 per day, nine hours, time.

The mills at Great Falls, Strafford county, N. H., are running on three-fourths time. It is said that more cloth was sent from Great Falls to New York last week than for four weeks previous.

When the Corning Iron Works, at Troy, N. Y., proposed to their employés to continue work during the winter at a reduction of wages, all but eight men agreed to submit, on the principle that working for low wages was better than no work at all. These eight men, however, induced the others to strike, and the result was the shutting down of the works, and the proprietors say that they will remain shut down to the end of time, if their resumption depends upon the employment of either one of those eight men. The question now is, how much have the strikers made?

A curbstone peanut vender in Pittsburg, Pa., has a bank account which foots up $12,000. He says that times are hard this fall.

The contractors on the Massachusetts Central Railroad in Greenwich and Hardwick have discharged nearly all their laborers without paying them for the last two or three months' service.

The active operations now going on in the various navy yards will go a great way towards lightening the burdens imposed by the panic and relieving the necessities of the laboring classes in the immediate vicinities of the government works.

The new Barker cotton mill in Auburn, Me., will start operations as soon as the machinery can be adjusted. One hundred bales of cotton are on hand ready to be worked up.

The Oil City (Pa.) Barrel Works have cut down the wages of their workmen. No strikes.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY CANVASS.

According to the official returns of the Board of County Canvassers of Westchester county, Willers (democrat), for Secretary of State, received 9,688 votes to 8,929 cast for Thayer (republican), being a majority of 759 for the former. In the Second Assembly district, where it was generally believed that the democrats had elected John H. Cornell, the canvass shows that his competitor, Amherst Wight, Jr. (republican), has been returned to the Assembly by a majority of 43 votes. The total vote on "Annexation" was 13,253 for, and 2,752 against the measure.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL NAVIGATION.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1873.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to-day stopped issuing permits here and loading boats at Honesdale.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND HAND SAFES—POPULAR MAKers, and an assortment of new ones, at greatly reduced prices, selling for cash at AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A.—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FINELY LOcated corner property for sale; suitable for any business. For particulars apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 181 Fifth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE, LIQUOR STORES ON ALL BUSIness streets; also Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, downtown Sample Rooms, Hotels, Grocery Stores, Butter Stands, Hat Stores, Drug Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Fruit and Cigar Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LEASE AND ALL OR PART OF FURNITURE OF European Hotel—Good corner, plenty of custom; requires from $500 to $1,300. LIVINGSTON & CO., 77 Cedar street.

A BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP—IN BEST location in town; cheap rent; doing a splendid paying business; best reasons for selling. LLOYD, 29 Broadway and 75 West Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON A LEADing thoroughfare in Brooklyn; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address BUCHU, Brooklyn Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN; FIRST class stand; long established; only $1,000 required; sickness of owner the cause of selling; Real Estate or good Securities taken in exchange; only principals dealt with. Address EGBERT HOPKINS, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH BOARDING HOUSE, DOWN town, of long standing; accommodation for twenty boarders; very low for cash. J. J. BURNIER, Agent, No. 5 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER STAND IN FULTON Country Market now doing a good business; well located for poultry or meat. Inquire for the Clerk of the market.

FOR SALE—TAILORS' CUTTING COUNTERS AND Tables, Drug Drawers and Show Cases, Chairs, Stools, Desks and Office Railing, at wholesale, for want of room; save 30 per cent by purchasing immediately at 464 Hudson street. JAMES HODGE.

FOR SALE—NICELY FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, one block from Grand and Houston street ferries, doing a first class business; good lease; Stock and all. Apply at 29 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUSINESS OFFICE, NEWLY furnished; the finest location on Broadway, suitable for any kind of business purposes. Apply at once at 746 Broadway, corner of Astor place, room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW ALE PUMP AND BAR FIXTURES, complete, at half cost. E. PIERCE, 202 Fifth avenue and Seventh street, Billiard Hall, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIVE OIL PAINTINGS, THREE LARGE and two small. To be seen at 242 West Seventeenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS DINING SALOON AND Bar, with fine, furnished rooms, for gentlemen; long lease and low rent; only $600 cash required; remainder on time. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, TOOLS AND FIXTURES complete; $150 required; French plate window; suitable for a practical man; store, back room, bake house, $50 per month, at 176 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—MILK ROUTE, HORSE, WAGON AND Harness; sells 160 quarts; will be sold cheap on account of sickness of the present owner. Apply at 154 East Thirty-ninth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORES, GROCERIES, Bakeries, Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, Oyster Houses, Dining Saloons, Cigar Stores, Fancy Stores, Crockery Stores, Distillery Stores, Drug Stores, and more wanted; also a partner wanted. P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 287½ Bowery.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST SAMPLE ROOMS down town. Apply on the premises, 15 New street.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE. INQUIRE AT 352 Madison street, in the liquor store.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Pumps and Tanks. FINNEY & HOFFMAN, Manufacturers, 202 to 225 Water street, Brooklyn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WANTED—TWO PURE WHITE THREE CARAT Diamonds to match for earrings; cheap for cash; price. Address YOUNG & McCULLY, 1,029 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A LADY'S diamond Breastpin. Address P. O., box 161 Herald office.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables constantly on hand, at GEO. E. PHELAN'S, No. 7 Barclay street, New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—

ART SALE,

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,

at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

THE BONDEL COLLECTION,

together with more than 100 Paintings and Water Colors by prominent American artists.

BOOK SALE,

this (Friday) evening, at the Clinton Hall Salerooms, at 7:30 o'clock. A fine collection of Books, standard and illustrated, many in fine bindings, suitable for gentlemen's libraries, &c., &c.

SPECIAL.

CURIOUS AND RARE

ANTIQUE FURNITURES.

The attention of the public, connoisseurs and collectors of the rare and curious is requested to the goods now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Salerooms.

An extraordinary collection of choice and rare antique Furniture, old Chinas, Delfts; Bronzes, antique and gilt; Armor, ancient Arms, Clocks, Brass Work, India Cashmere Rugs and Carpets, Turkish and Persian Rugs, &c., &c.

Some of the most desirable objects of art, &c., ever offered for sale in this city, never before seen in this country, and in beautiful order, comprising superbly carved Credences, Stipos, Tables, Buffets, Cabinets, Chests, Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, AT 11 o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, the entire Stock of a large dry goods store; also Clothing, Fancy Goods of every discription; also a lot of Goods. Further particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, French and German Fancy Goods and Toys, China and Bisque Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ALBERT R. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. By D. W. IVES. Salesrooms, 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street. Sale of Miscellaneous Goods, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, including Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Groceries, Teas, Soap, Liquors, Cigars, Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, Plate, &c., &c., &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE AND Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Horse auction branch 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

Houshold Furniture, Mirrors, Organs, &c., by order of one of the largest storage warehouses, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, 37 Nassau street. ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell as above a fine assortment of Furniture of every description. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, sells this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant Furniture contained in private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, comprising every article necessary for genteel housekeeping, viz.:—Grand Pianoforte, cost $950; elegant Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses; also dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE. Over 700 lots and $48,000 worth costly and handsome Household Furniture. 19 velvet Brussels Carpets, two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the four story brown stone mansion, 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, by order of Joseph Reidel, Esq., magnificent Grande Duchesse, Marie Antoinette styles Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description of French satin, brocatel, plush and rep; pier and oval Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Bedding, Bolsters, Pillows, Buffet, Extension Table, 250 lots Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers. City or country.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE, Magnificent Household Furniture, on THIS DAY (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion No. 36 West 15th st., between 5th and 6th avenues, the property of a family leaving the city. Drawing Rooms—Superb Suits, covered richest description silk brocade, Pompadour, Grand Duchess style; Steinway and Chickering Pianos, rosewood Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, Cabinets, Encoignures, Paintings, by eminent artists; velvet, medallion Carpets, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bed teads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, China, Glass, Silver, Cutlery; also Furniture servants' apartments. Parties wishing to attend this sale take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars. Competent persons in attendance to remove goods. AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE. THIS DAY (Friday morning), November 21. commencing at 11 o'clock, at private five story brown stone mansion No. 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue. Over $40,000 worth elegant Household Furniture, Steinway and Chickering Pianofortes, four rich Parlor Suits, in satin, &c.; Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Books, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, feather Beds, Blankets, Bedding, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive in lots, by catalogue. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. THIS DAY (Friday), Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 210 West 21st st., near 7th av., over $35,000 worth of handsome Household Furniture, consisting of 3 elegant Parlor Suits, in brocade, satin and brocatel; 2 magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, best city makers; 3 Bookcases, Turkish Easy Chairs, Centre and Console Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, Paris Bronzes, fine Paintings, 19 pieces Marble Statuary, &c. Rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, 27 hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Bedroom Suits, Extension Table, Sideboard, Dining Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, Silverware, Crockery, 19 Carpets, &c. Sale positive. Take 7th or 8th av. cars. ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—EXECUTOR'S sale; will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, No. 205 East 76th st., Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Feather Beds and Pillows, Stoves, Mirrors, Trunks and a large variety of Women's Wearing Apparel; also Mantel Ornaments, Clocks, Bedclothes, &c. Sale positively without reserve, by order of the executor.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on Wednesday, November 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER. Auction sale THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the brown stone private mansion 94 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue, consisting of beautiful, latest styles Parlor Suits, in satin brocatel and rep; rosewood Pianoforte, Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, Vases, Clocks, Tables, Bookcases, Etageres, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands; 600 yards velvet, Brussels Carpets; Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, dining and basement Furniture, &c. Goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—DAUCHY & JOHNSON sell this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedsteads, hair Mattresses, feather Beds, Pillows, Clothing, Guns, Pistols, two elegant Axminster Carpets, several tapestry and ingrain Carpets, Chairs of all kinds, Tables, Lounges, Sofas, window Curtains, Shades, Vases, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Bookcases, parlor and cook Stoves, Sewing Machines, Office Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., also one Parlor Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, &c.; also, several trunks of ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Sheets, Quilts, &c.

EXHIBITION OF SUPERB WATER COLOR DRAWings, at SCHENCK'S, 60 Liberty street, now open.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL, this day, at 300 West Thirty-eighth street, at 1½ o'clock, the Furniture of a private family. Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mirrors, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Feather Beds, Pillows, Stair Carpets, Oilcloth, Stoves and Cooking Utensils in lots to suit the public.

MARSHAL SALE.—MYER ELSAS WILL SELL THIS day, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 94 and 96 Clinton street, the entire contents of a Cabinet Manufactory, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, &c.; also all the Machinery, together with the Right, Title and Interest; sale positive, in lots; dealers attend. FREDERICK RINEMAN, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN R. FOLEY, AUCTIONEER, will sell on Monday, November 24, 1873, at 148 East Thirty-ninth street, at 2 o'clock P. M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, two fine Horses, two sets of Harness and one Truck, by order of Matthew Nugent, Attorney for mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's fine Clothing, Blankets, Quilts, Pillows, &c. By order of J. A. Jarman, 185 Varick street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Bedding, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order N. Stich, Third av.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—RICHARD FIELD, SHERiff's and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Carpets, Pillows, Horse Blankets, Buffalo Robes, &c., &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order of Henry McALeenan, Eighth avenue.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—LIQUOR Store; Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,269 Broadway, the Stock and Fixtures of a first class liquor store—viz., Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—BUTTERS' &c.; Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, 12 tubs of prime Butter, Spices, Teas, &c. D. A. MURPHY, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. Elegant Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets. Marshal's sale.—Will sell this day (Friday), at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 27 East Broadway, a large and general assortment of first class Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, viz:—Parlor Suits, Tete-a-tetes, marble top Centre Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Etageres, Wardrobes, Buffets, Washstands, One Aquarium, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Brussels and Ingram Carpets, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Stoves, Heaters, &c. Sale positive. D. A. MURPHY, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER. Marshal's sale of Wines, Liquors, Champagne, Cigars, Horse and Wagon, this day (Friday), November 21, at 10½ o'clock, No. 13 Bowery—75 barrels choice Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, various brands and ages; also 20 casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, French Spirits, &c.; 25 Casks Port and Sherry Wines; also a large lot of Wines and Liquors in cases, Champagnes and about 80,000 Cigars, &c.; also a Horse and a folding top Wagon and Harness; all in good order. Sale positive. Dealers invited. F. RINEMAN, City Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 534 West Forty-first street, a large lot of Machinery, consisting in parts of Steam Engines, Lathes, &c., &c. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. JACOB KOEHLER, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOMS, 50 New Bowery.—Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture contained in the Hotel du Nord, at 37 and 39 Bowery, a large lot of Bedsteads and Bedding, Carpets, Sofas, Mirrors; about 500 wooden Chairs, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Washstands, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.

OFFICES SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.

THE ABOVE BUILDING IS

COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES

Office Nos. Size.	2d story.	3d story.	4th story.	5th story.
1—19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	—
2—16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
3—14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
4—17x26.6	1,800	1,500	—	—
5—10x18	—	—	—	—
6—20x12.6	500	—	—	—
7—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
8—19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
9—10x12.6	500	—	—	—
10—19.10x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	—
11—14.6x24	1,500	1,250	1,000	—
12—14.6x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
13—17x28	1,500	1,250	—	—
14—10x18	500	—	—	—

VALUABLE VAULTS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

ALSO OFFICES FOR BANKING AND OTHER PURPOSES ON FIRST AND BASEMENT FLOORS.

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF

HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—VERY LOW RENT, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, brick Buildings; cellars, sewer, yards; entrance front and rear. A. W. NICOLL, No. 7 Warren street; J. P. ROBERTSON, 30 Abattoir place, foot of West Thirty-ninth street.

A BUILDING, 3½ STORY AND BASEMENT, 25X50X 105, No. 101 Prince street, near Broadway, $2,000 per annum; lease three or five years; immediate possession. WM. POOLEY, 220 Fifth avenue.

A.—TO LET, SMALL STORE ON WEST SIDE OF Third avenue; suitable for cigar or confectionery. Apply to SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,032 Third avenue.

BROOME STREET, CORNER GREENE.—TO LET—First Floor and Basement in this highly desirable building, 50x100. Basement 13 feet high, well lighted and dry. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 309 Canal street.

FLOORS, HOUSES, STORES AND UPPER PARTS OF Buildings to let, for Business purposes; a great number of furnished and unfurnished Houses to let, at reduced rents. O'DWYER, 557 Sixth avenue.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, FACING Broadway, unsurpassed location, will be leased favorably. The owner will aid a competent party having $2,000 to furnish the hotel. Apply at 27 Third avenue.

STORES TO LET—IN NOS. 211, 213 AND 215 Mott street. Inquire within.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON EASY TERMS, THE Macomb's Dam Hotel, corner of 151st street and the Macomb's Dam road. Inquire of M. J. EARLEY, No. 5 Dey street.

TO LET, CHEAP—A STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT Fixtures, suitable for a confectionery; an old stand of 20 years; No. 131 avenue C. Apply to MANSUY DODIN, 153 avenue B.

TO LEASE—202 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF Twenty-fifth street, through to Broadway; permission to alter for business purposes Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, 247 Broadway room 22.

WHARF PROPERTY.—WATER FRONT TO LEASE; twenty-three Lots on East River, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, with 200 feet bulkhead; suitable for brick or lumber yard; owner will erect a building to suit tenant if taken for a term of years. For further particulars apply to E. FABER, 133 William st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—29 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, to a private family; $300 per month; all improvements; near Fifth avenue. Inquire on the premises or of JACOB SHARPE, 149 Broadway.

A WELL FURNISHED THREE STORY BRICK House, in Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; rent only $125 per month. P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop, with extension, 57 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; $250 per month; private family only. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

NICELY FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let—11 rooms; in good order; low to a good tenant. Inquire at 109 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 169 West Forty-ninth street, corner of Seventh avenue; three story, high stoop brown stone; bay window; $3,000 per year. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, THE LARGE HIGH stoop brown stone, House 23x60, frescoed and in perfect order, No. 16 East Seventy-third street, overlooking Central Park. Apply on the premises.

$100.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED Houses at reduced rents, $100 to $250 a month; private Dwellings and Boarding Houses, with boarders. J. M. LETTS, 37 Union square, Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, in complete order, to let, on East Eightieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; any reasonable offer will be received for rent until May 1, or will lease for two or more years. J. C. WILSON, 1,457 Third avenue.

A.—TO LET, ON EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR Central Park, two four story high stoop brown stone Houses, fitted with mirrors and gas fixtures, cabinet finish and in perfect order; will rent very cheap to responsible parties. Apply to owner, F. F. BEALS, 31 Broad st.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE front House to let, or would let the Basement, Second and Third Floors; No. 150 East Fifty-fifth street. Apply on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., or at 139 East Seventy-first street.

COTTAGES, FLOORS AND BRICK HOUSE TO LET—in good order. Cottage, Sixteenth street, Ninth avenue, $30; Cottage and grounds in Harlem, $45; nice Second Floor, Ninth ward, $22 50; brick House, Ninth ward, cheap; Floors, corner Forty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, $12 50 each; Second Floor, Sixteenth street, Ninth avenue, $15. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

COSEY LITTLE BRICK HOUSE, 146 WEST 126TH street, to let, to a respectable family; rent $70 per month. Apply on premises.

LOW RENTS NEAR BROADWAY.—ENGLISH BASEment Houses, 25 and 27 Amity street, in complete order and all the modern improvements; next door to Southern Hotel; also House 239 Wooster street, near Washington square; will be let for business if required; to be seen from 10 to 11, morning; possession immediately.

TO LET—IN EAST FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, A three story brown stone House; good order; good location; $85 per month to May 1, 1874. GREGOR & MILLER, 150 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House 148 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue; 18 rooms; all improvements and in first class order; rent only $1,600; can be seen from 10 to 2.

TO LET CHEAP—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Residence, 252 Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue; in splendid order throughout; Carpets and Furniture for sale at sacrifice, if wanted.

THE SMALL BUT VERY COMPLETE BAY WINDOW House, No. 29 East Twenty-seventh street, near Madison avenue, 7 rooms, all improvements and in first class order; rent very low; immediate possession; can be seen from 10 to 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ALL improvements; for one or two gentlemen; no board. 361 West Fifty fifth street.

A LARGE PARLOR AND HALL ROOM, CONNECTing, on second floor; also single Room, nicely furnished; also front Basement, stove, gas, &c.; reasonable rent. 30 East Thirteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN a large handsomely furnished Room, second floor; hot and cold water; grate fire. 1 8 East Twenty-fourth street, near Madison square.

A FINE, LARGE ROOM TO LET, FURNISHED, ON second floor, adjoining bath room; numerous closets; suitable for one or two persons; terms moderate, at 217 West Thirteenth street.

A VERY LARGE FURNISHED APARTMENT (SOUTHern exposure), with two vast closets and abundant fire included, $8, in first class residence No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway and Cooper Institute.

AT 254 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—TWO VERY pleasant and desirable furnished Rooms, for housekeeping or lodging; convenient to Eighth avenue cars; rent moderate.

A CHOICE OF NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT moderate rent, from $3 to $9 per week, to let, at No. 50 East Twenty-ninth street, southwest corner Fourth av.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room, on second floor, with bathroom adjoining; also large Parlor and other Rooms. Call at 33 Lafayette place.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN HUDSON STREET, near Canal. Address R. S. T., Herald office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; also Rooms for single gentlemen, at reasonable prices. 141 Fourth avenue.

FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished Sitting Room and Bedrooms, to gentlemen, without board. Apply at 52 West Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR single gentlemen, on first, second and third floors, or in suits for housekeeping, for small families; all modern improvements; location first class; junction of Broadway and Forty-third street, No. 623 Seventh avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom, also single Room, for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 636 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

NICELY FURNISHED BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let—11 rooms; in good order; low to a good tenant. Inquire at 109 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY furnished Parlors can be accommodated at No. 130 West Twenty-first street; also a front Basement, suitable for a physician; also a large furnished Room, at 69 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—TO AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably furnished Bedroom, or would be suitable for two friends; location central; rent moderate; bath and gas. No. 110 East Eleventh street, near Fourth av.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, $5 a week; water and closets; suitable for a gentleman; also hall Rooms, $2 to $3 50. 326 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPING—ELEGANTLY FURnished First Floor, with Basement and hall Bedroom; $40 a month. 285 South Third street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—AT NO. 224 WEST TWENTY-SECOND street—Several very handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen of steady habits or gentleman and wife.

TO LET—CHEAP, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the entire House, except parlor floor, No. 42 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED THIRD STORY front Room, without board, suitable for two gentlemen; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply at 65 Seventh avenue, two doors above Fourteenth street.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 5 LONDON terrace (West Twenty-third street), consisting of three communicating rooms, well furnished, with use of bath; would be let to a party of gentlemen; breakfast if required.

TWO NEATLY FURNISHED BEDROOMS, SUITable for one or two gentlemen; rent $2 50 per week; respectable parties only. 192 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-first street.

TWO OR THREE ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, first floor front; also Kitchen for housekeeping if wanted; rent moderate. 752 Sixth avenue, below Forty-third street.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER OF BARCLAY street, two blocks from the new Post office.—Rooms to let, furnished; terms $2 to $3 per week. Inquire on the second floor.

3 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, IN AN AMERICAN family, a large, neatly furnished front Room, to one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also, hall Room to single gentleman.

13TH STREET, 231 EAST.—COMFORTABLE, WELL-furnished Floor, bathroom adjoining, for two families or parties of single gentlemen; grate fires; location central, four minutes from Broadway.

$23—FIRST FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS; SECOND Floor, five Rooms, $45; hot and cold water, bath and all other improvements. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

28 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fourth avenue.—Furnished Parlor and Bedrooms on second and third floors, with bath room connected, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family.

$34 MONTHLY, $8 50 WEEKLY—PART FRENCH Flat, handsomely furnished, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath closet and gas. 108 Fifty-sixth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel—Has just been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished, and will now be let to a club of gentlemen in part or whole beautiful Parlors and large and small Rooms, en suite or singly; meals on European plan if desired.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished Suits of Rooms, sunny exposure, will be let, separately if desired; references.

52 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, on first floor; also one on second, with bathroom adjoining, without board; terms moderate.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—To let, furnished, a Sitting Room, with one or two Bedrooms adjoining, without board; also two hall Rooms; family private; references exchanged.

119 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, newly furnished, Room and the Parlor, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in private family.

256 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen; also a handsomely furnished Floor for light housekeeping, to gentleman and wife: terms moderate.

528 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO OR three Rooms, comfortably furnished for light housekeeping; rent moderate. Call all the week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NEAT THIRD FLOOR, 130 EAST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Lexington avenue; parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms; gas fixtures, wardrobes, &c.; rent $30 per month.

A SPLENDID FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR to let, unfurnished, to suit families; have all improvements; first class location; rent very reasonable; or the whole House, furnished or unfurnished. 308 West Fourteenth street.

APARTMENTS AND PARTS OF HOUSES IN THE Ninth ward; rents from $12 to $40 per month. Inquire of ROBERT TAGGART, 593 Hudson street, near West Twelfth street.

A.—TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, INSIDE AND CORners, on block from Fifth avenue, below Fifty-sixth street; 8 and 10 rooms; elevator, janitor and heated. Office No. 999 Sixth avenue.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, without board, in a small private family; first class house and location; all conveniences. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE; TWO BASEments, parlor and two large sleeping rooms; rent low. Apply at 339 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET—THE PARLOR AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 168 East Sixtieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; house and neighborhood first class. Owner at 420 West Fifty-first street.

TO LET—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FLATS 339 TO 347 West Twenty-eighth street; choice location; rents, $45 to $85; janitor, heated halls, &c., &c. Also 127 East Eighty fifth street, $25. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN NOS. 31 and 33 Lewis street; Store to let in No. 33 Lewis street. Inquire of housekeeper.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 LEWIS STREET, TO A SMALL family, a Third Floor, containing five rooms and cold and hot water; rent $23.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, PLEASANT SECOND Floor, of two large Rooms and closets; hot and cold water and bathroom in the house. Best references required. Inquire on premises, 220 East Thirty-first street.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS ON FIRST AND SECond stories of new brown stone houses Nos. 315 and 318 East Seventy-ninth street Inquire of janitor on premises, or of E. KILPATRICK, owner, No. 242 East Seventy-seventh street.

TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICES, FLOORS, NEARLY new and convenient for dwelling, on Ninth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets; also, Hall Floors, $15 to $20; and on West Eighty-eighth street frame House, six rooms, at $16. Inquire at 402 West Fifty-fourth street.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A RARE CHANCE FOR CASH, AT PRIVATE RESIdence 21 East Twentieth street, corner Broadway.—Parlor Suits, $75; reps, $40; Bedroom, $25; Brussels Carpets, 50c. yard, and 500 lots cheap.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DUCHESS STYLE, SATIN brocade Parlor Suit, cost $800, for $200 cash; Marie Antoinette style, $100 and $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, Chamber Suits cheap for any reasonable offer. 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue. W. P. RICHARDS.

AT THE ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 36 WEST 15th st., near 5th av.—Property W. R. Livingston, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered brocade, Grand Duchess, Marie Antoinette styles, cost $800, for $200; do., $120; do., $40; Pianoforte, Cabinet, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Chinaware, Cutlery, Chamber, Dining Furniture, &c., at half cost; the entire contents of the above 5 story house.

AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 210 WEST 21ST ST.—Handsome satin Parlor Suit, cost $600, for $225; do., $150; complete Chamber Sets, $50 to $100; rep and plush Suits, $35; library and dining Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Paintings, Bronzes, $1,300 worth Silver and Table Ware, &c. Call for two days. House to let. Colonel W. L. MONTGOMERY.

CLARKE'S POPULAR SYSTEM OF MONTHLY PAYments, the most advantageous mode of securing fine Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Parlor Beds, &c. Houses and apartments furnished on liberal terms. GEORGE A. CLARKE, 747 Broadway.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE AT THE LOWEST cash prices; weekly or monthly payments taken. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, 386 Third avenue, between 27th and 28th streets.

FOR SALE (A RARE CHANCE)—THE ENTIRE FURniture of a first class Boarding House, with privilege of renting the house, which is very moderate. No dealers need apply. No. 46 South Washington square.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS A specialty; all sizes; rich patterns; English, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain, very cheap at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate work of all kinds a specialty. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND WOOD Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET, $5 TO $8; GUM TEETH, $10; SINGLE, $1, warranted perfectly fitting; extracting with gas 50 cents; silver fillings, 50 cents. No. 262 Sixth avenue. Remember 262.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.—TEETH EXTRACTED; fresh gas daily; Combination Sets extremely light and durable; 216 Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Established 24 years. Dr. L. BERHARD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

20 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN REAR.—TWO respectable young women; one as good English cook; understands her business; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to children; best city reference. Address M. F.

36 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class cook; understands her business; good baker; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR, NEAR 5TH AV.—A competent person to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker; good city reference.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; good reference; no objection to the country. Address.

68 WEST 43D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Two respectable girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references from last place.

83 FORSYTH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH lady as first class cook from 7 in the morning till night; understands pastry. H. HIMBACH.

107 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a first class boarding house, or to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV. (RING SECond bell three times).—As first rate cook in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing; city reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies; good reference.

134 EAST 28TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with coarse washing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—AS thorough cook or cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; meats, game, bread, cake, pies, jellies, desserts of every kind; best city reference from her last place.

141 WEST 39TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A REspectable middle aged woman as cook; can take entire charge of the kitchen; public or private; best city reference.

147 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; good reference.

147 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Two respectable young women in a private family; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; good city references. Call for three days.

149 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook in a small family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; excellent city reference from last place.

150 EAST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; THORoughly understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; first class city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook, washer and ironer; also good baker; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

152 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; both have best references.

153 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A Southern colored girl to do plain cooking or upstairs work in a small private family.

156 SPRING ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS PLAIN cook in a private family; speaks English; good city reference. Apply to C. J.

156 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from her last place.

156 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN experienced woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

175½ DIVISION ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as first class cook; no objection to a first class boarding house; understands her business; is a first rate baker. Can be seen for three days.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, BREAD and biscuit maker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; no objection to boarding house; best city references.

215 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a restaurant.

216 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COMPETENT AND EXperienced cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; seven years' city reference.

217 BOWERY, THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 5.—A YOUNG Protestant German woman as first class cook in a private family; excellent city reference.

217 EAST 29TH ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small family; good city reference.

222 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references from last place.

224 ELIZABETH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

228 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or as laundress; no objection to the country; good references from last place.

235 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A competent woman as first class cook in a private family or boarding house where private tables are required; understands the business thoroughly; can take entire charge of a first class kitchen and marketing; good references. Can be seen until engaged.

243 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

244 WEST 25TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK (colored) or as chambermaid and waitress; recommendation from present employer.

246 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A smart young girl, willing and obliging, in a small family to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting; good laundress; good city reference.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO cook, wash and iron or to do laundry work; no objection to a boarding house; are willing and obliging; best city references.

248 WEST 10TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS GOOD cook in a respectable boarding house; good reference.

250 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As good cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing if required; good city reference.

251 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AS FIRST class cook; dining saloon, restaurant, chop or boarding house; day, week or month; good reference.

251 WEST 39TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, boning, larding, and gets up all kinds of fancy side dishes, creams, jellies, French and Spanish dishes; first class pastry cook; public or private; excellent city reference.

263 WEST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

301 1ST AV.—A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN WOman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups and pastries; also game, bread and biscuit; a Christian family preferred; best city reference.

313 EAST 59TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small family; best reference.

341 WEST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook; would be willing to assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference.

345 5TH AV.—A GOOD COLORED COOK. Apply for two days, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

347 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron or do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; good city references from last employer, where she lived six years.

365 1ST AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., fancy store.—As order cook or kitchen maid, to make herself useful in a hotel or restaurant.

369 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT WOman as cook in a hotel or boarding house, or as night cook in either or in a restaurant, by the day or month. Call for one week.

415 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing and is capable of doing all kinds of work.

426 WEST 56TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as first rate cook, washer and ironer; no objections to do housework for a small family; will go a short distance in the country; can be recommended from her last place.

428 EAST 15TH ST., IN STORE.—AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit.

448 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in a small private family; good city reference from last employer.

510 EAST 16TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good cook, washer and ironer and has no objection to do general housework; the other to mind children, do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; good city reference.

527 2D AV., THIRD STORY.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow (German) as perfect cook in a private family.

964 3D AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS., TOP floor.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

1,330 3D AV., THIRD DOOR FROM CORNER OF 75th st.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or to do general housework.

1,869 BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as cook in a hotel or boarding house.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as first class cook in a private family; good city reference. Call on G. W., Union Hotel, corner Hester st. and Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 UNION SQUARE.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best reference from her last employer. Address GENUNG & CO.

37 UNION SQUARE.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Address GENUNG & CO.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress; city or country; city reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, city or country; city reference.

63 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A COMpetent person as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; two years' excellent city reference from last place. Call or address.

96 9TH AV., ONE PAIR OF STAIRS UP, BACK room.—An American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the housework of a small family, reference.

105 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; good reference. Address J. L.

114 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

119 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY from Canada, with excellent references, chambermaid and waitress; speaks English and French.

119 WEST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—AS first class chambermaid; is willing to assist in waiting; no objection to a respectable boarding house; good reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; no objection to a boarding house; first class city reference.

210 SULLIVAN ST.—A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN as chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress; good reference.

219 EAST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A Scotch girl and a Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference from last employer.

219 WEST 27TH ST. NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable Scotch girl as first class chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing if required; city reference.

224 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

240 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., second floor, front room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a boarding house; good city reference.

241 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references. Call or address.

242 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON.—A Scotch Protestant to do upstairs work or mind children; good reference if required. Call for two days.

312 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., ROOMS 15 AND 18.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or to do housework; city reference.

335 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who can read and write well, as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would do housework; is willing and obliging.

407 WEST 26TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; good city reference.

444 WEST 31ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or would do general housework; willing and obliging. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

45 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER DEsires to go out by the day; understands cutting and trimming thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call or address.

48 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR DESIRES engagements by the month; understands all kinds of family sewing.

68 WEST 37TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, competent woman as family seamstress in a private family; makes all kinds of ladies', gentlemen's and children's underclothing, shirts, embroidery and dressmaking finisher; has her own machine; best city reference.

123 EAST 40TH ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS first class dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the day, week or month, or will do the work at her own house. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

209 3D AV., NEAR 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do plain sewing and take care of children. Call or address.

224 EAST 29TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS SEAMstress wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; will furnish her own if required. Call on or address SEAMSTRESS.

233 WEST 26TH ST., BASEMENT.—AN EXPERT family seamstress does all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing, or will go out by the day.

236 WEST 46TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A family seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference.

256 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 8TH AV., TOP BELL.—A Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; cuts and fits dresses, and does all kinds of family sewing; has some knowledge of hairdressing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has seven years' city references.

308 WEST 23D ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wants a few more engagements by the day with Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has worked in families for twelve years; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; $1 50 a day, without board. Address S. C. S.

355 EAST 19TH ST.—A SEAMSTRESS, WELL versed in all departments of family sewing and fancy work, such as embroidering, &c., solicits such employment; am in a position to do the work at home or in the various families. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, care Rev. Princell.

389 7TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A FASHionable dressmaker would engage by day or month; can do family sewing; can work on several machines.

608 3D AV., NEAR 40TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A first class dressmaker, cutter and fitter will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT BY the day; good cutter and operator; terms $1 50 per day. Address DRESSMAKER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW more engagements by the day; first class city reference. Address A. B., box 148 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

7 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; city or country.

43 NORTH 7TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A PROTEStant woman for general housework.

104 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference.

124 4TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework or as seamstress; can work on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; good city reference.

134 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to do housework; no objections to the country; city reference.

139 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good reference.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call from 10 till 3 o'clock.

152 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private American family; best city reference.

157 51ST ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOman to do general housework, in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; best city reference.

161 WEST 41ST ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman to do general housework for a small family; reference.

170 EAST 112TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good washer and ironer; reference.

182 BOWERY, PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days.

186 NORTH 9TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH sts., Brooklyn.—A good girl to do general housework in a respectable family.

187 SPRING ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or chamberwork in a small family.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl to do housework, plain cooking, washing and ironing; city or country; best city references.

241 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; city reference.

263 WEST 20TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework; willing and obliging; well recommended.

265 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do light housework or take care of children. Call two days.

308 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in the country.

312 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework. Call for two days.

402 EAST 16TH ST.—TWO SISTERS TO DO HOUSEwork between them; good city reference from last place.

425 EAST 17TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

442 WEST 38TH ST.—A SWEDISH WOMAN DEsires a home for herself and child, about 16 months old; can do general housework; wages low; would be willing to go in the country. Inquire of Mrs. CARLSON.

508 EAST 14TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman to do housework; is a good washer and ironer, good plain cook; city or country. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

530 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; will go to the country.

575 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small family, or as waitress. Call for two days.

648 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

804 2D AV., CORNER 43D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL for general housework, city or country; wages moderate; is willing and obliging; best testimonials. Call for two days.

857 1ST AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family or to take care of children and do upstairs work; perfectly willing and obliging; good reference from last mistress. Can be seen for two days.

1,213 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

17 WEST 38TH ST.—HOUSEKEEPER WISHES TO obtain a good boss; is capable of taking full charge; with best references. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, for one week.

51 WEST 13TH ST.—A REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, of amiable disposition, an accomplished pianist and singer, as housekeeper for a gentleman; a widower of means preferred. Mrs. ATKINS.

80 GREENWICH AV., ONE FLIGHT.—A YOUNG widow, prepossessing and refined, just arrived in the city, would like to take charge of some gentleman's house, as housekeeper; would prefer an elderly gentleman of means. Mrs. BUTLER.

239 WEST 10TH ST., NEAR HUDSON.—A YOUNG lady as housekeeper in a widower's family or as companion. Call all the week.

265 WEST 20TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV., RING second bell.—A middle-aged American lady as housekeeper in a small family of two persons, where she would be as one of the family; would take charge of entire household duties; widower's family preferred; reference exchanged. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLIGHT, FRONT, room 31.—A lady as housekeeper in a widower's family.

A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper; widower of means preferred; no triflers need answer. Address Mrs. A. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, as housekeeper; widower of means preferred; no triflers need answer. Address Mrs. C. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A WIDOW LADY, OF ENERGY AND EXPERIENCE, desires a re-engagement; a widower's family preferred; capable of making home attractive and cheerful. Address WIDOW, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A USEFUL, PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER, HIGHLY recommended by her late employer, offers her services during the winter as an equivalent for a good home; will instruct children and speaks French well. Address Mrs. S. E. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, A position as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address Mrs. GRIFFIN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, a position, by a woman of much experience, to assist the lady in keeping it; understands marketing well; is a first rate carver and cook. Address E. P., Brooklyn (E. D.) Post office.

23 CHARLES ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG AND respectable colored girl as laundress or waitress; good city reference.

31 WEST 22D ST.—A GIRL TO DO SOME WASHing; will go out by the day or take it to her home; best reference. Inquire at the basement door for two days.

89 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her rooms; third floor.

107 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent woman to go out by the day to wash and iron; best city reference.

110 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A colored laundress wishes families' or ladies' and gentlemen's washing; children's clothes and evening dresses done in best manner and at short notice. Call or address.

116 9TH AV., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A FIRST class laundress would do washing for a few ladies and gentlemen. Call all the week.

122 WEST 53D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best city reference from last place.

131 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her house or would go out by the day; fluting done; best reference.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to do washing by the day or take it home; good city references. Call for two days.

151 32D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS., third floor, front room 15.—A respectable Protestant widow to go out by the day, or will take in washing at her own house; best city reference.

156 WEST 41ST ST.—AN INTELLIGENT INDUSTRIous widow woman wishes to do housecleaning, washing and ironing. Can be seen until engaged.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 7.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wants families' or gentlemen's washing at her own home or to go out two days in the week; good city reference.

212 WEST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable woman to go out by the day to do washing and ironing or cleaning; best city reference. Call or address.

218 THOMPSON ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED laundress solicits families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Mrs. J. W. BROWN.

220 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A first class laundress wishes families' washing at her own home or will go out by the day.

235 EAST 46TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS LAUNdress; good reference. Ring third bell.

236 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable woman as laundress or to do general housework in a boarding house and to take a little girl with her, 8 years of age.

260 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; good reference.

301 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A COMpetent young woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; would go out by the day to wash or clean; best city reference for honesty and capability; terms reasonable.

302 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; best city reference.

311 7TH AV., SHOE STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do all kinds of family washing; best city reference.

340 EAST 19TH ST., RING THE BELL.—A FIRST class laundress wishes a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her residence by the month or dozen; 75 cents; would go out the two first days of the week, $1 per day; can do first class fluting.

365 1ST AV., FANCY STORE.—A STRONG GIRL TO do pantry work or washing in a hotel or restaurant.

421 EAST 16TH ST., UP ONE FLIGHT OF STAIRS, back room.—A respectable woman to wash by the week or month; ironing and fluting done in the neatest style. Apply to or address Mrs. KENEALLY.

842 47TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—LADIES AND GENtlemen can have washing and ironing done at the most reasonable terms; also family washing done. E. RICE.

883 3D AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., third floor.—A first class laundress wishes to go out the first day of the week; good reference. Call or address.

1,098 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to do washing and ironing; willing to go out by the day or week; understands French fluting.

1,220 3D AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS., one flight of stairs.—A first class laundress to go out two days in the week; understands her business in all its branches; would go out by the day to operate on a machine or take work home.

1,328 3D AV., NEAR 76TH ST.—A WOMAN TO GO out by the day to scrub or wash or do housecleaning.

WANTED—BY THE DAY, WASHING AND IRONing, or as cook in a restaurant. Address COOK, box 187 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Nurses, &c.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and to do sewing; good reference. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS.

57 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young married woman as wet nurse; can be highly recommended.

70 3D ST., IN REAR, NEAR 2D AV.—A YOUNG girl as laundress and chambermaid; is willing to go in the country.

77 CANNON ST., CORNER OF RIVINGTON.—A REspectable Protestant girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call or address.

79 GREENE ST.—A FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY ARrived, to mind children and sew; would not mind travelling South. Call or address.

80½ MATLOCK ST., PATERSON, N. J.—A HEALTHY young Protestant woman as wet nurse. Call on or address NURSE.

81 GREENE ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS child's nurse and seamstress. Address M. H.

85 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED lady desires engagements as experienced monthly nurse; terms reasonable; best city reference. Address Mrs. McGRATH.

109 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS old, as nurse; will assist in light housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

129 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A middle-aged woman as nurse to take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to take care of a lady; city references.

131 WEST 32D ST., OVER PRIVATE STABLE.—A respectable girl, not long in the country, to take care of children and make herself generally useful.

133 EAST 71ST ST., FROM 11 A. M. TILL 3 P. M.—A lady wants a situation for a young girl, whom she can recommend, to take good care of children and do upstairs work.

136 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl with good reference as nurse; no objection to chamberwork, if not too heavy. Call or address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

136 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH girl, lately landed, as nurse for children; prefers young ones; very obliging. Call or address.

139 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A young girl to assist with children, chamberwork or housework; sleep home nights if required.

142 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who speaks French, as child's nurse and to assist with light housework and plain sewing. Apply for one day.

148 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as nurse for one or two children; understands plain sewing; city reference. Address or call.

148 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young American woman as wet nurse; none but first class families need apply; best city reference.

203 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL (Protestant) to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth or to take care of children; best city reference.

203 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, understanding English, will take care of children; is a good seamstress, cuts and fits children's dresses, and can work on ladies' dresses.

204 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE DRESSMAKER'S.—A Protestant girl as nurse; capable of rearing children on the bottle; willing to assist in chamberwork or plain sewing; best reference.

204 EAST 81ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., IN THE COTtage.—A respectable young married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; good references. Ring.

209 WEST 23D ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO take care of a baby and to do plain sewing; would go for low wages; can be well recommended.

213 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman would like to get a baby to take care of at her own house. Call for two days. Mrs. DOUGLAS.

223 WEST 27TH ST., OVER STORE, BACK room.—An American widow woman as child's nurse; has experience in bringing up on the bottle; no objection to the country; best city reference.

227 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., third floor.—A woman as weekly or monthly nurse, or would bring up a baby from its birth; perfectly understands her business.

236 WEST 20TH ST.—A CATHOLIC MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; can alter and repair neatly; best city reference.

249 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., first floor.—A respectable young Protestant girl to take care of one or two children. Mrs. JOHN FLEMING.

287 AV. B.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse, or would take an infant to her own home; good references if required.

334 WEST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to take care of a baby, with her own, at her residence.

340 EAST 19TH ST.—A PERSON, WHO IS FULLY competent, to take full charge of a baby; can sew nicely and is well recommended.

346 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby; also a good plain sewer; is willing and obliging.

347 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle; can do plain sewing; best city reference.

348 EAST 78TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WITH A full breast of milk as wet nurse in a private family.

348 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk; her baby is five weeks old; reference if required.

389 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A WIDOW AS WET nurse; can be highly recommended.

422 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GERMAN Protestant girl as child's nurse; will make herself generally useful; good sewer; would like a fine family.

428 GARDEN ST., NEAR 11TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J.—A respectable Protestant woman as nurse for a young baby or an invalid lady; is well experienced and competent, of a kind disposition and trustworthy. References given at 60 and 62 Murray st., New York. Can be seen for three days.

436 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable English woman as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of a baby from its birth; good reference.

442 WEST 35TH ST.—AS CHILD'S NURSE TO GO out by the day; or would go out in a family; best references.

529 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT work or to assist in the care of grown children. Call or address.

633 1ST AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—AS nurse and seamstress or as waitress, by two young persons, just arrived from Ireland; would be glad to go together in a private family; are good seamstresses and understand sewing machines; are trustworthy and obliging and capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country. Can be seen until suited.

684 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, to take care of children and do plain sewing and make herself useful; good references.

857 1ST AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A respectable young married woman wants a child to wet nurse.

1,328 3D AV., CORNER 76TH ST.—A RESPECTAble woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; would prefer a good home to high wages.

AN ELDERLY ENGLISH WOMAN AS INFANT'S or growing childrens' nurse; is a good seamstress; would make herself otherwise useful; best city reference; wages moderate. Address NURSE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse for grown up children; can teach the language; understands all kinds of sewing; will make herself generally useful. Address Mrs. JACOB, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Waitresses, &c.

101 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class waitress and to assist with the chamberwork; first class city reference.

127 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress and chambermaid; best city reference from last place.

156 WEST 52D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with children; best city reference.

235 EAST 46TH ST.—A SWEDISH GIRL AS WAITress and chambermaid; good reference. Ring third bell.

Miscellaneous.

143 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A competent person as lady's maid, nurse or seamstress; speaks French and English fluently; no objection to travel; city reference.

221 EAST 11TH ST.—A FAMILY LEAVING THE city would like situations for three excellent servants.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND nursery governess; can do all kinds of family sewing by hand and machine; speaks English and French fluently and is accustomed to the entire charge of growing children; references.

365 1ST AV., FANCY STORE.—A GOOD GIRL TO make herself useful in a hotel or restaurant.

379 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD work out a few days in the week.

607 2D AV., NEAR 33D ST., TWO PAIR STAIRS, back room.—A respectable Protestant woman wishes to get work by the day or week; can do all kinds of work.

628 8TH AV., BEDDING STORE.—A GIRL, 11 years, would like a good home in a respectable American family. Call for two days.

A GERMAN PERSON, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, either as lady's maid or to wait on growing children. Address C., Herald Uptown Branch office, 530 6th av.

FATHER WANTS A HOME FOR A LITTLE DAUGHter; a widow keeping home and desiring assistance preferred. Address J. D. FITCH, Herald Uptown Branch office.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, EDUCATED in Europe, who speaks German, French and English, wishes a situation; music thoroughly taught; best references. Address M. W., INSTRUCTRESS, box 214 Herald office.

PROOF READER.—A LADY, COMPETENT AND EXperienced, desires a situation either in the above capacity or to assist in an office as writer or reporter. Address H. H., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WITH high reference desires an engagement; competent to finish her pupils in the highest English branches, French (Parisian), German, Music and Singing. Address X. X., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN AND DAUGHter, together, situations to do work of a small family; the daughter is a brilliant performer on piano; can also teach young children. Address A. D., box 112 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD HOME AND A MODERATE SALARY OFfered to a middle aged woman, able and willing to do the entire work for a family of two; must understand running a sewing machine and give reference. Address, stating salary desired, box 108 Herald office.

A.—WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER, A YOUNG AND prepossessing lady, either widow or single, by a young widower. Answer, with address, appointing interview, J. HOWARD, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—A PROTESTANT girl; good references required. Call 126th st., first brick house east of 8th av., between the hours of 1 and 5.

SALESLADIES WANTED.—APPLY, BEFORE 9 A. M., to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing, for the country; city reference required. Inquire at No. 117 West 42d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT COOK. Apply at the Robinson House restaurant, 18 East 16th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPETENT girl as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at 60 West 20th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED LADY TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's house; must be capable, healthy, about 25 to 30 years of age and have best references. Only such please address Mr. A. G., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND TO DO THE coarse washing and ironing. Apply at 51 East 44th st.

WANTED—GOOD MILLINERS, WITH EXPERIENCE in first class millinery; also a smart errand girl; references required. Mme. WINTER, 27 East 14th st., between Union square and 5th av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO HELP WITH washing and ironing; German preferred; good reference required. Inquire at 103 East 65th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

5 FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AND two apprentices; French preferred. 101 East 20th st.

$10.—ANY LADY CAN EASILY MAKE $10 DAILY by devoting three hours each day to a new and respectable business; no peddling arrangement. Apply at Mme. HERMAN'S, 113 West 41st st., from 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family; city or country; best reference. Address, by letter, COOK, 15 South 5th av.

A YOUNG MAN FROM LONDON, AGED 17, AS waiter in a private family or hotel. 133 Christopher st., New York.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN TO GO OUT making fires, attending furnaces and make himself otherwise useful. FRANK SEWELL, 345 West 36th st.

AS FIRST CLASS WAITER; ENGLISH; AGED 35; 15 years' experience; excellent testimonials and two years' good city reference from last place. Address E. C., 291 6th av.

A FIRST CLASS MALE COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family, Spanish or American; excellent reference. Call at or address 122 West 26th st.

A YOUNG GERMAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS in a gentleman's place or hotel; man to drive horses, milk cows, &c.; good reference. Address C. HENNIG, care of G. Edler, 31 Rector st.

ANY SITUATION WANTED THAT IS NOT MENIAL, by an American, middle aged; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; this is a chance to get a good man; good city reference. Address, for two days, WORK, Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER AND TO make himself generally useful in a private family; knows his work, and has good city reference. Address G. B., box 140 Herald office.

A FRENCH MAN (SPEAKS A LITTLE ENGLISH) wishes a situation as waiter or valet in a private family; no objection to the country. Address A. F. J., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES A SITUATION who can take care of horses, milk cows; understands gardening and can make himself generally useful; will work for low wages; references. Address N. P., box 178 Herald office.

A FRENCHMAN (SPEAKING GERMAN AND ENGlish) and his wife want situations; the wife as child's maid and the man for useful housework; will give French and German lessons. Inquire at M. Prevot's, 136 Wooster st.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—FIRST CLASS FRENCHman as cook. May be engaged at all hours at 183 Wooster st.

TO INVALIDS.—AS GENTLEMEN'S NURSE, BY A young man, with the highest references and fully competent in both medical and surgical cases. Address MALE NURSE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN, AS pastry cook in a boarding house or hotel; best city reference. Call at 208 West 33d st.

WANTED TO ASSIST ON A SET OF BOOKS, EVENings, by a young man who desires practice, not remuneration; good penman and accountant. Address B. B. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED AND lately landed, a situation in a private family or boarding house, as waiter and useful man; wife is a good cook, washer and ironer. 301 27th st., corner 8th av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, AGED 31, speaking Spanish, employment in any capacity; has good general knowledge of business; not afraid of work; salary no object at first. Address J. C. R., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD PLAIN WRITER, AND also two or three good penmen, cand find steady employment, by addressing in their own handwriting, J. S., Jr., box 119 Herald office.

A BOOKKEEKER OF LARGE EXPERIENCE would like a permanent situation; closing partnerships and writing up old books in arrears a specialty; has had charge of intricate books; highest city references. Address RELIABLE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOOKKEEPER OR ACCOUNTANT.—THE ADVERtiser (thoroughly competent) wishes to make an engagement from the 1st of January; married, aged 32; good habits, punctual and reliable; first class references. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

CREDIT CLERK.—WANTED, A POSITION AS MANaging or credit clerk by a young lawyer who has had two years' experience in an A1 dry goods house collecting claims and attending to bankruptcy and general credit business; references A1. Address H. M. W., box 2,095 Post office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FIRST CLASS salesmen for dress goods, hosiery and domestic departments. Apply at the Crystal Palace. FLANIGAN & CO., 551 8th av.

HOTEL CLERK.—A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH experience in the business desires a situation as hotel clerk or would take charge of Hotel if required, either in city or country; best references given and required. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., to H. M. FUNSTON, 243 Broadway (room 3).

JOHN U. UNDERHILL, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Involved joint stock and partnership accounts investigated and stated; books balanced and opened. Address, by letter, care of the National Park Bank.

WANTED—A CASHIER IN A LARGE WHOLESALE house; a very competent and experienced person required. Address Z. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAM, WITH $300 TO $500 TO loan employer; security given; good salary with interest in business. Address J. B., Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND FIRST CLASS salesmen in wines and liquors; none others need apply; terms liberal. Address A. X., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO solicit orders for coal; one who can command a good trade. Address COAL, box 4,007 Post office.

WANTED—20 EXPERIENCED DRESS GOODS, cloak and shawl salesmen; also two for the fur department. DOYLE & ADOLPHI, 267 Grand st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESS GOODS SALESmen; none but first class men need apply, between 8 and 9 A. M., to M. REIMAN & Co., 25 Union square.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping; must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. Address, stating salary expected, H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN IN THE REtail grocery business. Address, with name and reference, R. B., box 1,729 Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADdress, who has had experience in selling silverplated ware, bronzes, &c. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BOOKkeeping, penmanship, mercantile calculations, from practical teacher; Brooklyn, 8 to 10 P. M.; rare opportunity; moderate charge. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR MAN TO ACT AS SHOPwalker or usher in a large wholesale house on Broadway; he will be required to take the keys and be responsible for the entire building; none need apply but those having experience in that capacity. Address box 3,885 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM OF LONG EXPERience wants a situation; Protestant; no family; good city reference. Address R. S., 236 West 35th st., rear.

AS COACHMAN—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single man; sober and very useful other ways; the best city reference. Address M., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AS COACHMAN—BY FIRST CLASS CITY DRIVER; sober and willing; well accustomed to horses; satisfactory reference from last employer. Call on or address G. H. SANFORD, 553 Broadway.

A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION—IS A FIRST class driver and groom; single man; six years in last place; best city reference. Call at or address 105 West 49th st.

A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; respectable appearance and size; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; best city reference. Apply at No. 262 East 12th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR groom; best of city reference produced. Call on or address, for two days, J. T. F., at R. Campbell's, 50 4th avenue.

AS COACHMAN—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN; NO family; is a good groom and a careful driver; good city reference. Address J., No. 50 4th av., harness store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as first class coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; three years' best reference. Call on or address J. H., No. 17 East 30th st., Mrs. HARNETT.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; can take charge of garden if required and keep horses, harness and carriages in good style, which can be seen in his references. Address COACHMAN, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN (SWEDE), WHO would board himself, wants a situation as coachman and to take care of horses; is plain gardener; good city driver; also good carpenter; is willing to make himself useful; no objections to the country. Call on or address B., Chr. Roos & Co.'s office, No. 20 State st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GROOM and gardener; understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; can milk and tend furnace; wages no object. Address F. M., box 152 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A trustworthy single man; understands gardening; careful driver; can milk and take care of furnace; wages moderate; sober and obliging; best city references. Address THOMAS, box 212 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLored coachman; seven years' reference from his last employer. Call for two days on WM. MAJOR, 447 6th av., corner 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; two years' city reference. Address B., box 175 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a single man, who thoroughly understands both branches; can take care of furnace; good milker; not afraid of work; wages moderate; best city reference. Address, for two days, P. A., box 122 Herald office.

COACHMAN—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THOroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended by present employer. Call on or address COACHMAN, 125 West 17th street.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY single man, as groom or in any other capacity; wages left to his employer; good references. Address MICHAEL, 26 Lafayette av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER AND wife, a situation on a farm or gentleman's place; are sober and willing; references. Address FARMER, 116 Cedar st., near Greenwich.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; city or country reference; is a careful driver and good groom. Call on or address J. T., 155 West 50th st., for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—BECK'S KEROSENE OIL RECTIFIER sells in every household; I will pay any man $100 if he shows a better paying article in the market; beware of imitations. F. P. BECK, 62 Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR WASHINGTON'S KEROsene oil rectifier; prevents explosion; contains no poison; large profits. NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, Sole Agents for the United States, 93 4th av., corner 11th st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE QUICKEST SELLING article ever produced; $42 per week guaranteed; call and convince yourselves; sample and particulars mailed for 30c. CARSON & CO., 746 Broadway.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV.—want agreeable, intelligent, industrious American men and women for baths and offices not older than 25 years; employment healthy; wages liberal; references required.

AGENTS WANTED.—ONE AGENT MADE $42 LAST week; new article to-day; seven others just out; no company pays larger commissions; samples mailed for 25c. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 302 Broadway.

I WANT A GOOD MAN TO ATTEND BAR IN ONE of my stores; he must have some capital for security, or I will sell half my interest in either of them. Call at 1,097 4th av., in the liquor store.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SEWING MACHINE men; liberal inducements. Apply after 9 A. M. SECOR SEWING MACHINE CO., 697 Broadway.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, WITH GOOD REFERence. J. B. MURRAY, corner of 56th st. and 7th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH GOOD references, to drive truck. None others need apply, after 10 A. M., at 38 Vesey st. E. G. SELCHON.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS ARE INvited to called at JAMES SHEEHY'S Book Agency, 77 Chambers st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, TO WORK AT home; $20 to $50 per week guaranteed; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered. Particulars free. Address M. MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetler lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS are easily making from $3 to $12 per day; respectable business; most convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

THE TRADES.

COMPOSITORS.—ALL UNION MEN ARE WARNED to keep away from Pittsburg, Pa. HUGH DALTON, President New York Typographical Union.

IVORY BUTTON DYER.—A MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the dyeing of ivory buttons will be given steady employment and good wages. Address WARD, box 1,263 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPOSITOR, WHO knows English, French and German well, on a paper or in a book and jobbing office; can take the reading. Address H. J., Mr. Beaumont's, 171 Douglass st., Brooklyn.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS and others requiring the services of a general experienced house carpenter, can find him by applying to GEORGE ROBINSON, 138 Pavonia av., Jersey City.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN PITTSBURG, PA., 100 non-union compositors, to whom full union prices will be paid. Application in person should be made at once to Pittock, Nevin & Co., Evening Leader; O'Neill & Rook, Daily Dispatch; Commercial Publishing Company, Daily Commercial, Telegraph Printing Company, Evening Telegraph, Siebnick & Collins, Evening Chronicle.

WANTED—2 ENGINEERS, 8 MACHINISTS AT 2 P. M. JOSEPH BLACKBURN, Engineer, Reagan's, 31 Park row.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS SHIP CARPENters, accustomed to lay off and direct work; to such as can meet the requirement a winter's work will be given where no time need be lost on account of storms; the most unexceptionable testimonials will be required from shipbuilders who have employed candidates; applicants will enclose testimonials, also stating wages expected. Address WILLIS, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX PERSONNES, LE MARI ET SA FEMME, REcemment arrivés de France, desirent se placer dans une maison, le mari, homme à tout faire, la femme, bonne menagère et capable au besoin, d'enseigner la langue française à des enfants. Ecrire à A. M., office du Herald.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A WHOLESALE MANUfacturing business, established twenty years; capital required, $5,000 to $10,000; party must be reliable. LIVINGSTON & CO., 79 Cedar street.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A SMALL MANUFACTURing business; splendid chance to make money; no bonus asked; must have $300 to use in the business. WARREN & CO., No. 5 Dey street.

ANY ONE HAVING A GOOD STOCK OF LOW-priced Goods suitable for the holidays and wishing to dispose of the same at low prices, quick sales and prompt return, may address D., box 160 Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST AND $20 A WEEK TO A GOOD man, with $1,000, to conduct an established, paying business. Owner has other business requiring his attention. Principals only address A. B., Herald office.

AT 145 FOURTH AVENUE.—A LUNCH, WINE AND Lager Beer Saloon for sale; also Furniture throughout the whole house; rooms almost bring the rent; good reason for selling.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH $500, CAN GET into a good, permanent and substantial business. Particulars made known by THOMAS GAFFNEY, No. 6 Centre street.

AN IMMEDIATE INCOME, WITH CERTAINTY OF accumulating a handsome fortune, to any business man, in any city or town which is now lighted with gas; capital required, from $500 to $1,500, according to population. Call on or address FELL & CO., 10 Barclay street.

A.—TO CAPITALISTS. A rare opportunity to purchase a first class Stationery and Book business, in one of the principal cities, from which was realized last year a profit, over and above all expenses, exceeding $20,000. Address STATIONER, care B. R. & Co., box 5,633 New York Post office.

A FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERER SEEKS A GENtleman as partner, with $1,000 to $3,000; a good investment to the right man. Address PARLOR SUITS, Herald office.

BOTANIC DRUG STORE FOR SALE—BUSINESS ENtirely cash; best stand in the city; established 20 years; full general stock; sale also includes the exclusive right to manufacture and sell a number of specialties of immense profit, one of them alone averaging $20 per day eight months of the year; known and used everywhere. Good place for physician, though acquaintance with the business unnecessary; only small capital required; owner leaving the city. Apply to ROBINSON & CARR, 746 Broadway.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS, NEWLY FURnished Hotel of 75 rooms, in splendid condition, with elegant bar, restaurant and billiard room, situated near City Hall Park; an opportunity seldom offered. Address A. T. W., box 1,818 Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000, TO take Half Interest in starting a wholesale jobbing liquor house. Advertiser is well posted in the business and has already an established city trade and reputation. Address DISTILLER, Herald Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, ACTIVE MAN, HAVING A small cash capital, for which good security and satisfactory reference will be given; business legitimate and pleasant. Address IMMEDIATE, Herald office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A REAL ESTATE OFfice, which can prove that it is doing a good business. Address B. C. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MANAGER FOR A WEEKly newspaper; must take an interest to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000; excellent opportunity. Address BUSINESS MANAGER, box 156 Herald office.

WANTED.—A CORPORATION ABOUT TO START business desires a young gentleman to fill an official capacity and influence; $40,000 of the stock to be taken; some of the wealthiest bankers in this city are directors. Address BANKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH FROM $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; goods sold on 30 days to first class wholesale houses; the above special wanted by 1st of December. Address DECEMBER, Herald office.

$200 TO $500.—THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCE ever offered for small capitalists; pleasant, light and profitable; goods staple and needed in every business; a rare opportunity. Call and investigate at 66 Cortlandt street, room 2.

$250 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN AN old established real estate business; millions property on books from owners; other business cause of selling. Address SPENCER, station D.

$500.—A MAN WITH $500 CASH CAN SECURE an interest in a business requiring two interested; is well established and paying large profits. 172 Fourth street, corner Chatham.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A SAFE CASH manufacturing business, where $20,000 per annum can be realized. Particulars on interview. Address INDUSTRY, box 199 Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO LEASE, BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a store on the west side of sixth avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third streets; about 20x80; to take possession of about 1st of January next. Address R. I., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NICELY FURnished Room; grate fire; location between Twentieth and Thirty-eighth streets and Fourth and Ninth avenues; price not over $8. Address SNEVETS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A BASEMENT IN FIFTH avenue, or a Store in Sixth or Eighth avenue. Proprietors, address A. K., Cooper Union Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Third avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street.—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street, ladies and gentlemen will obtain full value of cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

W. HARRISON, 364 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, will pay the highest price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Call or address.